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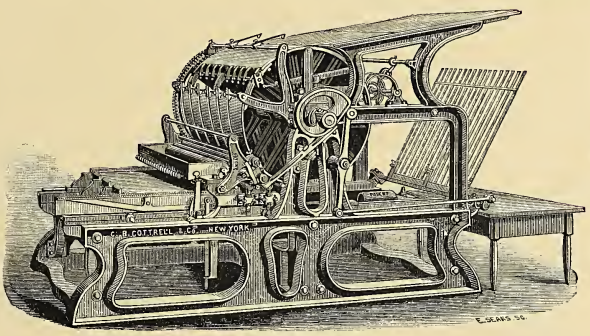
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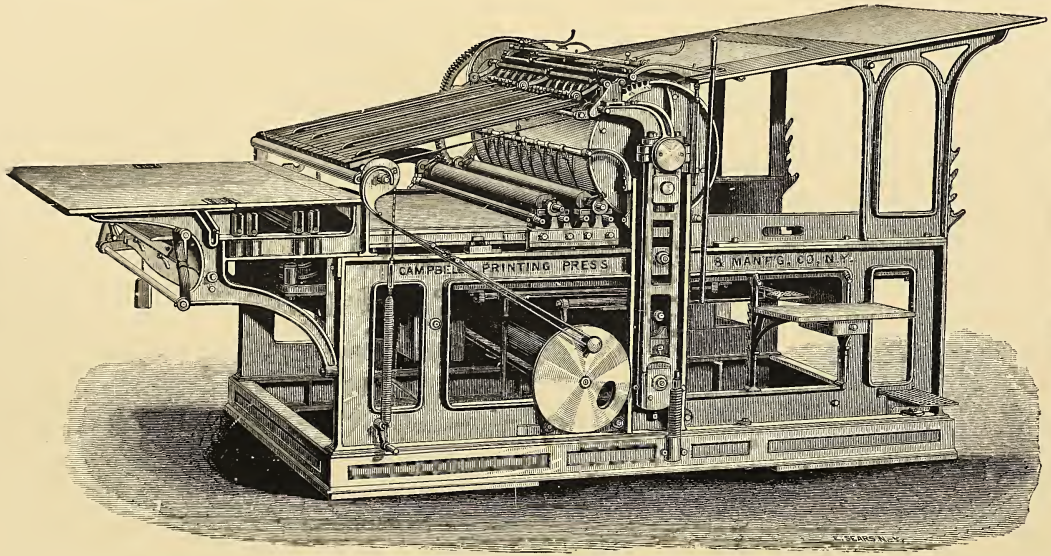
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VOLUME I. CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1883. NUMBER 1.

AN ERA OF "BOTCHES."

BY MARK L. CRAWFORD.

WE are living in an era that may properly be termed that of "botches," evidence of which may be seen wherever we go. The signs that attract us to business places to supply our wants give evidence of incompetency. Many buildings in our own city are "standing monuments" of incompetency — that is when they don't fall down. Our newspapers come in for their full share of this charge. Nor does it stop with the trades. The professions are full of "botches." Why all this?

1. Because we have no compulsory educational system it its true sense.

2. Because we have no indenture system of apprenticeship.

3. Because parents pay no attention to their boys' tastes and natural ability.

The three go hand in hand; without the one the others are of no consequence. No boy should be put at a trade unless he has sufficient education to enable him to reach the highest position of said trade. And then he should be compelled to serve sufficient apprenticeship to master all the different phases of the trade. And then there is another question that should be asked and well considered by parents before putting a child at a trade. What are his tastes and natural abilities?

Many professions have long ago abandoned their old ruts. And all, it might be said, have appealed to the lawmakers of their respective states to save them from "botches"; but even then the parent not properly considering the tastes and natural abilities, their object is in a measure defeated. So it will be seen that, while it is in the power of the state to give to its citizens two important remedies for these evils, the parent still rests under a grave responsibility, one too that the child in after-years will look back to with pride or shame, as the case may be.

The question of "compulsory education" does not seem to admit of debate. And while it seems to me that an indenture system has no room for debate, yet many seem to think otherwise.

In the absence of an indenture system of apprenticeship, the trades unions endeavor to breach over this lack of proper legislation on the part of the lawmakers. But in this they are handicapped, owing to the employers not coöperating with them to reach the desired end. Employers, as a rule, pay no attention to whether or not a boy has sufficient education to enable him to master his trade, neither do they put him through a thorough course. They put him at a particular branch of the work and keep him at it until he has served a certain time, and then he is thrown upon the labor market as a full-fledged journeyman, when in reality he knows but little about his trade. It is but a short time ago that a leading newspaper attempted to saddle the responsibility for these "botches" on the trades unions, but when a trades union man took up the question and with considerable force charged it to the employer, he quickly dropped it.

The evil of not having an indenture system has its effects, not only on all trades, but the professions also suffer from it. The wages of the different trades being reduced so low by these "botches," many who have the ability to become competent workmen seek the professions. Having no taste for the profession, and no natural ability, they become the "botches" of the profession. One day spent in the different court-rooms of our city would convince any sane man of this fact. There are many (by natural ability) good blacksmiths, iron-moulders, housepainters, tinsmiths, and without meaning any disrespect to the hodcarriers I would include them also, attempting to practice the law there, but very few *lawyers*.

Periodically we have a great cry all over this country about "protection to American labor." Is it not about time that the tradesmen send up a cry for protection from American "botches?" Send up the cry with no uncertain sound, and demand as much of our legislators as they have long ago given to the practice of law and medicine.

THE NEED OF AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

BY A. C. CAMERON.

THE necessity for the passage of an efficient apprenticeship law which shall recognize and protect the interests of the skilled mechanic, as well as the apprentice himself, has long been acknowledged. And when an awakened interest is being manifested, it may not be out of place, before enlarging on the subject, to briefly refer to a few of the obstacles which have stood and still stand in the way of its adoption, — drawbacks which we are afraid are not sufficiently appreciated by those most deeply interested. Among the most prominent may be cited: *Lack of parental authority* at the critical period of life. Early training and impressions are invariably the most lasting. Youth is the seed-time of life. As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined. A boy who is allowed to do as he pleases in the family circle, who consults the wishes or is guided by the judgment of the "old man" only when it suits his caprice, is very apt to become a law unto himself and carry out his dislike of restraint in after years, to his own detriment. Where obedience is inculcated, where respect for age and authority is enforced, where the stability of character is held out as the great desideratum, and when slang does not pass for smartness, the foundation for an honorable manhood has been laid. While it is well to avoid the severity of the martinet, or to treat a boy as he is too often treated on the other side of the Atlantic—as a mere nonentity—we have gone to the other extreme, evidently forgetting there is a vast difference between liberty and license. Precocity has consequently taken the place of natural, healthy development, and as a result our boys and girls are allowed a

latitude which augurs no good for the future state of society.

Another, and by no means the least important, drawback is the lurking opinion that the American boy is a little smarter, possesses more intelligence, independence and versatility than his European competitor, and can therefore safely dispense with the prolonged training required to turn out the more stolid workman. This national vanity is fostered by the press, the pulpit, and our public instructors, with the most baneful results, and is one of the reasons why we have so many jacks of all trades and masters of none. In fact we live, move and have our being in an atmosphere of exaggeration. The positive is ignored, the "more and most" alone are in demand. This feature crops out in everything, and under all circumstances. The little "Hole in the Wall," containing a demijohn of benzine or a keg of stale beer, is magniloquently described as "The Excelsior Sample Room"; a building on which a little more than ordinary care has been expended is pronounced the finest structure of the kind *in the world;* a bricklaying or hog-killing contest between local experts is gravely announced as a contest for the *championship of the world*, while steamers, large as line-of-battle ships, which can carry on their decks the galleons in which Columbus crossed the ocean — colossal monuments of shoddy aristrocracy and folly — are misnamed the largest, the finest and fleetest yachts (?) *in the world*, and so on to the end of the chapter. Now the "world" is a pretty big place, and in it are a good many wonderful productions, both of art and nature outside of the United States, which the writers and speakers who draw such invidious comparisons, and who so glibly take its name in vain, have probably never seen. This "great-is-Diana-of-the-Ephesians" style of argument, or rather assertion, is one that we can profitably dispense with, because it is a fallacy — and also because we have no need to resort to such claptrap. From an investigation made some years ago — embracing many trades and callings, the fact was developed that in a large, a very large, majority of our workshops and factories the positions of responsibility and management were filled by foreign-born mechanics. Especially was this true of our machine and railroad shops and ship-building yards, and no doubt will continue to be the case so long as our boys are fed on this pabulum.

The truth is there is no royal road to learning, whether tested in the classic halls of Harvard, or at the mechanic's bench. It is the patient, plodding, painstaking student, commencing at the first who generally reaches the top round of the ladder. It is the constant dripping that wears away the stone. Spasmodic action seldom, if ever, accomplishes any lasting results. The most successful inventors have been the most laborious students. The boy who cares nothing about the elemental principles of arithmetic is not very apt to make his mark in the higher branches of mathematics. Lay the foundations broad and deep, and the superstructure will be secure. No sane man doubts the capabilities of the average American youth, if properly developed and directed, but it is here where the whole matter hinges. By patience and training he can accomplish whatever others have accomplished, but three months at this business, and six months at that, and a year at a third, going where he pleases, and leaving when it suits him, never yet made a mechanic, and he is no exception to the rule. It would be better for him if he had less versatility and more stamina; less independence and more regard for the experience of his superiors; less desire for results and more for details.

Twenty-five years ago an esteemed friend made application for a government position, and when several orthographical blunders were pointed out to him, in the copy retained, as being likely to prove fatal to his aspirations, he scornfully replied, "These defects amount to nothing. The party to whom my communication is addressed, will look at its general construction — not at a *petty* error here or there." In course of time an answer was received, in which his application was declined, with the suggestion that Webster's Unabridged might prove a valuable companion. Being made of the right material, he determined to pay more attention to trifles, to overcome his slovenly habit, and *try again.* Success crowned his efforts. For years he occupied a responsible position in the treasury department; today is recognized as one of the leading essayists of the United States, and considers the rebuff he then received as one of the most fortunate events in his career.

Again, no matter how unwelcome the statement, it is nevertheless true, that *an aversion* to *manual labor* as degrading is the national characteristic which stands as one of the great obstacles to the adoption of an effective apprenticeship system, and as a sequence to the production of a class of skilled American mechanics. The dignity of labor, about which we prate so much and value so little, exists only in name; and there is no country in the civilized world, despite the denials of the press or politicians, where so many people live by their wits,—that is, live off the products of others' industry—where labor is looked upon with more contempt, or the laborer treated with more indifference than in the United States. He is placed in the same category with the cog-wheels in the machinery or the engine which drives them. His moral, social or physical status is a matter of the utmost indifference, except so far as it affects him as a marketable, money-making commodity. Nor should it be a matter of surprise that Young America prefers a life of ease to one of toil. "As the old cock crows the young one learns." He looks askance at its dignity as illustrated in the prematurely decrepit form, the humble garb and the still humbler home. He then argues, if he don't learn a trade he may some day become an alderman and bleed the corporations, or a commissioner and bleed the contractors, or a legislator and bleed the people and have an Hon. prefixed to his name; so he concludes to join the army of bloodsuckers, and let some other aspirant become a standing monument of labor's dignity. Is the picture overdrawn? The same is true of American girls, who think it more genteel to stand behind a counter ten or twelve hours a day for a scanty pittance, than accept a comfortable, respectable home as a domestic, where they can qualify themselves for the duties and responsibilities which lie before them. We make the assertion, deliberately and without fear of successful contradiction,

that in proportion as wealth and corporate monopolies have increased, have the demands of capital become more exacting and the condition of the laborer more abject and unenviable. Rules and regulations humiliating and iron-clad, which would have been indignantly resented in our boyish days, and which are more becoming for the government of convicts than free American artisans, are placarded alike in our eastern and western factories without protest. Again, a few years ago, a liveried cockaded flunky—who occupies the same position to a carriage that a monkey does to a hand-organ—and who possesses about as much manly independence, would have been hooted from one end of the city to the other. To-day he is viewed with complacency, if not envy, on every thoroughfare, even though his crested buttons should contain the appropriate impress of a sawbuck or washtub. Whence this change?

Yet, another and important factor in the deterioration of the American mechanic, and the last to which we shall refer, is the *employment of labor-saving inventions*, which his own brain has created, and which in many branches of industry have been the agency in degrading him, in the intellectual, as well as the mechanical scale. Before their adoption he had to tax his brain, as well as his muscle, to think and plan as well as to mould and shape, and was supposed, at least, to be skilled in every branch of his calling. The use of machinery has changed all this, his functions now being of an automatic character, while year after year he is condemned to a routine of monotonous toil. Instead of perfecting himself in every detail, as formerly, the system adopted in many of our larger factories, a subdivision of labor and the creation of special departments, too often stunts his energies, limits his practical knowledge, and consequently destroys his opportunities for future advancement. He may be taught to cane a chair, or make a rung, or peg a boot, or push a board through a planer, to perfection; but his abilty to do so does not make him a mechanic, as outside of this *special* duty he is as helpless as the machine he feeds. An efficient apprenticeship system alone can check this growing evil, and the sooner it is put in force, the better alike for employer and employé.

These drawbacks may be considered trifles, but they are trifles which furnish food for serious reflection, whose teachings we cannot afford to ignore. In our next, we shall aim to consider this subject from a more hopeful and practical, and, probably, more attractive standpoint.

COOLING OFF A COMPOSING-ROOM.

THE composing-room of the New Orleans *Picayune* is situated in the upper story of its publication-house, just under the roof, and in summer is exceedingly hot. Last season an inspiration seems to have come to one of the oppressed occupants, and in accordance with it a vertical wooden box was constructed in the corner of the room, with openings at the floor and ceiling, and furnished with a pipe for supplying water at the top and a pan and drain at the bottom for receiving and carrying it safely away. The supply-pipe was bent over the upper end of the shaft, and fitted with a nose like that of a watering-pot, so as to deliver a shower of spray instead of a solid stream. On connecting it with the service-pipe, the movement of the water was found to cause an active circulation of the air in that part of the room, which was drawn in at the upper opening of the shaft and issued again, cool and fresh, at the floor level.

The most surprising thing about the experiment seems to have been the effect of the water in cooling the air to a degree much below its own temperature. With Mississippi water, which when drawn from the service-pipe indicated a temperature of 84 degrees, the air of the room, in which the thermometer at the beginning of the trial stood at 96 degrees, was cooled in passing through the length of the shaft to 74 degrees, or about 20 degrees below the temperature at which it entered, and 10 degrees below that of the water which was used to cool it. Of course the absorption of heat by the evaporation of a portion of the water accounts for its refrigerating effect, but the result seems to have been so easily and inexpensively attained, that the experiment would be worth repeating.—*Helen Campbell, in The Continent.*

THE Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, one of the most wide-awake and practical preachers in the Northwest, at the Christian convention just held in this city, gave a very sensible and strong endorsement of printers' ink. He said that a lesson could be learned from the shrewd business man in his efforts to reach the people. He was constantly advertising. When his sales have reached millions, why not stop advertising? He knew that when he dropped out of the public eye his business did so too. The force of this was illustrated by relating an experience in the First M. E. Church. When he was first connected with it he found that but about eighty persons attended the Sunday-night services. He had 5,000 circulars printed for distribution every Saturday night, announcing the service of the evening following. There was not a store or restaurant or place into which they did not find their way. The result of this constant and persistent advertising was that in a year's time the attendance increased to 400. Another incident was related. In a shoemaking suburb of Boston of 5,000 people there were no churchgoers. Every Saturday night texts were distributed through the shops, "Remember to keep holy the Sabbath," among others. In three years there was a church of over 700.

THE newsdealers of New York are taking a hand in the newspaper war that has been raging in that city for some weeks past. The cuts on prices of the papers are a serious loss in profits to dealers. The profits to the dealer are now not more than one cent on the highest priced papers and only one-half cent on the lower priced. Indignation meetings are being called by the newsvenders to express their protest against the new methods of newspaper publishers.

EVERY compositor will read the award of the Arbitration Committee with interest. This number of THE PRINTER should be preserved, as it contains a complete history of the case to the present time, and is therefore valuable for reference.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

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Published Monthly by

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PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1883.

THE first number of THE INLAND PRINTER is now before you. We do not deem any excuse necessary. That a medium through which printers and kindred workers may be able to express their ideas and receive encouragement from their brethren engaged in the same calling is necessary there is no doubt. We have often wondered why the business of printing, to which all other lines of industry necessarily resort for the purpose of interchange of sympathy and experience, was not better known through our own art. There is scarcely a line of business so scantily represented as the one that thus represents all others. Is it on the same enterprising principle that the farmer sells all his freshest eggs, yellowest butter and finest apples, and keeps the poorer articles for his own use? Or is it the careless method that some shoemakers have of allowing their own children to go barefoot, and that of some ministers permitting their boys to learn theology on the streets after nightfall? Whatever may be the cause, whether negligence or lack of confidence or enthusiasm for the work, it should not exist.

We know you will be pleased with our project. We hope you will like our first number; if you do, commend the enterprise and give it the encouragement of your subscription and an occasional item of news; if not, be fair and suggest some means of improvement.

As working-men ourselves, we may be pardoned if our proclivities possibly tend toward our peers, although it will be our aim to hold the balance justly, to eradicate class distinctions, to disseminate useful and instructive information, and do aught that lies within the scope and influence of a journal to promote the interests of those we seek to represent.

Our aim is, not only to make THE INLAND PRINTER a successful business enterprise, but to make it so as a result of its value to all who may be pleased to give it substantial support.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

OCCASIONALLY we yet meet those who lament the innovations of newfangled notions or Yankee inventions and the attempt to supersede the respectable methods of their earlier days. When the sewing-machine came into use there were not a few who regretted the introduction of an article that would throw thousands of working-women out of employment. The reaper was condemned for a like reason and telegraphs and railroads had to fight their way into and through many localities because of fancied injuries to labor and invested capital.

The fact that disastrous results do not follow the most revolutionary inventions only proves that useful enterprises create a demand for both labor and capital. Nail factories, watch factories, and hundreds of other new industries which have taken the place of handwork have simply absorbed millions of capital and employed thousands of hands by creating their own demand for articles that were formerly bought and used but sparingly. A hundred passengers now ride over the railroad from Boston to New York instead of the single one that traveled the same route fifty years ago in the lumbering stage-coach.

But in nothing has supply and demand grown more rapidly than in that of printing and printing materials. The locality which supported a weekly newspaper printed on a press capable of making a few thousand impressions a day now requires and is supplied from a machine that can print and fold five times as many sheets in an hour. While the mould for making the type has itself scarcely been improved in a hundred years, and while the method of setting the type remains about the same, machines for *the rapid use* of the type-mould and for the *speedy* handling of the matter after it is ready for the press are many and valuable. Not only has there been no decrease in manual labor or capital invested in book and newspaper making, but it has increased a hundredfold in as many years. There seems to be no such thing as glutting the market. As the facilities increase for the production of the articles the taste of the people for them increases. The press which today can supply only a small portion of the reading population of Chicago would have supplied the world a hundred years ago. The world then required but little reading matter and the facilities for supplying it, though crude in the extreme, were fully equal to the requirement.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

A FEW years ago there were those claiming to be well informed on scientific matters who asserted that the field of electricity had been thoroughly searched and that no more useful appliances were likely to be discovered. Scarcely had the words left their mouths before electric lights and telephones began to be talked about, and now we are ready to believe that we have but just entered the border of this wonderland.

If we are to believe information lately received, the art of printing is about to see some very decided improvements which, if the anticipations of their inventors are realized, will work a revolution. A man in Chicago claims to have almost perfected a machine that will entirely dispense with type-setting. The machine is similar in its operation to the type-writer, the steel dies or types making their impressions on strips of papier maché which are to be cut into proper length for adjustment and finally to be stereotyped from sheets composed of these adjusted strips. If it were not for the adjustment, we could see how such a machine could be made practical. Should the invention be perfected, a small article, in appearance and size similar to the smallest cottage organ, might become the companion of the sewing-machine in

many houses, and the work of a number of compositors at as many cumbersome cases be superseded by this parlor ornament manipulated by a single pair of skillfully trained hands. Typos, however, need not be alarmed. A score of years may not find the machine what its friends hope to make it.

A new and revolutionary method is promised in newspaper presswork. This new system is based on the lithographic process, using, however, a zinc plate instead of stone. The impression from the types is taken with lithographic transfer ink and transferred to the zinc plate, and from this the printing is done direct. It is claimed that the plates treated in this way will print several thousand impressions, and that for small editions where it is not desired to have stereotype plates this will be a great saving, not only in the wear and tear, but that it will thereby facilitate the rapid handling of the type.

ABOUT FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

FRICTIONAL electricity, when it impregnates paper that is being printed, is a foe that will not easily down; and although plans innumerable have been devised, still nothing practical has yet been done to rid the pressroom of this troublesome and injurious pest. During warm weather it is scarcely noticeable, but just so soon as frost gets into the air does electricity make itself manifest, and holds sway to a greater or less extent everywhere. There are accepted laws governing the science of electricity, but when an attempt is made to remove the difficulty according to well established rules, then is it apparent there is a hitch somewhere, and theory and practice do not "jibe" when it is attempted in a pressroom. It still keeps a "hangin' 'round" in defiance to all. F. W. Whiting, of Boston, comes to the front with an invention which, he claims, will remove the difficulty. His device is stated to be simple and effectual; it consists in running an iron rod from the gas or water pipes in the ceiling down to the belting, the lower end being tipped with brass. The electricity flies from the belt to the rod, and from thence through the pipes to the earth. The plan is said to work successfully, not only in pressrooms, but in mills where the action of machinery generates electricity.

We hold to the opinion, however, that electricity in a printing-press is generated and imparted to the sheet as it is passing through the press, and that it is generated *by* the revolving of the cylinder or cylinders. Certainly the belting generates some electricity, but, with all deference to Mr. Whiting's theory, it does not, in our estimation, impart the quantity which is found in the freshly printed sheets on the fly-table.

The *Scientific American* recommends the following remedy, which we have found to be the most valuable of any of the plans thus far tried:

"The most effective remedy is to produce a damp atmosphere in the room or shop. This may be done by thoroughly wetting the floor with water. In the printing rooms of the *Scientific American* it is found that sponges saturated with water and placed on the fly-table serve a good purpose; and our printer has proposed to use pans of water having perforated covers, for the same purpose."

The wetting of the floor must be done frequently as well as thoroughly, as the water soon dries up.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

THE Quincy method of giving instruction recently adopted in many of the best schools of the country may not be familiarly known by that name to many type-setters, though they are the most notable illustrations of the value of that system. By the method now in use in the Cook County Normal School, pupils are taught "*how* to do things by actually doing them." For example, in the study of the table of weights sixteen one-ounce weights are put into the hands of the pupil to count and compare with other weights, and especially with one weighing one pound. Then they are placed on the scales and many other articles tested by them. Fluids and solids are treated in a similar manner. Not only are maps drawn, but, with sand upon a table, mountains, valleys, continents and seas are actually made in miniature before the children's eyes, and they are required to take hold of the materials and mould them into proper shape. Not only is the impression more deeply made upon the mind, but the work is none the less rapidly done. The idea of teaching printing by theory, as advocated in some institutions of learning, is simply the reverse of the method. The only place to teach boys printing, and the only true method, is the Quincy method as practiced in all printing-offices, that of teaching them how to do the thing by actually doing it. It is a notable fact, and very easily accounted for, that compositors are almost universally good spellers and practical grammarians, made so by handling the letters, words and phrases. What we hear we may know quite well; what we hear and see we are likely to know better; but what we hear and see and handle, thus bringing into activity three of the senses, we know best. When a compositor has once made the mistake of spelling a word incorrectly, or of punctuating incorrectly, and has been required to correct the same, he is not very apt to make the same mistake again. The apprenticeship of a boy at type-setting, though he may gain but little knowledge of the rules of grammar or orthography, is usually a better school to him in those branches than any he has ever attended.

WHY SO MANY PUBLICATIONS FAIL.

THE number of publications that realize the expectations of their originators is exceedingly small. Very many books are brought out every year by overenthusiastic authors that never pay in sales the cost of the paper on which they are printed. Some of the reasons for these failures are obvious. As a general thing we may say writers are not good business men. They can handle the pen more skillfully as essayists than as bookkeepers, and while they can sit in a quiet study and produce untold pages of manuscript, yet when they go out into the busy places of trade, they find themselves out of their element. Then an author is likely to have a very exalted opinion of his production. What he has pondered over for months or years becomes a part of his nature. He understands it perfectly; he sees all of its beauties, but loses sight of the fact that his readers are not prepared by thorough investigation to enter fully into his feelings on his pet subject, and so he is disappointed when his book comes out and does not "go

off like hot cakes." A very learned gentleman in this city devoted nearly twenty years to the study of those parts of the Bible that would prove that the statements, especially in the historical part of the book, were simply a cover to hidden sciences which were at the time recorded only in allegory. The whole scheme was very ingenious, and doubtless perfectly satisfactory to himself, and he had every reason to expect that everybody would be crazy over it, but the verdict of the few who had the patience to wade through a few chapters of the advance sheets was that the author was a monomaniac; and so it proved. He mortgaged his house for several thousand dollars to get out a large edition, and get the whole thing stereotyped for use in larger editions, which he was sure would be needed in a very short time. Nine-tenths of that first edition have never left the bindery, and the plates are worth more as old metal than for prospective editions of Bible Science. Periodicals share the same fate for similar reasons. Many a good thing in the magazine or newspaper line has died very young, either because it was not appreciated or else because its publishers had not the tact to get it well before the public. There are at this time in the United States not less than six thousand periodical publications, but that most of them are but just in their infancy is a fact that points to the many thousands of enterprises of this character that have sunk into oblivion.

HEAVY AND LIGHT FACED LINES.

THE *Printing and Stationery World* gives this timely advice to compositors: In composition, avoid as far as possible, the placing of heavy lines (requiring a great quantity of ink) in juxtaposition with lighter faces. If a heavy display line is required in a job composed mainly of light-faced letters, let it be one of open face, not requiring so much color as to fill up other lines that are contiguous

The suggestion is a valuable one, which meets with the approval of pressmen, and if compositors would remember this hint and act upon it, they would greatly benefit the pressmen. More or less trouble is occasioned by disregarding the rule and the pressman is censured for not turning out the work properly. If he attempts to work the proper quantity of ink on the heavy lines, it fills up the light-faced type; to get the ink to suit the light and delicate lines, it naturally allows too little color on the heavy faces, making them look pale and gray. To get all just right is a matter difficult of accomplishment, unless the form is worked on a press carrying many rollers.

THE postal notes issued by the government are pronounced a very poor job, in paper, ink and presswork. Postmasters all over the country are protesting, and the probability is that contracts made for the supply of the notes will be canceled at once, and other contracts for a better article made. A specimen of the work is posted in the government bureau of printing and engraving, over which is written the legend, "Cheap and Nasty."

MARK L. CRAWFORD, President of the International Typographical Union of North America, contributes an article to this number. It will be read with interest.

LEAVES FROM A NOTE-BOOK.

FIRST PRINTING-PRESS IN SCOTLAND.

The first printing-press in Scotland was set up in Edinburgh in 1507, by Walter Chepman and Andrew Myllar, two merchants of that city. King James IV, on September 15 in that year, granted them exclusive privileges for practicing the art. The charter set forth that those gentlemen, "at His Majesty's request, for his pleasure, the honour and profit of his realm and lieges, had taken on them to furnish and bring hame ane prent, with all stuff belonging thereto, and expert men to use the same for imprinting within the realm of the books of the laws, acts of parliament, chronicles, mass-books."

OXEN PROPELLING A VESSEL.

In a folio volume, entitled *Notitia utraque cum orientis tum occidentis ultra Arcadii Honoriique Cæsarum Tempora*, published by Froben, at Basle, in 1552, is a curious woodcut, representing a boat propelled by oxen turning wheels. The boat is ascribed to ancient Roman times, and is said to be a war vessel or ram, intended to run into and sink the vessels of an enemy.

SILVER TYPES.

The belief for some time prevailed among book collectors that certain books of uncommon elegance were, by a peculiar dilettanteism of the typographer, printed from silver types. In reality types of silver would not print a book more elegantly than types of the usual composite metal. The absurdity of the idea is also shown by the circumstances under which books are for the most part composed. Some one has asked very pertinently, if a set of thirsty compositors would not have quickly discovered "how many ems long primer would purchase a gallon of beer." It is surmised that the notion took its rise in a mistake of *silver* for *Elzevir* type, such being the term applied early in the last century to types of a small size, similar to those which had been used in the celebrated miniature editions of the Amsterdam printers, the Elzevirs. —*Notes and Queries.*

MARTIAL.

The Roman poet and epigrammatist, Martial, thus addressed one of his books: "To whom, my little book, do you wish me to dedicate you? Make haste to choose a patron, lest, being hurried off into a murky kitchen, you cover tunnies with your wet leaves, or become a wrapper for incense and pepper. Is it into Faustinus' bosom that you flee? You have chosen wisely. You may now make your way perfumed with oil of cedar, and, decorated with ornaments at both ends, luxuriate in all the glory of painted bosses; delicate purple may cover you, and your title proudly blaze in scarlet. With him for your patron, fear not even Probus" [M. Valerius Probus, the celebrated grammarian].

THE PRESS IN MISSOURI.

The printing-press and weekly newspaper were established in St. Louis in 1808, by the late Joseph Charless. Its earliest issues were on cap paper, the first number being dated in July, 1808. The name of the paper was changed with that of the territory. It was first called the *Louisiana Gazette*, then the *Missouri Gazette*, and finally, in 1822, in

other hands, it took the name of the *Missouri Republican*. Another weekly paper, called the *Western Journal*, was started in St. Louis in the spring of 1815.

COPY MONEY.

In Moxon's time—1677–96—each compositor received a copy of the work on which he was employed, or, in lieu of it, a sum of money, which was termed copy money. This custom has long been abolished, and no remains of it exist, though a few years since a suggestion was made in a London journal that a copy of each work published should be presented by the author to the proofreader engaged upon it. We have never heard whether this suggestion was acted upon.

BLACK LETTER.

Black letter was introduced into England in the fourteenth century, and was the character generally used in manuscripts before the invention of printing. In the old English records Roman characters preceded the Gothic or black letter; and the first eighteen books printed in the city of Paris — anni 1470–2 — were in a handsome Roman letter, formed in imitation of the characters of the Augustan age. Some of these books began on the left-hand page.

SIGNATURES.

Signatures, or alphabetical letters placed at the bottom of the page for the binder's direction, were first introduced in 1476, by Antonius Zarotus, a printer of Milan, in a work entitled "Platea de Usuris." Some of the early printers used to place at the end of their books a *registrum chartarum*, consisting of an assemblage of all the signatures, in the order in which the sheets or smaller divisions of the work were submitted to the press, with other matters of information. Mr. De Vinne, in his recent "History of the Invention of Printing," placed the signatures so far below the page that, when the book was bound, the signatures were cut off. It seems an excellent idea.

FIRST PAPER-MILL IN THE WEST.

The first paper-mill west of the Alleghanies — called the "Redstone Paper Mill" — was erected four miles east of Brownsville, Tenn., in January, 1796, by Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless.

PUNCTUATION.

The following extract, containing the ancient mode of punctuation, is from a work entitled "Ascensius declynsions with the Plain Expositor." The book is a quarto, without date, place or printer's name. It is ascribed to Wynkyn de Worde, from a peculiar type used in another work known to have been executed by the same printer:

Therbe fiue maner pontys, and diuisions most vside with cunnying men: the which, if they be wel vsid, make the sentens very light, and esy to vnderstond both to the reder, & the herer, & they be these: *virgil*, come, parenthesis, playnt poynt, and interrogatif. A *virgil* is a sclender stryke: lenynge fyrwarde thiswyse, be tokenynge a lytyl, short rest without any perfetnes yet of sentens: as betwene the fiue poyntis a fore rehersid. A come is with tway tails thiswyse: betokynyng a longer rest: and the sentens yet ether is vnperfet; or els, if it be perfet: ther cunmith more after, longyng to it: the which more comynly can not be perfet by itself, without at the lest summat of it: that gothe a fore. A parenthesis is with tway crokyd virgils: as an olde mone, & a neu bely to bely: the whiche be set on theton afore the begynyng, and thetother after the latyr ende of a clause: comyng within an other clause: that may be perfet: thof the clause, so comyng betwene: wer awey and therefore it is sowndyde comynly a note lower, than the vtter clause. yf the sentens cannot be perfet without the ynner clause, then stede of the first crokyde virgil a streght virgil wol do very well: and stede of the later must nedis be a come. A playne poynt is with won tittll thiswise. & it cumeth after the ende of al the whole sentens betokinyng a longe rest. An interrogatif is with tway titils; the vpper rysyng this wyse? & it cumeth after the ende of a whole reason: wheryn ther is sum question axside. the whiche ende of the reson, triyng as it were for an answare: risyth vpwarde. we haue made these rulis in englisshe: by cause they be as profitable, and necessary to be kepte in euery mother tunge, as in latin. Sethyn we (as we wolde be god; euery preacher wolde do) haue kept owre rulis bothe in owre englisshe, and latyn; what nede we, sethyn owre own be sufficient vnogh: to put any other exemplis. H. R. B.

IN THE PRESSROOMS.

The past season has been one of extreme dullness in most of the pressrooms throughout the city; but during the last few weeks there has been greater activity and a decided improvement in the condition of things. The prospect is still more cheerful, and we look forward to having a lively and prosperous fall. Orders for next year's calendars are already coming in and this class of work forms no small item of the general routine in the pressrooms toward the end of the year. The designs thus far shown are very elaborate, and they bid fair to surpass all previous efforts. Some of the pressrooms are at work getting out handsome holiday books. Each succeeding year brings more of this line of presswork, and it becomes daily more apparent that in the future, not far distant, Chicago will be a rival that the Eastern cities can by no means ignore.

Cleanliness is an essential requisite in the pressroom, and this fact should be impressed upon all who are employed in that department. A clean and tidy job cannot be executed if the presses and wrenches are begrimed with oil and ink; if the feed-boards and stock and fly-tables are dirty, or if the towels are wet and grimy. Keep the presses clean and free from grease, even though it requires a large quantity of rags or wipers. Have a good supply of soap at the washing-sink that will take ink and dirt off the hands readily, and by all means keep clean and dry towels hung up and do not try to economize and save a few cents on the wash-bill. Do not let them become so damp and filthy that employés are compelled to wipe their hands on sheets of paper to get them clean. Boys, especially, are not overfond of washing their hands, and one can depend upon it, they will not abuse the privilege and use the towel oftener than is necessary. Hold out every inducement to do work neatly.

Recent developments among the press inventors of the East make it appear probable that in ten years' time, or less, the entire system of newspaper presswork will be again completely revolutionized. The new system seems destined to be based on the lithographic process, but with a zinc plate instead of a stone to work upon. A clean impression of a page of type taken on a hand-press with lithographic transfer ink, is transferred to a zinc plate and the printing done direct from that. Two such plates, hooked on to cylinders in juxtaposition print both sides simultaneously and without any "offset" or difficulty in adjustment. The effects will be to reduce the number of

cylinders at work, to save wear and tear of type, and to symplify and accelerate every operation about a press-room. Each plate, so treated, it is claimed, will be good for 10,000 impressions, and will be good for repeated use by the mere washing away of the transfer ink.—*Journalist.*

MR. A. B. AUER, formerly of this city, but now superintendent of the Government pressrooms at Washington, has produced a plan whereby slugs or metal furniture are prevented from working up. He accomplishes this object through having the sides grooved or roughened. Mr. Auer has been granted a patent on his device, one half of his interest being assigned to S. P. Rounds, Public Printer.

THERE are twelve Pressmen's Unions in the United States and Canada, respectively: Washington, No. 1; Detroit, No. 2; Chicago, No. 3; Philadelphia, No. 4; Ottawa, Ont., No. 5; St. Louis, No. 6; Milwaukee, No. 7; Boston, No. 8; New York city, No. 9; Toronto, No. 10; Cincinnati, No. 11, and Galveston, No. 12. The last named union obtained its charter since the International Typographical Union congress adjourned.

AT the annual convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Cincinnati, in June, Mr. Rudolph Timroth, delegate from Chicago Pressmen's Union, presented the following resolution:

In view of the growing importance of our branch of the business; the labor, skill and intelligence required on our part; the rapid increase of our Unions from three in the year 1875 to eleven now, with prospects of increasing tenfold; the unity, perseverance, and energy of our members, and more particularly our success wherever organized, we respectfully ask on behalf of the Pressmen of North America the alteration of Section 1, Article I, of the Constitution of your Union by the insertion of the word "Pressmen's," so as to read: "International Typographical and Pressmen's Union of North America."

The resolution comes up for final action at the next session, which convenes at New Orleans in June of the coming year.

THE Lumberman Publishing Company has enjoined Rand, McNally & Co. to prevent them from publishing the "Lumberman's Directory and Shipping Guide," claiming that on January 19, 1883, they sold Rand, McNally & Co. all the electrotype plates of the "Standard Molding Book," "Universal Price-List" for sash, doors and blinds, together with the copyrights of the same, etc., and agreed for ten years not to publish such works or any similar publications. On the other hand, the defendants agreed for ten years not to "print or publish any paper or publication in the interests of the lumber trade that may or can divide with or diminish the patronage that is now or may be enjoyed during the said period by the *Northwestern Lumberman*." The complainant company publishes a weekly paper called the *Northwestern Lumberman*, and other publications, directories, and reference books addressed specially to the lumber trade. The defendants are now actively soliciting advertisements for a "Lumberman's Directory and Shipping Guide," which, it is complained, is a direct rival to complainants' journal and in contravention of the agreement above referred to, and will inevitably cut into complainants' business. The latter therefore ask that the defendants may be perpetually enjoined from publishing their proposed directory.

OVERWORK is a mistake. The man who works overtime, particularly in the pressroom, never appears better in pocket than those who are contented with the ordinary hours, but he is far worse in constitution than those who have not overworked themselves, the latter becoming usually prematurely old.—*Ex.*

AWARD OF THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

AT the last regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union the Arbitration Committee presented the following report, which will prove interesting:

To the Officers and Members of Chicago Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Arbitration to whom was referred the duty of selecting an arbitrator on the part of the Union and defending the interests of your members before that board when formed, would respectfully report that on the Monday following the Hershey Hall meeting of the Union your committee met and selected Judge Rogers to act on the part of the Union. The newspaper proprietors selected Henry W. King. These two gentlemen appointed Judge Lambert Tree, and this completed the Board. The understanding with the proprietors was that we were to present as much of the case as possible in writing, as the gentlemen composing the board had so desired. Your committee submitted the following as a statement from the Union side.

The Typographical Union was organized about thirty-one years ago, and had then, as it has now, for its objects the maintenance of an equal minimum scale of wages and aiding the disabled of the trade. In order to carry out its objects, the association adopts a price for type-setting, below which no member is permitted to work, and levies certain monthly dues to meet expenses. In each establishment recognizing this association, the employés of the composing-room are organized into "chapels," which bodies owe obedience to the Union, and give force to the laws enacted by the parent association. The objects of the rules adopted are for the maintenance of an even minimum rate of wages, to prevent one member securing an advantage at the expense of the others, or allowing one establishment advantages over another by lower prices or lax construction of the rules.

In June last the aforesaid association changed its scale of prices from 40 to 45 cents per 1,000 ems on morning, and from 37 to 40 cents on evening and weekly newspapers. Previous to this action the employés of each office were ordered by the Union to confer with their employers and ask for the advance. At these conferences a large number of proprietors agreed to pay the prices asked by their employés, provided the Union so ordered. After the action of the Union voting the advance, that body instructed its executive officers to further confer with the employers before having the new scale go into effect. At the conferences which followed, many of the larger offices requested that the new scale be not enforced until the 1st of October, while a few offices demurred to paying the advance at all.

These facts were reported to the Union, and, in accordance with the constitution of that body, an arbitration committee of five members was elected, to meet a like number of the proprietors and agree upon a scale.

The same meeting that ordered the election of the Arbitration Committee also voted to postpone the date for the advance taking effect until October 1st, to meet the views of the majority of the employers, which advance (40 cents on evening and weekly and 45 cents on morning newspapers) was to take effect at the time named, provided the joint action of the proprietors' and Union's committee did not modify the scale.

The committee of the Union, after two conferences with the proprietors of the leading newspapers, failed to secure their assent to the new scale. But the Union and proprietors agreed to leave the final decision to a Committee of Arbitration — the proprietors to choose one, the Union one, and these two to agree or choose a third, their decision to end the controversy.

In presenting the claim for an advance, the committee representing the Typographical Union find themselves hampered by the fact that there is no standard by which to measure either the value of the services rendered or the just compensation therefor. They believe, however, that the population of a city regulates, in a great degree, the expenses of the workman, and that the prices paid and wages earned for the same kind of work, either here or elsewhere, performed under similar circumstances and surroundings, would make a basis as nearly correct as could be suggested.

The claim of the Union is, that the wages now paid for piece-work are less than men are able to live on and make provision for the future; that living expenses in Chicago are as high as in any large city in this country; that their work extends farther into the night (and frequently through night into day) on morning papers than in any other city; that the scale of the Typographical Union is a purely minimum scale, below which its members are not permitted to work, and is so treated in the large cities outside of Chicago, and in Chicago except as to piecework; that the average earnings of compositors in Chicago are below the average paid in cities of similar population throughout the United States; that the offices are generally prosperous, and have largely increased their business, but at the same time have reduced the wages of their piece-hands; that the advance asked will

only give the average wages paid in cities of like population for similar service.

Books and newspapers are nearly all printed by the piece system, while such work as blanks, railroad timetables, posters, etc., are executed by men who are employed by the week.

The price paid on morning papers is 40 cents per 1,000 ems, or square of the body of the type in which the work is printed; the book and evening and weekly newspaper men receive 37 cents for the same service — the difference in price being the difference between night and day work. The prices vary according to locality — the larger cities paying the highest prices.

The prices also change, as instanced by the fact that in Chicago in 1871 the price on morning papers was raised from 50 to 55 cents, in 1873 fell to 50, a year afterward fell to 47, about a year after that was forced to 42 cents, then to 40, and finally to 36 cents, from which point it reacted to 38, and then to 40 cents, where it now rests; the price on evening and weekly papers meanwhile ranging from 3 to 5 cents lower.

Seven hours' type-setting on piecework is a requirement of the Union, for the reason that in a less number of hours the men could not make wages. In order that a man may set type for seven hours, it is necessary that he distribute about three or three and one-half hours; and, work as close as they may, the men average at least eleven hours per day in the office. A good compositor will set less than 1,200 ems per hour, or 8,400 ems in the seven hours.

The time at work on morning papers may be divided thus: Distribution, from 1:30 to 4:30 P.M.; composition, from 7:30 P.M. to about 3 A.M. Then, if not on late phalanx, they go home; if on late phalanx they remain, on an average, till 3:45 A.M., and are then dismissed. These phalanxes are necessary on account of taking the late dispatches.

Evening-paper men work from ten to eleven hours per day, seven hours being devoted to type-setting, and the other time to distribution. Nearly all of their work is done in the daytime, only the distribution running into the night. These men average about $3 per day, or less than 30 cents an hour.

It would be an extraordinary force of men that could average 1,200 ems per hour; and this will be better understood when attention is called to the fact that, in order to perform this feat, a man has to pick up and place in position 2,400 separate pieces, in accomplishing which his right hand would have to travel nearly one mile and a half, stopping every eighteen inches to alternately pick up and place in position a type.

It will be seen that the very theory of piecework is to call forth all the energy a man possesses. The amount of his wages depends on the number of pieces he places in position, and, as a consequence, each man does his best. The constant tension put on a man makes steady work very wearing.

The piece system secures the greatest amount of work for the least amount of money, and is the sole reason for its adoption.

The compositors are the victims of a peculiar science of business that reasons where large bodies of men are employed low wages should be paid, regardless of the real value of the services rendered.

The larger the number of men, the greater the inducement for a raid on their earnings, as a small shave from each man will make a large gain for the employer. Ten years ago the compositors were conceded wages in proportion to the work they performed; but as the establishments grew larger, and more printers were employed, the wages grew less. When the largest office a party to this controversy employed between 30 and 40 men, it paid from 50 to 55 cents per 1,000 ems; when it employed between 40 and 50 men it paid 47 to 42 cents; and when it employed between 50 and 80 men the price went as low as 36 cents; and similar reductions have followed every fresh evidence of increased prosperity. This applies equally to all the offices parties to this controversy. During this period there has been no appreciable reduction in the wages paid to the other employés of these establishments. The earnings of the piece-hands have, during the past ten years, fallen off from $10 to $15 per week; while the other employés not only have maintained the wages they were then receiving, but have secured a reduction in the number of hours of work.

The employers are not governed by their necessities in regulating the price to be paid to piece-hands. The richest of the establishments pay the same as the poorest, and, no matter how low the price may be, there is nearly always a squabble to maintain it.

Young men are constantly seeking employment in the large offices, but after a little while relinquish it and go away, satisfied that there is no profit in that kind of work. A few of these young fellows marry and remain. Very few of them ever get money enough ahead to buy a home. When sickness comes, and they are unable longer to work, their wages stop. If they have saved nothing, they become charges on their fellows. No matter how faithful the services, there is no obligation existing between an establishment and its piece-hands. There is no vacation for them. Work must go on incessantly, or debts and other evils will follow, and when death comes, those dependent on them are generally in absolute poverty.

The constant flow of men back and forth affords an employer an opportunity of doing great injustice to his employés. There are two classes in the printing business — one resident and the other floating. If it were not for the floating force, the employers would willingly pay better wages to the resident printers; if it were not for the resident force, the floaters would compel the employers to pay more wages.

Were it not for the Typographical Union and the chapels organized under it, the suffering among disabled printers would be very great. The Union gives assistance to the sick and buries the dead, but the heavy demands on the general association make necessary chapel organizations, and these two, acting together at the expense of the men, in a measure afford the same assistance in this trade, that is, in many instances, given by the employer at his own expense in other branches of business. It is manifestly unjust for an employer to take advantage of the necessities of the men, and require them to work for wages that afford them no opportunity of providing for the future, and that must, sooner or later, leave them a charge upon the public.

In this city the rates paid on piece-work amount to about 33 cents an hour for night, and less than 30 cents an hour for day composition, while weekly wages are from 30½ cents per hour up for day work— the best weekly hands always being paid more wages than the Union demands. The figures given above as the earnings of piece-hands represent the amount in gross; the net earnings cannot be estimated accurately, there being different necessary trade expenses in the various offices. A close estimate places these trade expenses at two cents per 1,000 ems.

The Western Union Telegraph Company pays its first-class operators 10 cents per hour more than piece-hands on newspapers in this city would receive at the increase asked. The only daily newspapers in the United States in which the compositors are paid by the week are in Albany, N. Y. The rate of wages paid there for nightwork is $21 for six nights of eight hours each, or 43¾ cents per hour.

The number of cents per 1,000 ems paid the piece-hand is not a measure of the number of cents the piece-hand can earn per day or night, as verified by the fact that while the Cincinnati papers pay 40 cents per 1,000 ems (the same price as paid in Chicago), a piece-hand on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for instance, will earn more money in less time than on any Chicago paper; and while the difference in price between the best offices in New York and Chicago is but 6 cents per 1,000 ems, a piece-hand in New York would be paid nearly $1 more than he could earn in Chicago in an equal number of hours. These facts apply to Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis, as well as to Cincinnati and New York. Morning-paper work is most destructive to health. Consumption is the great destroyer of printers. Out of 196 deaths among the printers of Berlin, 126 died of consumption. It is probable that statistics would show about the same state of affairs to exist in Chicago. In our burial lot at Rose Hill are 54 members. Of these we have only recorded the cause of death in 41 cases. Twenty of the 41 died of consumption, and of these nine-tenths were morning-paper men.

Chicago and New York, from about 1861 to 1871, worked practically under the same scale of prices, with the single exception that for weekly hands the Chicago scale was $1 higher than New York, but after the great fire rents in Chicago went up, and the Union raised the price to 55 on morning and 50 cents on evening and weekly papers This remained the price until the panic, when, at the request of the proprietors, the scale was changed to 50 cents on morning and 45 on evening papers. A year after this the proprietors, believing that the prices paid in Cincinnati and St. Louis were lower than those of Chicago, demanded a further reduction to 45 cents. The men did not think the demand fair or warranted by the prices paid in the other cities of the country, and agreed to leave it to an arbitration; and, the proprietors agreeing to this, the arbitrator decided to reduce the men three instead of the five cents asked by the proprietors. A year after this the proprietors made a demand for another five cent reduction, and this time would accept no arbitration, and the scale was reduced to 42 and 38 cents. In about six months the *Post*, an evening paper that was kept afloat for financial and political work, notified the Union that it wanted a reduction; and this being refused, the *Post* secured what men it could, and continued publication until the banks refused to longer pay its expenses, when it closed its doors. The Union, fearing a contest at that time with the other employers, reduced its scale to 40 and 36 cents, and all of the proprietors promised they would return to the 42-cent level when times got better. After this the *Inter Ocean* came to the conclusion to endeavor to have its work done for still less, and reduced to 36 cents. The other proprietors claimed that unless the *Inter Ocean* was forced up they would come down; and down they all went to 36 cents, and evening papers to 33.

At the beginning of this lowering of prices much of the work on morning papers was done in the daytime, type-setting beginning at 3 P.M. or thereabouts, running till 6, resuming at 7:30, and stopping at or about 2 A.M. When they had reached the 36-cent level type-setting began at 7:30 P.M. and ended at 3.45 to 4 A.M., as it is now. These reductions affected more than twice the number of men those gentlemen had in their employ. At 36 cents and 33 cents situations in the daily offices amounted to nothing, so in a little while the men informed the proprietors that they could do better elsewhere and must have more money, and the wages were raised two cents, to 38c; but men could still get better pay outside of their employ, and they had to raise the

wages to 40 cents. In the meantime New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis had fallen, but not to the low price of Chicago. St. Louis fell 10 cents from its highest price—the same as Cincinnati—to 40 cents. The Union establishes a merely minimum price in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, all of the leading offices in and out of the Union paying a higher rate than the Union demands, and the men do not have to work as late in the night as Chicago men, the day force working about the same hours. In other cities they quit work from 2 to 2.30; here from 3 to 4 A.M. on morning papers, making work here more wearing. The Union claims that the wages to be paid in Chicago cannot be fairly estimated by comparison with cities of smaller population, but that where comparisons are instituted, it should be with men working with like surroundings as its own members. The Union submitted to the proprietors at their conference with its committee the proposition to ascertain the highest price paid in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis (whose combined population, divided by five, gives just about Chicago's population), and that the average be the pay its members were to receive, the Union to pick one office in each city, which office must have continuously in its employ 45 men. We hold that the cities named are the only ones we can fairly enter into comparison with.

The following table shows the average price per 1,000 ems paid by the leading newspapers in the cities named, compared with the price paid in Chicago:

New York Herald	46c.
New York Sun	46
New York Times	45
Boston Herald	45
Boston Journal	42
Philadelphia Public Ledger	45
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	40
Cincinnati Enquirer	40
Average	43 5/6c.
Price per 1,000 ems in Chicago	40
Difference in favor of other cities	3 5/6c.

The following shows the average earnings of the men in several of the leading newspaper offices in the cities named:

New York Herald, average earnings	$4 41
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, week ending May 1	4 16
Philadelphia Public Ledger, week ending Aug. 4	4 02 1/3
Boston Herald, average earnings	4 00
Cincinnati Enquirer, week ending Aug. 19	4 12
Average earnings	$4 14 1/5

The above averages were taken from the books of the several newspapers.

The following are the averages of the morning papers in Chicago:

Herald	$3 55
News	3 60
Tribune	3 93
Inter Ocean	3 77.7
Average in Chicago	$3 71.4

The difference between the average daily earnings of the men employed on the morning papers of Chicago and those employed on the other papers named, according to these tables, is 42 1/3 cents; while, taking the highest average made in Chicago, that of the *Tribune*, there is still found a balance of 21 4/5 cents in favor of the men employed in other cities.

While the average per day (or night) shows this difference to the disadvantage of the Chicago workman, an average of wages earned in proportion to the number of hours worked would show a still greater disproportion.

In the cities with which we propose to make comparison, the work of type-setting commences at about the same time in the evening as on Chicago papers; but it is seldom that the men on the Boston, Philadelphia and New York papers work later than 2 or 2:30 A.M., and the men in Cincinnati and St. Louis usually quit work at 2:30, seldom working as late as 3 A.M. Giving three hours as an average for distribution, these men work about 11 hours, and their wages average about 37 cents per hour; while the average made on Chicago papers will not exceed 33 cents per hour.

That the present rate of wages is too low is evidenced by the fact that a large number of men working by the week receive higher wages than are demanded by the scale of prices of the Union. For instance, the book and job offices of Rand, McNally & Co., J. M. W. Jones & Co., and Poole Bros., employing in the aggregate eighty-six men on weekly wages, pay twenty-four of their men more than the prices asked by the Union.

Some of the establishments employing piece-workers also show a recognition of the fact that the price per 1,000 ems demanded by the scale of prices is too low, and have voluntarily raised the price paid to their employés. For instance, the *Interior* office, employing piece-men at daywork, pays 3 cents more per 1,000 ems than is demanded by the Union, and the American Press Association, employing a night force, has raised the price per 1,000 ems 2 cents.

Briefs were submitted by the proprietors. The *Journal* claimed a reduction and justified the claim by comparison with a number of smaller towns. The *News* indorsed this request for evening papers, and opposed an advance in the price of composition on evening or morning papers. The *Herald* sent two lines of a brief, stating that they could not afford to pay the advance. The *Tribune* sent a very long statement, arguing against the advance, showing earnings of compositors, etc. The *Inter Ocean* brief was never seen by any of your committee, but it was said by a representative of the publishers, who claims to have seen it, to have simply shown the earnings of the compositors, and to have opposed a raise in the scale.

When the Board met two representatives of the Union were present to correct any misleading statements in the briefs of the proprietors, but the Board declined then to take any evidence or hear any statement, relying for the time on the written arguments in their hands, and Mr. Patterson, of the *Tribune*,—the only proprietor who put in an appearance—urged that so far as he was concerned he wanted to submit the case on brief and not take evidence. Your representatives withdrew and the Board was never seen again in session. They, however, continued their deliberations for several hours on Friday and met again Saturday, and rendered the following decision of the two hours' session:

In the matter of the dispute between the Printers and Publishers as to the propriety of making modifications in the existing scale of prices:

The undersigned, to whom said matter has been submitted for arbitration, by agreement of both parties, having carefully considered the arguments and statements of fact filed by respective parties, are of opinion that there should not at present be any modification of the existing scale of wages, and therefore so award.

JOHN G. ROGERS,
HENRY W. KING,
LAMBERT TREE.

CHICAGO, September 29, 1883.

THE BIGGEST JOB IN THE WORLD.—The Government Printing Office recently completed what is probably the biggest job in the printing line attempted in this or any other country. The job referred to was an order given by the Treasury Department for 50,000,000 labels, to be attached to tobacco packages as evidence that such packages have been inventoried for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of rebate due the dealer or manufacturer under the new internal revenue law. Some of the details of this label job will be interesting, as showing the enormous capacity of the Government Printing Office, and the immense amount of money the government saves by doing its own printing. The form for the label was electrotyped and one hundred copies taken of it for each of eight presses. At each revolution of the eight cylinders eight hundred labels were printed, and it took the eight presses six and one-half days to do the presswork. The job required one thousand reams of paper and one thousand dollars' worth of red ink, at an average price of $1.50 per thousand impressions, which the government would probably have had to pay to a private printer. The presswork alone would cost $75,000. Public Printer Rounds says that it was impossible for even those in charge to comprehend fully the enormous facilities of the Government Printing Office. "Not counting the clerks, we have 2,200 employés, with no end of material to work with. With our electrotyping apparatus and ability to put twenty fast presses at work on a single job, if necessary, there is nothing in the world that can equal the capacity of this establishment. We buy paper and ink much cheaper than the wholesale dealers can. The government saves millions of dollars by doing its own printing, and gets the work done better and in less time than it could be done by contract. The 50,000,000 label job, is, I believe, the biggest job of printing ever turned out in this country or the whole world."—*Cin Com. Gazette.*

THE *Alta California* was the first newspaper established in San Francisco. It has lately been purchased by ex-Lieut. Gov. Johnson, who will change it to a democratic paper.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed, therefore our correspondents will please give names, not for publication if they desire to remain incog , but as a guarantee of good faith.)

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

To the Editor: SOUTH BEND, Ind., September 20, 1883.

On yesterday evening occurred one of the most pleasant events of the season, illustrating the truth that not all printers die young, if they are notably pious. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Miller, who have now traveled the matrimonial road fifty years, celebrated the golden wedding, receiving many splendid presents from their friends, some of which corresponded in character to the particular event, being of the precious metal itself. Mr. Miller is one of the veteran printers of Indiana, having been engaged in the business for more than half a century.

J. I. C.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

To the Editor: ST. LOUIS, September 27, 1883.

You have by this time, no doubt, learned of the death of Mr. George Knapp, so many years connected with the St. Louis *Republican*, and for nearly half a century proprietor. He was a remarkable illustration of a successful self-made man. When only twelve years old he entered the *Republican* office, and at the age of twenty-three became a partner. His connection with the paper, as I am informed, extends over a period of nearly sixty years. I do not know of a case in this country where any one has had such a long connection with a similar enterprise. The title of colonel which he bore was obtained by being elected lieutenant-colonel of the St. Louis Grays engaged in the Mexican war.

Yours, SOL. SMITH.

A SYMPATHIZER.

To the Editor: BLOOMINGTON, September 24, 1883.

I am glad to learn that after all the printers of the West are to have a medium, through which they may give vent to their long pent up wisdom, and from which they may absorb aid and comfort in their work. I was afraid the suspension of the *Printer* would be the knell of all such enterprises in the West. May your success in this laudable work be great. Perhaps you would not object to an item of historical interest relating to the first printing-office in this part of the State: The *Observer* was the first paper in this city, and was established here in 1837. It was a kind of joint concern started by James Allin, Jesse W. Fell, and A. Gridley, names which have become prominent far beyond the confines of this city or state. The paper has had but few changes, either in proprietors or name, since its organization. It is now known as the *Pantagraph*, a daily of large circulation and influence.

J. V.

PRINTERS' EXPOSITION.

To the Editor: DES MOINES, Iowa, August 2, 1883.

The article in the June number of THE CHICAGO PRINTER just received, in regard to an exposition of the appliances of printing, meets with my heartiest approval.

But why not combine it with those of binding? That would give those of us who are engaged in both printing and binding, and we are many, such an opportunity to examine the best machinery, appliances of all kinds, and to gather new ideas and see things we never dreamed of, as could be obtained in no other way.

I believe that if such an exposition were held it would be patronized by the majority of the printing and binding fraternity who could possibly attend it.

That it would be of great benefit to the manufacturers of such appliances; give such an impetus for good, to both branches of the business as they have never had before; and pay untold per cent on the investment to those who attend, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

Hoping that such an exposition may be had, and that at the earliest possible moment (next summer would be the best time),

I am, yours respectfully, J. F. GIRTON.

PIE-CRUST PROMISES.

To the Editor:

One of the essential features of a successful printing-house is promptness and punctuality in carrying out the promises made to the customer. I know of no trade where the want of this quality entails more dissatisfaction to its patrons and consequential damage to the tradesman than ours. This may arise from various preventible causes, sometimes by undue preferences in the filling of orders, or by miscalculations in the requisite amount of time needed for the work, frequently by illy considered, hap-hazard promises, and more often through lack of system in engineering the office. Apropos of system, a few days since, it was my good fortune in the ordinary course of business to visit a printing-house where the advantages of system were exemplified in an eminent degree. Every implement and article had its appointed place and was kept there when not in use, a rule of the establishment making it imperative on each employé to carry out this system; the floors were scrupulously clean and a person appointed to keep them so; no heaps of cuttings, dirty paper, empty ink tins or oily rags (the usual ornamentation of a printers' pressroom), were anywhere discernible, but order and cleanliness were manifest to a degree obtainable only by system. Sort drawers properly labeled and accessible only to one man (the foreman, I believe, or his deputy), who is held responsible for their orderly keeping were in use. I observed the same degree of order maintained in the office department, and was somewhat struck with the facility with which an argument was squelched. A customer was ordering a duplicate of a job of work which had been executed some two years previously, and he having no copy was discussing with the clerk concerning the nature of the stock used before. In an instant the identical job-ticket was produced containing not only a complete history of the job, description and cost of stock, time of composition, time of presswork, etc., but also an impression of the job itself; and so throughout the whole establishment the same order and system was everywhere observable. In course of conversation with the proprietor I drew from him that promises of work were only made after due calculation, and when made it was their system to carry out the same regardless of cost. Now, Mr. Editor, for an illustration of my argument: A short time since having some business of a financial nature in the counting-house of a large mercantile firm in the city, I witnessed a colloquy between the managing clerk and a subordinate:

Sub. "I have run out of shipping orders."

M. C. "Send round to Messrs. Promise & Pie-crust and order ten thousand."

Sub. "But, sir, we are quite out, and Promise & Co. never fill us an order in less than ten days after they engage to."

M. C. "True; I had forgotten that; let Messrs. Keep-Their-Word & Co. have the order. I have heard no complaint against them in that respect, although I confess I like the other people's work best."

And so I suppose the prompt parties got the order even at the expense of inferior workmanship. I have ventured to call attention to this practice of pie-crust promises in the interest of the trade with the hope that it may redeem itself from the stigma of untruth under which it now labors. I am aware of the many and sometimes unforeseen difficulties which frequently prevent promptness, and I point to thorough system as the best means of reducing to a minimum the loss and annoyances occasioned by disappointment to customers.

Wishing your journalistic venture a patriarchal existence,

I am, A PAPER TOUT.

PARIS has twenty-three libraries, which it is proposed to increase in number to forty. More than one-half of all the books read are novels.

THE three oldest living compositors in Pennsylvania reside in Harrisburg. They are General Simon Camcron, aged eighty-six years; George W. Scott, aged eighty-five years, and Jacob Babb, aged eighty-three years.

A PRINTER in Charlotteville, Va., has performed the difficult feat of writing 3,452 words on a postal card with a lead-pencil; besides reserving a space in the center of the card, the size of a gold dollar, in which he has inscribed the Lord's prayer.

OBITUARY.

Hugh Hastings, who has just passed away, was one of a group of editors whose standing and influence as writers were to this country what those of Clay, Webster and Calhoun were as public speakers. Hastings, Greeley, Raymond, Bennett, Bryant and Thurlow Weed composed a coterie of the strongest journalists that this or any other country has ever produced. Mr. Hastings began his active labors as a writer on the Albany *Daily Atlas* in 1840. He was engaged at different times on the *Weekly Switch*, *The Knickerbocker*, and lastly on the *Commercial Advertiser*, of which he subsequently became proprietor, and remained so until his death. His peculiarity was in his most stubborn adherence to party and what he believed to be a principle, never sparing enemy or favoring friend when they came in conflict with his predisposed views.

The death of P. W. Maroney, one of the charter members of Pressmen's Union No. 3 of this city, occurred September 1. Pat, as he was more familiarly called, was well known among the pressmen of Chicago, having worked at printing from his boyhood. For over a year past he was in poor health, but rallied occasionally and worked as much as his health would permit. About six months previous to his death he was compelled to take to his bed and from that time on he gradually failed. The remains were borne to the grave by John Burke, John McMillen, M. Curtiss, M. Killey, Fred. Dewitt and Peter Pierson, members of the Pressmen's Union. The death of P. W. Maroney is the second loss which the Pressmen's Union of Chicago has sustained since its organization in 1874. The first death was that of Edwin G. Francis in 1875.

At a meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, held September 18, ex-Gov. Bross pronounced a fitting eulogy on the late James W. Sheahan, and the following memorial resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of James W. Sheahan this society, our city and the entire country have sustained a great and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That his untiring industry, his wide acquaintance with the most important facts on all leading topics of the day, his unflinching integrity, his sterling patriotism, and his kind and generous courtesy to all men be commended as an example worthy of imitation by the young men of the country; and that this society mourns the loss of one of its most cultivated and valued members.

Resolved, That this report and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the society, and that a copy duly engrossed be sent to the widow and family of our deceased brother.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

William Bross,
M. E. Stone,
William Beye,
} Committee.

Mr. Sheahan was a veteran newspaper man. His most noteworthy labors have been on the *Times* and *Tribune* of this city. With the *Tribune* he was connected for nearly twenty years of the latter part of his life. His peculiarity as a writer was the employment of actual facts and figures for his arguments, with an observable absence of sophistry common to some newspaper writers.

At the meeting above named Hon. E. B. Washburn proposed and the society adopted the following tribute to Zebina Eastman:

"In the death of Zebina Eastman, which took place June 14, 1883, at his home in Maywood, Cook county, Ill., the Chicago Historical Society has lost one of its most honored, active and intelligent members.

"An early pioneer in the cause of anti-slavery, Mr. Eastman spent nearly his whole life in aid of the emancipation of the black race and in laboring for the downtrodden and the enslaved.

"Able, intelligent, honest, unselfish, pure of heart and of purpose, and of a christian spirit, Mr. Eastman devoted himself to the good of the human race, leaving to the world the record of a noble and well-spent life which this society desires to honor.

"The various papers which Mr. Eastman has contributed to this society at different times shall be preserved in its archives as being of great historical interest and of exceptional value.

"The secretary of the society is requested to transmit a copy hereof to the widow of the deceased."

Mr. Eastman's death is a loss not only to Chicago, but to the whole country. His labors were known and recognized by thousands, who, on account of his quiet and modest style knew nothing of the *personnel* of the man. Since 1840 he has been associated with a number of papers in the Northwest, the first being the *Genius of Liberty*, in La Salle county, Ill. Mr. Eastman was in every sense a philanthropist, but his sympathies for humanity were more particularly drawn out toward the colored race and his pen was always ready for use in their defense.

Mr. Isaac Adams, the inventor of the well-known "Adams" presses, died recently in Sandwich, N. H., at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. Mr. Adams was born in Rochester, N. Y., in the year 1802, and was apprenticed during his youth to a cabinetmaker. In 1824 he left his native town and proceeded to Boston, where he entered a machine-shop, becoming in time an excellent workman. After thoroughly acquainting himself with the principles of mechanism, Isaac, with the assistance of his brother, Seth, began the manufacture of printing presses. In 1835 Mr. Adams introduced the press which bears his name, and for many years sustained the reputation of making the only power press that could print bookwork satisfactorily. The fame of the press became wide-spread, and the manufacturers amassed a large fortune from their sale. The Adams brothers disposed of their interests some years ago to R. Hoe & Co. who continued to manufacture the presses. A large number of the Adams presses are still in use in the East, but in this section of the country there are but few of them.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Among the failures in this city during the past month were those of Clark & Edwards, and Adam Craig & Co., printers.

A number of the printers of this city took advantage of the cheap rates offered by the railroads, and paid a visit to Louisville.

The J. M. W. Jones Printing and Stationery Co. have increased their stock from $100,000 to $300,000, and have filed papers with the state secretary at Springfield, to that effect.

The Garden City type foundry has just organized, and puts forth its hand for a share of business. Its office is located at 196 Washington street. Henry Hartt, Andrew Hartt, William Hodge and Charles Hill are the company's officers.

The *Pioneer-Press* Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, is having nine new presses and a large quantity of type and other material put into their office. They anticipate a big boom in the printing business and are doing what they can to help the work along. They intend making a specialty of printing patent insides.

Col. Abner Taylor, of Chicago, brought suit against Beach, Barnard & Co., printers, for publishing a political document in which the plaintiff's character was defamed. Col. Taylor was awarded a verdict of $5,000, but it is thought the matter will be compromised and the defendants excused from paying judgment.

It may be of interest to many of our readers to know that a large number of the members of the Grand Lodge of Masons, now in session in this city, are printers, who, years ago, *tramped west* in search of work, whence, later, they *traveled east* in search of Light. Some of the leading representatives are honored members of the printing fraternity.

Among the many attractions on exhibition at the Industrial Exposition are the beautiful specimens of printing which everywhere adorn the walls. Some of the works shown are really exquisite, they are so finely executed. The Chicago printers take the lead in fine work. Rand, McNally & Co., J. M. W. Jones Co., and Poole Bros. imprints meet the eye on most all the specimens.

The first printing-press was brought to Illinois in 1809, by Matthew Duncan, a brother of one of the early governors of the state. The press was used for several years at Kaskaskia, the then capital of the territory, for the purpose of public printing. At that time no newspaper had yet been started within the limits of what is now Illinois, but in 1814 the first newspaper, called the *Illinois Herald*, was established at Kaskaskia, and printed on this press. Matthew Duncan was editor and proprietor. The whole territory then contained about ten thousand inhabitants, living mostly along the rivers in the extreme southern part of the state. This was quite a number of years before Chicago could boast of a printing-press or a newspaper, the first enterprise of the kind being started in the city in the latter part of 1833.

TOM TYPO.

A TECHNICAL BALLAD.

Tom Typo was a printer good,
A merry, cheerful elf;
And whatsoever care he had,
He still *composed*—himself.

Where duty called him he was found
Still working in his place;
But nothing tempted from his post—
Which really was the *case*.

He courted pretty Emma Grey,
One of earth's living gems—
The sweetest Em, he used to say,
Among a thousand *ems*.

So *chased* was Emma's love for Tom,
It met admiring eyes;
She *proved* a *copy* to her sex,
And wanted no *revise*.

And Tom he kept his *pages* clear,
And grew to be a *type*
Of all that manhood holds most dear,
When he with age was ripe.

He made his last *impression* here
While yet his heart was warm,
Just in the *nick* closed his career,
And death *locked up his form*.

He sank into his final rest
Without one sigh or moan;
His latest words—"Above my breast
Place no *imposing stone*."

FUNNYGRAPHIC.

PROFESSOR—"Here, James, what are you doing at that ventilator?" James—"Oh, nothing, sir; I am only correcting an airer."

A San Francisco paper has sixty-one columns about the Knights Templar during the late conclave there. It would take several nights to read it through.

"GREEK? do I undershtandt Greek?" said a jolly German. "Vell, I schoost can shmile. Vy, ven I vas a leedle poy I always svim in dot greek inshteadt of dot riffer."

DIBDIN had a horse which he called "Graphy." "Very odd name," said a friend. "Not at all," replied Tom; "when I mount him it's Top-o-Graphy; and when I want him to go it's Gee-ho-Graphy.

IT was in the *World's* report of a political meeting that the word "shouts" was so ridiculously misprinted as to make the blunder famous: "The snouts of 100,000 democrats rent the air," read the report.

EVERY man talks the lingo of his trade. When a plumber wants to stop his advertisement, he says, "Shut it off," and the reporter who goes to write up a funeral asks, "Has the last form gone down?"

A WOMAN, lately looking at a printing-press at work, turned to her companion, and in a most earnest manner inquired: "Well, Charlie, an' them's the things as writes the paper. Be's them what they call editors?"

A CARDIFF newspaper, in reporting the sermon of Dr. Mellor before the Congregational Union, where the Reverend spoke of "women clothed with sanctity," by an unfortunate transposition of the "c" printed the phrase "women clothed with scantity."

ACCIDENTAL HONORS. A half dozen young urchins in the advanced class of a rustic schoolhouse were being catechized by the Mentor on contemporary history, one of the questions propounded read thus: What is the name of the African monarch who fought the war in Zululand? After each boy on the crowded bench had successively failed to elucidate the problem, the boy at the end of the bench being gradually squeezed off his perch by close juxtaposition of his neighbor ejaculated, set away, oh! (Cetewayo), and was promptly awarded the post of honor at the head of the class for his acumen. How many Solons in the busy world are pitchforked into prominence in like manner.

"I HAVE here a poem on the Jersey," said the literary editor to the chief. "What shall I do with it?" "Consign it to the waste-basket," he replied. The entire staff immediately held a consultation to ascertain if the chief really did intend to embrace the "waist" as a pun.

A DAILY paper up the Hudson reported the speech of a Fourth-of-July orator, in which he had something to say about "the fiat of the Almighty." The proofreader had never heard of "fiat money," and he was willing to bet his week's wages there was no such word in the vernacular. So he printed it "the fist of the Almighty."

THE story is told that Ernest Renan last winter had occasion to telegraph across the British Channel the subject of a proposed lecture of his in Westminster Abbey. The subject as written by him was "The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity." It was published in England as "The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity."

A FEW years ago the journalist who is widely known as "Gath" wrote a Fourth-of-July article. With fervid eloquence he told how the effete monarchies of the Old World trembled in their boots when they read the declaration penned by Thomas Jefferson. "Thrones reeled," wrote the impassioned Gath. Next morning he wished he hadn't when he saw in cold type, "Thomas reeled."

THE religious quiet of our pressroom was suddenly intruded upon a day or two ago by the voice of our devil shouting:

"Only a *pantsy* blossom
Hardly the color of *flour!*"

And looking around were just in time to see a pair of lavender pants with an ink keg clinging lovingly thereto.

AN EDITOR'S DAUGHTER. "Papa, can't I go to the store and get me a new dress?" "Why, child, you have got plenty of good dresses." "Yes, papa, but they are out of style." "Nonsense, girl! the trees always come out in the same style every spring, don't they?" "Yes, papa, and they always look green, too." Papa, aside—("One might know he couldn't get ahead of an editor's daughter.) All right, go to the store and get a dress."

"IT'S IN." Douglas Jerrold, when a mere boy, was a compositor employed upon a magazine, and there he commenced his literary career, by dropping a criticism on "Der Freischutz" into the editor's box. A night of anxiety and doubt was succeeded by a day of great elation, when the editor next morning handed him his essay to compose, with a note addressed to the anonymous contributor, requesting further contributions. His sisters have told of his occasional transports of boisterous delight, when he would burst into the house, waving a little pamphlet in his hand, and shouting: "It's in!" "It's in!"

THE misplacing of the types makes authors say some queer things, turning what was designed to be serious and wise into the ludicrous. The mistakes sometimes escape not only the proofreader but even the author himself, who usually looks over the corrected proof-sheets with great care. During the early part of the late war, when fractional currency was very scarce, a merchant in central Illinois issued a large number of copper coins for use in his business. One side of the coin bore the device of the American flag, around which were the immortal words of the then Secretary of War Gen. Dix: "If any one attempts to pull it down shoot him on the spot." The engraver either put in too many o's or else the author having done so, and the engraver following copy a little too closely, made it read: "If any one attempts to pull it down shoot him on the spoot." It would seem impossible that such a mistake should escape an engraver's notice. Of course with type-setters, there being so many pieces to handle, and considering the rapidity with which they are placed in position, it is a wonder to any one but the compositor himself that the errors are so few.

THE article on the "Need of an Apprenticeship System," by A. C. Cameron, deserves a careful reading and consideration. Mr. Cameron knows what he is talking about and knows how to tell it.

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One dollar per annum in advance; for six months, Fifty Cents; single copies, Ten Cents.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value

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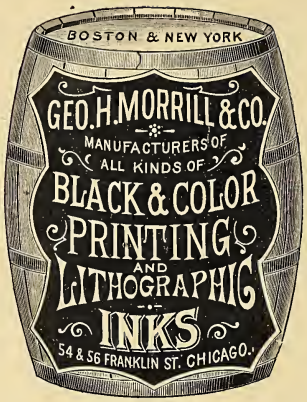
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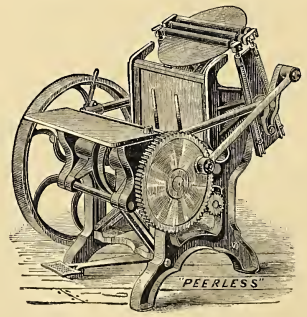
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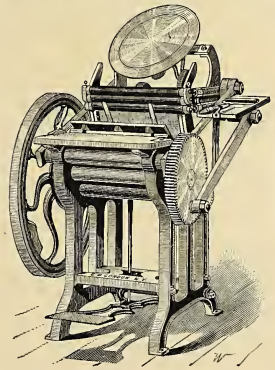
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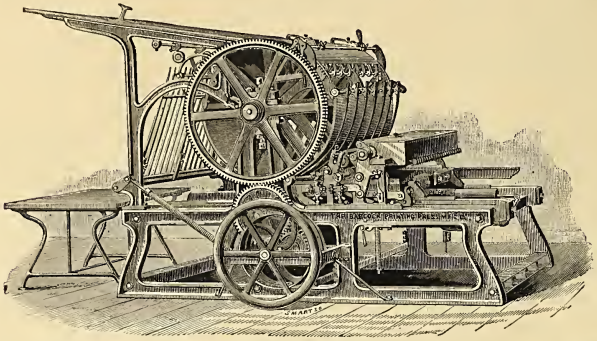
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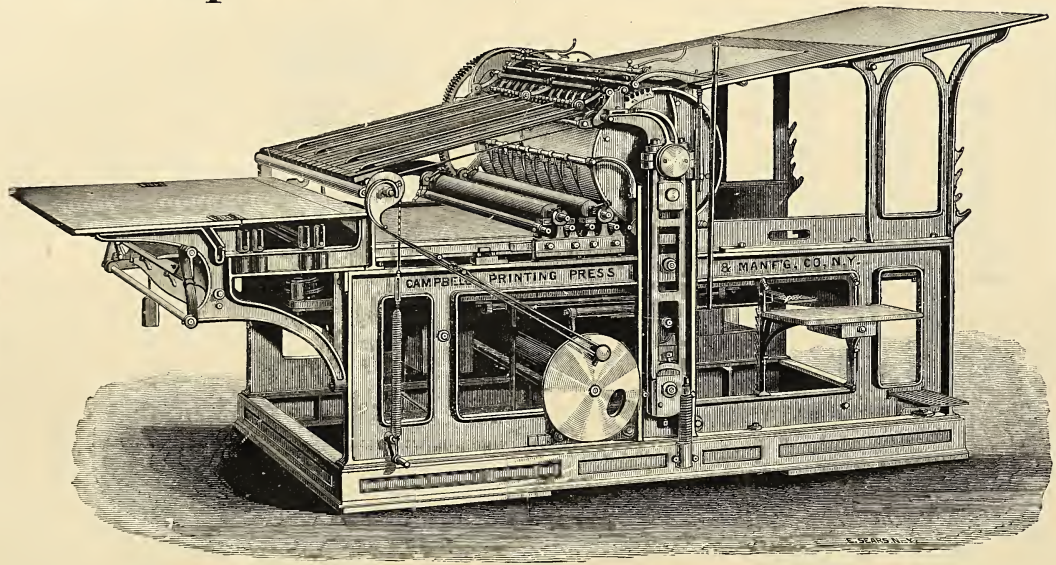
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THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLUME I. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1883. NUMBER 2.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE art of engraving on wood is undoubtedly the least understood, consequently the least appreciated, of any art that is in such general use. Wood engraving, for the past few months, has been the subject of very lively and exhaustive discussions in the several magazines and newspapers of artistic standing. The result of these discussions is a wide difference of opinion among "art critics," "engravers," and the general public, each being convinced within himself that his own particular ideas are correct, most artistic and authoritative.

Be this as it may, this discussion or agitation of the art has been productive of much and lasting benefit to the science of illustration, through the medium of the wood engraver. It has brought forth many new and practical ideas, which are of great importance in the manipulations of wood engraving. Further, this agitation of the subject has brought to light many aspiring amateurs of more or less ability, who have introduced themselves to public notice by their works. Some have shown unprecedented skill and artistic ability, which gives encouragement to expect even greater accomplishments in the art and its manipulations in the near future. Onward to the pinnacle of perfection seems to be the inscription on the banner of the art of wood engraving.



ALBERT DURER.

According to the best known authority (Treatise on Wood Engraving, by Jackson and Chatto), the oldest wood engraving at present known to exist was executed about 1423, although Chatto reverts to almost prehistoric times. He says engraving is one of the oldest of arts. It was practiced in ancient Egypt. The bricks of Babylon were stamped with characters in relief, and in the silent tombs of Thebes the stamps themselves, made of wood, have been found, and may be seen at the British Museum, together with many other rare and curious evidences of primitive engraving.

Even in Europe, engraving in a rough and unskilled style seems to have been in constant use, from times antecedent to the birth of Christ until the early part of the fifteenth century, when it was first generally applied to printing purposes, and when the art as we now know it may be said to have developed into actual existence, although the first book printed in the English language, containing woodcuts, is the second edition of Caxton's "Game and Playe of the Chesse," a small folio without date or place of publication, but generally supposed to have been printed in 1476; the first edition of this same work, without cuts, was printed in 1474. This very early period, which is some years in advance of Durer's time, evidences the fact that wood engraving was used to some extent for printing purposes prior to the time of Albert Durer, but its general use and actuality date with Durer.

To Albert Durer is generally accredited the title of the "Father of Wood Engraving," although there are some differences of opinion on the subject.

Durer was born at Nuremberg, May 20, 1471. His father was a goldsmith, and Albert worked with him until his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to Michael Wolgemuth, a noted painter of that period, for a term of three years, to learn the art of painting. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he left his master and traveled to gain further knowledge of his profession. Durer was an engraver on copper, as well as a painter. From whom he learned this art is not definitely known. The earliest date found on his copper-plates is 1494. The earliest wood engravings bearing Durer's mark are sixteen subjects of folio size, illustrative of the Apocalypse, which was printed at Nuremberg in 1498.

The date of these cuts marks an important epoch in the history of wood engraving, as from this time the boundaries of the art became enlarged, and wood engravers, instead of being occupied in executing designs of a low character, without feeling, taste or skill, now turned their attention and ability to engraving subjects of general interest, introducing expressive lights and shadows with tints, where formerly their work consisted of crude outlines, devoid of care or soft expression. From this period the drawings were carefully made on the wood for the express purpose, by some of the most celebrated artists of

the day, the foremost of which was Albert Durer. The cuts in the Apocalypse were far superior to any series of wood engravings that preceded them, and their execution, though coarse, is free and bold, and full of character, that did credit both to Durer and the engravers who cut them, tints and cross-hatching being freely introduced, to about the extent of what engravers of the present day would call half-color engraving. They were not equal, however, in point of well contrasted lights and shades, to some of Durer's later designs on wood, but, considering them as his first attempts to drawing on wood, they are not unworthy of his reputation.

Though no other wood engravings with Durer's mark are found with a date until 1504, yet it is highly probable that several subjects designed by him were engraved between 1498 and the above year.

In 1511 the second series of Durer's large works, engraved on wood, appeared at Nuremberg, entitled "The History of the Virgin," consisting of nineteen cuts, 11¾ inches high by 8¼ inches wide, with a vignette of smaller size which ornamented the title-page.

From 1522 to 1528 Durer seems to have almost entirely abandoned drawing on wood for engraving, as there are only three cuts known to bear his mark between these years. Durer died at Nuremberg, April 8, 1528.

There are about two hundred subjects engraved on wood which are marked with Albert Durer's initials or monogram. The greater part of them, though evidently designed by the hand of the master, are engraved in a manner which certainly denotes no great excellence. Of the remainder, which are better engraved, it would be difficult to point out one with such superior execution as would warrant anyone in saying that it must have been cut by Durer himself. Durer, personally, did very little at engraving on wood, but made the drawings on the wood to be cut by professional engravers. However, he did engrave on wood to some extent, and by his excellent drawings, and some engravings, he really gave actual existence to the art, and introduced it into practical use, for both engraver and publisher. There are many engravings executed in the latter part of the fifteenth and fore part of the sixteenth century, which do not bear Durer's mark, that undoubtedly were executed by his skilled hand.

Lucas Cranach was another painter who drew on wood in Durer's time, as was also Hans Burgmair. There is no proof that either of these celebrated painters ever engraved on wood, but made drawings to be engraved by the professional wood engravers. The best of their drawings, though spirited and expressive, were far inferior to those of Durer. A number of other painters of more or less note might be mentioned, but it is unnecessary. Passing over numerous artists and engravers, we next come to the name of Hans Holbein. The date and place of birth of this celebrated artist is a little uncertain, as different biographers differ in their statements on what to them is reliable and conclusive information. Mander and Patin assign Basle as Holbein's birthplace, while Malthis Quad, a writer of the same period, says that Holbein was born in Grunstadt, in the Palatinate, but it is authentically known that Holbein went to Basle as an Augsburger, and there received the freedom of the city. In Augsburg the history of his family and of his earliest works can be distinctly traced.



HANS HOLBEIN.

From a photograph taken from a painting by himself, in the Basle Museum.

Respecting the year of Holbein's birth, Mander and Sandrart, who follow him, give the year 1498. Patin opposes this, and gives the year 1495. He also has many followers in his assertion or opinion, while others favor the former. No document or baptismal register in which Holbein's name appears, and which would remove all doubts and controversies, has yet been found, while on the contrary other authority has been found to place his birth to almost a certainty at 1495. Holbein, like Durer, did not follow the practice of engraving to any great extent, but was a painter and draughtsman on wood, occasionally executing engravings himself. In the early part of the year 1516, he and his brother Ambrosius, also a painter of some ability, went to Basle to draw on wood for the woodcutters or engravers of that day. Holbein was a painter of great skill. He acquired his start under the tutorship of his father, who was also a celebrated painter. The oldest authentic painting of the younger Hans Holbein belongs to the year 1512. A careful study, at least, if not copying, of Hans Burgmair's style is evinced in Holbein's later works, showing that he profited by the works of this noted artist, and followed closely his general style of composition and effect. Holbein's "Dance of Death" was his greatest work, published at Lyons in 1538. Papillon says that the most delicate woodcuts and ornamental letters which are to be found in books printed at Basle, Zurich and other towns in Switzerland, at Lyons, London, etc., from 1520 to 1540, were engraved by Holbein him-

self. He also says it is believed that Holbein began to engrave in 1511, when he was about sixteen years of age, and what is extraordinary, he further adds that he painted and engraved with his left hand.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PUNCTUATION.

BY J. BELL.

PUNCTUATION is the art of introducing points into written language in such a manner that the correct meaning may be readily understood. The science of punctuation is peculiar to the modern languages of Europe. It was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and the languages of the East have no systemized mode of pointing sentences for purposes similar to those of the present day. The scheme is generally acknowledged to be substantially the invention of certain Venetian printers of the sixteenth century, known in history as the Manutius family, consisting of a father and two sons, who also introduced the Italic type; and there have since been but few essential changes of or additions to the rules which they established. The marks employed in written language, while they may sometimes denote the different pauses and tones of voice which the sense and accurate enunciation require, are specifically designed to show the grammatical divisions of a sentence, and the dependence and relation of words and members which are separated by the intervening clauses. It not infrequently happens that the sense will allow of no pause in cases where, if the points alone were observed, it would seem that one of considerable length should be made.

The object of punctuation is frequently misunderstood, and the grammatical clearness of a sentence is sacrificed to the comparatively insignificant purpose of indicating pauses. The original design of the method was simply grammatical, and had no further reference to enunciation than to remove ambiguity in the meaning and to give precision to the sentence. An indifferent understanding in this respect leads to the notion that punctuation is nothing more nor less than the employment of marks which may be placed here or there as they may seem to be adapted for the purpose of emphasis, or of giving force to one's ideas. While such a theory as that referred to may not be altogether false under some circumstances, it is yet no more true of punctuation generally than it is of any other science that occasional deviations from settled usage should operate to the prejudice of fundamental principles. The dissimilarities of tastes and temperaments require that a reasonable amount of latitude be permissible in the faithfulness proper to all scientific laws. As in music the attributes of flexibility and grace blend with the taste of the performer within certain limits, so the correct pointing of clauses and sentences in English composition is an operation which involves an educated familiarity with the grammatical proprieties which constitute it a science.

Punctuation may be regarded as a branch of English grammar and composition, rather than as a portion of the work of the elocution class; but it is imperfectly comprehended in schools and scholastic institutes, and is but poorly demonstrated in Grammars. Illy constructed sentences, for punctuation, are therefore not uncommon, even in otherwise well-written compositions. To correct such would require that the phraseology be remodeled to admit of requisite points, or else certain accommodating improprieties in pointing must be allowed on the score of intelligibility.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE PRESSROOM.

BY J. W. LANGSTON.

IN this city the electric light has been generally introduced in public buildings, halls, stores and factories. With one exception, however, it is unknown among the job printing houses. In the large printing house of Rand, McNally & Co. the light is used in every department, furnished by a Weston dynamo machine which is calculated one-horse power to the lamp, and located in the basement.

In the pressroom the electric light is found to be especially advantageous. When first put in, it gave dissatisfaction to the pressmen in making forms ready, and was also found to be very trying to the eyes, on account of its flickering and unsteadiness. That difficulty has been entirely removed, and since the fault has been remedied the lamps give forth a steady and intensely brilliant light and thus prove a most gratifying success. Every pressman is aware of the fact that gas is a poor substitute for daylight, and especially is this true where colored work is concerned. It is a difficult matter to get the right color by gaslight. Yellow, green, blue, and the delicate tints, give the most annoyance, though more or less trouble is experienced with all colors. With the electric light it is vastly different. Every ink exhibits its natural color, and even the most delicate tint is easily recognized. Yellow ink, which, when shown up in gas light presents scarcely a stain on paper, will, when printed under the electric light, show its natural color as plainly as in the daylight. In marking out overlays and in getting forms ready, the light also proves more valuable than gas, for the illuminating power is increased. In the former instance all that is necessary is a dark background, that a "false" light may not be given. In the main pressroom, where twenty-one presses are situated, only eight arc lights are required to take the place of over fifty gas burners.

To the writers of the many congratulatory and flattering letters we have received we desire to tender our grateful acknowledgments. Their names are "Legion," and altogether too numerous to admit of acknowledging through the mail. We have received much comfort and encouragement therefrom and a further impetus in our endeavors to make THE INLAND PRINTER what our aim is, a high-class trade journal, which will impart both profit and pleasure to its subscribers.

THE firm name of C. B. Cottrell & Co. has been changed to C. B. Cottrell & Sons, and now consists of C. B., E. H., C. P. and C. B. Cottrell, Jr. Their new catalogue is just received, and is a model in style, type and presswork.

THE article on Punctuation, by J. Bell, ought to be read by the schoolmasters.

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WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

WE often hear it said that education is but another term for business failure, and examples are not infrequently cited where two boys having equal natural advantages have started out in life, one to begin business, having for a basis his native sound sense, and the other to acquire through school instruction a preparation for business. The former succeeds in an eminent degree, and the latter ignominiously fails. No doubt there are such cases; but did you never stop to think how many who have not had the advantages of education have failed as ingloriously? The fact is, there are many more failures in business than successes; and when a man who had no early opportunities for gaining knowledge, except that of the practical, picked-up nature, happens to acquire a competency, a note is made of it, while a poor man is not deemed worthy of notice. On the contrary, when a man fitted for business by both nature and education fails the thing is considered so strange that it is also made a matter of comment, and thus the two representatives are placed in contrast.

Some time ago we overheard a discussion on this point, in the pressroom, over a cartoon in an illustrated paper, in which, as nearly as we could grasp the idea, the uneducated millionaire, sleek and fat, was viewing his blocks of fine stores, while in another part of the picture was shown the poor weazen-faced educated clerk, in a small dingy office of one of said buildings, poring over the cash-book of the proprietor. It seemed to be admitted by all the boys engaged in the discussion that time spent in educating was not only lost but that education unfitted a man for business. They thought, however, that with printers it *did not make much difference.*

Possibly, if a man has no ambition to rise in his profession, it does make but little difference. If he is willing to live and die the feeder of a press, leaving all the details of preparing the forms, of regulating the machinery and producing the finest results to a superior, and is willing to remain a simple machine to be operated by a master who can exercise his brains as well as his muscle, then it does not, and should not, make much difference to him. But if the printer would stand high in his profession, it seems to us that education, especially in the branches allied to the trade, would be of some advantage. We think a thorough knowledge of orthography, grammar, rhetoric, and kindred branches, would be of immense assistance to a compositor, and a knowledge of these indirectly involves a liberal education.

A first-class pressman ought to know something more than simply how to start the press and supply the sheets. He should have a good knowledge of mechanics, and should be as well acquainted with the different parts of the press as the man who made it. Indeed, most of the improvements in presses have been made by just this class of educated, practical workers. To produce the finest effects, some study of art is profitable. To bring out a cut properly, he must fully appreciate all its fine details and prepare it accordingly. For the blending and contrasting of colors for illuminated work, and adapting the same for the particular case in hand, requires not only a natural taste for such things but a good deal of study of ingredients and compounds.

Many of the sciences could be studied with great advantage to any branch of the trade, and it is doubtful if a knowledge of any one, would, in anywise, unfit a printer for his vocation, or if the time devoted to acquiring it would be lost.

SOUND PRINTING.

A FEW years ago, when the phonograph first made its appearance, there was no end to speculation as to the possibilities of its future. It was predicted by some that it would supersede printing, to some extent; that the impressions of the needle on the metallic sheet would eventually be perfected so that duplicates of impressed sheets could be produced as readily as sheets of paper; and that by the use of a perfected machine for reproducing the sounds the eyes would, in a great measure, be relieved of the strain of reading poor type. The gate seemed opening to a wonderful field of invention, but the phonograph has never yet proved to be more than a very interesting toy. To some it may seem strange that such a wonderful invention should be made and no practical results follow, but this has been the history of many wonderful discoveries. America had been discovered more than one hundred years before a permanent settlement was made. Probably a majority of the valuable articles used today have been tardy in coming into practical use.

Should this or any other method of recording and preserving the literature of the world ever be perfected by which the ear, instead of the eye, would be brought into requisition, the whole system of education would be revolutionized. Reading, as now practiced, would be transferred to the classical scholar, who now devotes several years of his school life to the study of Greek and Latin for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the literature of the ancients, or to the antiquarian, interested in searching ancient inscriptions and parchments. The voice itself, and not arbitrary characters representing the different sounds of the voice, could thus be preserved; and not only so, but even the tones peculiar to the individual would thereby be heard generations after the tongue had ceased to speak.

BUSINESS PRINCIPLES NECESSARY.

PRINTING, like any other business, to make it successful, should be attended to in all of its details. It so happens that very many who engage in the business as proprietors of small or large establishments, have spent all their years either at the case or in the pressroom, and about all that they have seen of the financial matters of the establishment has been on pay-day, when they went to draw their salaries. Occasionally one of these men, by industry and economy, finds in his possession a few hundred dollars, and his first laudable ambition is to have an office of his own. He accordingly settles on a location, and probably the first mistake he makes is in selecting a stock unsuited to the locality in which he proposes to work. He soon finds that much of the fine material suitable to the trade in the city, where he has spent most of his time in a large first-class establishment, is dead stock. He also finds that in a small establishment more inventive genius is required to supply small necessities, which in the city were for sale next door. He finds, too, that while he is a good compositor, he has neither the ability to run the press nor even give directions to the hired pressman, whose interest is not quite so great in the work as is that of the proprietor. And then, when it comes to the finances of the establishment, he is all at sea. His business will not afford a bookkeeper, and he has no education in that line, so his accounts are kept in the head, in various memorandum-books, or on slips of paper thrust into drawers or pigeonholes. In his anxiety to please his patrons and get a start, collections are neglected, and much well-earned money lost by failure to ask for it, until the account is forgotten and the scrap of paper containing it has been brushed out of the pigeonhole to the floor and swept out of the office with other rubbish. Any business will suffer and finally fail for a like want of careful management. The best salesman in any of our drygoods or grocery stores might be an utter failure as the proprietor of either a large or small concern; indeed, the cases are numerous where similar lack of business qualifications has produced similar failures.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

AS a "prophet is not without honor but in his own country," so it may be said of some books they are not fully appreciated until their authors have passed away. A great many works have been found, years after the publication was supposed to be a failure, of very great value. Especially is this the case with books of a historical character. In the public libraries and historical societies may be found works of this kind, which, as compared with some of the elegant publications of today, would seem to be almost worthless; of binding, material, typography and presswork they are extremely poor specimens, and even as literary efforts they may be inferior; but on account of their present rarity and the known reliability of their authors they become invaluable as a basis for the coming historian. Many such books are gathered up by sentimental persons because, perhaps, it is the fashion, just as some people fill their houses with old spinning-wheels, grandfather's clocks and worm-eaten furniture. A great many of these rare works are prized, not particularly for the matter they contain, for that can be reproduced indefinitely, and in better shape than the original, but because the author, or perhaps the original owner, became famous. The most elegant modern editions of Shakspeare can be bought for a tenth part of the cost of some of the original issues. At a sale of books in Providence a short time ago some of the first editions of Shakspeare's works brought enormous prices. The first bid on four of these books, printed in 1623, 1632, 1664 and 1685 respectively was $500, and $725 was finally paid for the four books.

It is said that Joseph J. Cook, to whose library they had belonged, had been offered $5,000 for them, which offer was considered less than their value.

A remarkable and romantic story illustrating this point is told in the *British and Colonial Printer* to the effect that about eighty years ago an old building in the eastern part of England was being repaired, and the man in charge of the job noticing a heap of old papers and moth-eaten books, ordered them to be disposed of by burning. The person ordered to destroy the rubbish, however, selected some of the best looking, but perhaps not the most valuable, and took them home. Some years after, this man having died, his son in turn made a further clearance and destroyed all but one old work on hawking. This book was laid away upon a shelf in the kitchen, but was not considered of as much value as an almanac. It lay there for some years, covered with dust, until the housewife took it with other waste and sold it to a peddler at the rate of a penny a pound. The peddler in turn sold it to a tradesman who intended using its leaves for wrapping paper, but observing some curious cuts on its pages concluded to spare it, and offered it for sale to a stationer for a guinea. The stationer put it on sale and soon after obtained from an author, who realized something of its value, an offer of £5 for the book. The tradesman eventually obtained for it seven guineas. It continued to increase in value as it went from hand to hand until it finally came into the possession of Sir Thomas Grenville, who gave £70 for it. Upon the death of its last owner the book, with others, was presented to the British Museum, where it now rests from its eventful travels, and it is supposed to be worth not less than £800.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.

THE oldest newspaper in the west is the St. Louis *Republican*. It is a lineal descendant of the Missouri *Gazette*, which was established in St. Louis, July 12, 1808. It was a very modest affair indeed, being only 12 by 16 inches in size. It was worked on a rude press of the Franklin model, which, however, was sufficient for all the needs of that time. Later the name was changed to the Louisiana *Gazette*, and in 1822 to the present name.

THE *Lithographer and Printer* is announced to appear about the 1st of November. An elaborately designed title page, setting forth its aims to be the supplying of lithographers and kindred workers with interesting reading matter, has been circulated.

PATENT INSIDES.

FOR the past few years country printers have been supplied by some extensive offices in the large cities with what is known as the "ready print" or "patent insides," that is, one side printed in the city and containing miscellaneous reading matter and advertisements, the other side to be printed at the local office and containing home news and local advertisements. These prints have been very popular and almost universally used by county and village papers all over the country.

Lately several attempts have been made to supply these ready prints leaving out what some supposed an objectionable feature, the advertisements. Of course these ads. were the source of considerable profit, and it now proves to have been the main source, as the concerns have had either to suspend or change back to the old plan of inserting advertisements to keep up expenses. The new plan has always seemed to us to be what we now find it by actual demonstration, a mistake. Readers have become so accustomed to seeing advertisements in the columns of newspapers that they are almost disappointed at their absence and their places filled by something else. And then, too, we habitually use the advertising columns as a kind of business directory, and in this way discreetly displayed advertisements are a matter of interest and utility to readers. We know an old gentleman who has read every line and every word of the *Weekly Cincinnati Enquirer*, including advertisements, since its first issue, and while this is an extreme case, there are very many persons who do read the advertisements with interest. And so the expectations of the parties who proposed to furnish the insides without the ads., that there would be a sufficient increase in the demand for the article to cover the loss of the advertising, have not been realized.

DISCREET ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISING pays; there is no doubt of it. But to say that any and all kinds of advertising afford large returns for the outlay, we very much doubt. In the earlier ages of printing, when it was yet a novelty, perhaps any kind of hand-bill, newspaper or printed sign would attract attention; but it is not so now. The novelty is now gone. Everybody has seen thousands of advertisements, and as simple, rough ads. they do not care to see them more. However, even these plain faces do thrust themselves upon our attention and make their impression upon our minds, though it may not be so favorable as it might be. To get the best return for money spent in setting a business before that portion of the public that we wish to interest is a matter that in this age requires a good deal of thought and discretion. There are two kinds of advertisements that attract attention, and they are in some respects exactly opposite in their natures. One is the sensational, which, from its grotesqueness or peculiar statement, illustration or form, attracts the eye as a curiosity. These accomplish their end by making their subject talked about or wondered about. The other class to which we refer is the more genteel method of the use of very neatly displayed advertisements in such newspapers or other periodicals as are pecularly suited to the kind of goods represented. Advertisements of school books find interested readers in school journals, while persons interested in the breeding of cattle, as a general thing, are not subscribers to other trade journals than the ones representing their own line of business. Then there are the fine catalogues, cards, letter and bill heads which by their appearance denote the respectability of the parties whom they represent. There is no doubt business firms make a great mistake in sending out cards, letters, or any other representations of their enterprises that are of a slouchy or homely nature. In such case the firm and goods, if of high character, are in reality misrepresented. The impression that one gets from such advertisements is the same as when waited on by impudent or slovenly clerks. Like the parade that the circus makes on the streets, which the showman always makes as attractive as, and of a corresponding character to that within the tent, so these little displays are supposed to represent, in a great measure, the store or shop or office. Money expended in discreet advertising brings a large return.

PRINTING DURING THE WAR.

IN the month of May, 1863, General Grant had invested Vicksburg, and, among other supplies, that of paper had also been cut off. The supply of print paper, never for the past two years very large, was soon exhausted, and, the siege continuing, some interesting expedients were resorted to by newspaper publishers for the purpose of giving the limited amount of news to the citizens of Vicksburg. Of course, nothing in the way of news could be obtained from outside except through the friendly bantering of some of the soldiers and an occasional item through spies, and the requirements for a large paper were small. But even this demand eventually proved too great, and the common manilla or wrapping paper was utilized. This was soon all gone, and still, though the papers promised their readers that in a few days they would furnish them with a paper printed on clean white material, the siege was not raised; and then were issued what were termed the "illustrated papers." The wall-paper establishments were drawn upon, and the sales of wall-paper were never so large nor at such good prices as then. The last issues were printed on the plain side, and were given to imaginary war news, while the other remained to illustrate, in a highly interesting manner, the march of the armies. After the surrender, which occurred on the 4th of July, 1863, several copies of the *Daily Citizen* were found which had been printed on that morning, a few of which are still preserved, and are very interesting relics.

T. J. LAW, proprietor and publisher of the *Pick and Gad*, Shullsburg, Wisconsin, gave us a pleasant call. The peculiar name of Bro. Law's paper is significant of the occupation of the people of that part of the state, which is a mining region.

THE *Press and Type*, published by Wanner, Webber & Co., and heretofore issued quarterly as a specimen sheet, has been changed to a monthly, greatly enlarged and improved in appearance.

HOW MODEST ARE PRINTERS!

WE were led to make the above exclamation by visits to our late State Fair and our International Exposition. While almost every branch of industry was well represented at one or the other of these shows, our own was scarcely noticeable, except by its absence. And yet, while there were no displays of printing machines or devices worth speaking of, the products of the press, from the small, unpretending dodger to the elegant and elaborate illuminations, were to be seen everywhere, the handbills covering counters and walls to a perceptible depth, and the beautiful cards being gathered up in large quantities, especially by the children, to be preserved as reference or mementoes and specimens of the printer's skill.

THE NEED OF AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

BY A. C. CAMERON.

II.

IN our last we somewhat briefly referred to a few of the more prominent obstacles which stand in the way of the adoption of an efficient apprenticeship system. In the following article we shall aim to show some of the advantages which would accrue from its operation, and the most feasible means to secure them:

In indenturing a boy to a trade, although the consent of the father or guardian is essential to its validity, the apprentice's tastes, aspirations and desires should be consulted. This is all-important, though the discerning parent, who has the welfare of his offspring at heart, will not fail to avail himself of the opportunities presented for noting the latent talent or characteristics which have from time to time developed themselves, as furnishing a pointer for a *special vocation*. Nay, it is positively criminal to force a child to adopt a trade for which he has neither qualification nor desire. Where this essential precaution is neglected, one of two results is almost sure to follow: the so-called apprentice will either grow up an aimless, listless dolt, or take the first opportunity to escape from his irksome task. But consult his wishes as the party most deeply interested; stimulate his ambition by encouragement and kindness, and the result will prove the wisdom of such action. His resources become developed; his pride in his calling is daily increased; his sense of responsibility keeps pace with his training, and when his tutelage is ended, we find him the methodical, intelligent, wide-awake, qualified mechanic, an honor to his craft and a credit to his country.

A forcible reason for the adoption of an apprenticeship system, and one which appeals to our national pride, is the unquestioned fact that *America is destined to become the workshop of the world*—in this connection certainly a justifiable expression. Its resources are commensurate with its vast extent, and in their variety embrace all that is required for the sustenance, comfort and enjoyment of the human race. Year by year the fast diminishing and less accessible resources of our present rivals but add to the cost of production, and with unerring finger point to the comparatively near future when entire exhaustion will compel dependence on other sources of supply. On the contrary, our coal crops out of the earth's surface, and our deposits of iron skirt the mountain's side, while our supply of copper, lead and other minerals is only equaled by the extent of our forests and unquarried strata of marble and stone. Is it not eminently proper, then—ay, imperative—that when nature has been so lavish in its bounties, and with such an unfolding future, that man himself should play well his part in developing them?

Again, the operation of an efficient apprenticeship law would prove mutually beneficial to employer and employé. To the former it would guarantee a higher order of workmanship, to the latter the destruction of dishonorable competition. Under such a system a membership in our trade unions would be an evidence of competency; and, even in the absence of *positive law*, they now demand that an applicant for admission shall have worked at the business *under instructions* for a stated number of years, affording *prima facie* evidence of their desire to furnish a *quid pro quo*. Candor, however, compels the admission that this requirement is not invariably respected, partly on account of the difficulty of verification in applicants from country towns, but chiefly because employers, whenever a dispute occurs, make use of the incompetent and disreputable element to thwart the claims of their employés. Now, self-preservation is nature's first law, and when this policy is pursued, the aggrieved workmen virtually say: "If these are your tactics,—if you, who are incessantly advocating a higher standard of workmanship, continue to employ these botches for the purpose of defeating our just demands,—*we will fight the devil with fire*—hoist you with your own petard, and on your own heads rest the responsibility. In our normal condition, many of these men would remain outside the pale of our organization, but your action leaves us no alternative but to admit them to membership. If they are good enough workmen for *you* to employ to gain your ends, *at our expense*, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and it's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

To verify our position, two examples will suffice, the truth of the first of which we can vouch for, the second is as well known to your readers as ourselves: Some years ago the newly appointed president of a railroad centering in Chicago, without warning or consultation, issued an edict adding forty miles to the run of the engineers, and also requiring them to become their own wipers. In vain the men—among the most reliable and intelligent of their class in the country—protested against the outrage as an overtax alike on their mental and physical systems, but were curtly informed that the fiat had gone forth, and no change would be made in the company's ultimatum. After exhausting all honorable means, and presenting their grievances to the public, they left in a body. To meet the dilemma, the country was ransacked and the most tempting inducements were held out, and among others, a notorious, drunken incompetent, *who had been previously discharged for general worthlessness*, was cajoled into service. As might have been expected, accident followed accident, engine after engine was burnt out, and the force of workmen at the shops was employed day and night upon the wrecks brought in for repairs. But the cry was "anything to beat the men," and so the work of destruc-

tion went bravely on. To cap the climax, a gold watch and chain was purchased by the company's money and presented by the passenger agents of this city to the incompetent, worthless scamp as a public testimonial to his sterling worth as a man, and his devotion to the company's interests. No doubt, when the farce was ended, they had a good laugh or drunk, or both, at the president's expense, and placed a true value on the *souvenir* (?) and the specimen of manhood (!) they had complimented. His triumph, however, was short-lived. On the next trip a collision — *the result of criminal carelessness* — occurred, and a number of the passengers were injured. A few days after, a gentleman calling on us said: "I have come to corroborate the charge I understand you have made, that the engineer of the —— express was intoxicated at the time the accident occurred. There is my card; call on me for a witness, for *I was one of the party who helped to pull the worthless sot from the débris.* Hanging is too good for the official who allowed a man in such a condition to go out in charge of an engine." Now, here were men who had grown gray in the service of the company; who had proved true to its interests at all times and under all circumstances; men of whom heroes are made; who are ready to sacrifice their lives, if need be, in the discharge of their duties, and who, when the crash came, were found at their posts, with their hands on the throttle; but their qualifications — competency, sobriety, bravery, vigilance and experience — the result of years of careful training, pass for naught; insult and injury are their only reward, while the drunken, discharged incompetent is held up as a model and publicly commended. Oh shame, where is thy blush?

The so-called strike of the telegraphers furnishes the other example. In respectful language their grievances were formulated, presented, and redress petitioned, affording ample time for a reply, attended with a disclaimer of any intention to injure the company's interests. And although public sentiment was overwhelmingly in their favor, and the justice of their demands conceded, the arrogant atoms of humanity to whom they appealed, and who had enriched themselves by a system of robbery in comparison to which the highwayman's profession is honorable, turned a deaf ear to their request and informed them that the company failed to recognize their right to dictate either the number of hours they should work or the remuneration they should receive. And when further concessions meant abject cowardice, and longer continuance at their posts changed magnanimity to pusillanimity, who did the company employ to fill the vacated positions? Nondescripts, *the veriest botches in the country*, without training or experience, whose dispatches required a special force to decipher. No matter to what loss or inconvenience the business interests of the country were subjected, mercantile transactions in which hundreds of thousands of dollars were involved, or a summons to a death-bed, were alike a matter of indifference. All inquiries were referred to the "*Subject to Delay*" notice, which, literally translated, meant "Subject to the inability to handle by the botches we have employed in place of qualified operators, to whom we have refused, and still refuse, to pay adequate compensation." Yet in spite of the action of the two corporations referred to, one jeopardizing life, the other property, by the employment of incompetent workmen, and whose actions are the rule and not the exception, the question continues to be asked, why don't *Trades Unions* insist on a higher order of workmanship? There are none so blind as those who won't see, and the answer is neither far to seek nor ill to find.

The establishment of schools of technique will also be found a valuable auxiliary. It is certainly not too much that what they *have accomplished* for the European they *can accomplish* for the American mechanic. Their primary object — to give the apprentice a sound, practical and scientific knowledge of the general principles of his craft, and train him in habits of correct observation — is in fact the great demand of the hour. If established in connection with a compulsory apprenticeship system which would devote so many hours to manual labor in the workshop and the remainder to study in the technical school, there is no reason, with the superior personal qualities and inventive genius of the American artisan, why he should not become the model workman of the world. In 1851, when the first "World's Exhibition" was held in London — from which all others since held have been copied — the fact was developed that the British workman was inferior to his continental competitors, especially in design and delicacy of finish. The establishment of the Kensington School of Design, the result of such development, and the pioneer of similar institutions throughout Great Britain, has effected a marvelous revolution in this respect; and its graduates, both male and female, are now regarded as equal, if not superior, in every essential qualification, to the best European artists. According to the report of the technological examinations of 1883, in connection with the city and guilds of London Institute, there were throughout Great Britain and Ireland 2,397 candidates who presented themselves last year for examination in thirty-seven different subjects, of which 1,498 obtained certificates of proficiency. As these examinations were only instituted in 1879, in which year there were only 202 candidates in seven subjects, the increase is certainly encouraging. The exhaustive scheme of the institute includes two kinds of examination — one called the ordinary, or "pass," for apprentices and journeymen; the other called the "honors" examination, for foremen and teachers of technology. In an address delivered on the 28th of September last, at the opening of the Manchester Technical School, by Mr. Samuelson, chairman of the Technical Education Commission, that gentleman declared that the "English workman has at this moment as good a chance of getting a sound technical education as any workman in the world," an opinion certainly entitled to respect, coming from such a source. In 1869 we had the honor, in company with the Minister of Education of the Swiss Republic, of visiting the Cantonal, Federal and Polytechnic Schools of Zurich, and from him learned the details of a system which provides for the compulsory education of every child within its limits. If the father, through poverty, is unable to pay for the education of his offspring, or if the child be a friendless orphan, the state provides for his instruction, pre-

ferring under all circumstances an educated to an ignorant citizen, and even in the cantonal schools the foundation of a technical education is laid.

In the United States, Cooper Institute — the only training school of the kind in the country — has done more for the advancement of art and science among the poorer and middle classes than all the wealth of our millionaires combined; and the name of Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, will be venerated by generations yet unborn, while those who have amassed fortunes only to expend them in the erection of marble palaces, self-indulgence or ostentatious show, will be remembered with scorn and contempt. God speed the day when our merchant princes and men of wealth will take a broader, more catholic and comprehensive view of their duties to society, and realize that he who leaves the noblest, most enduring monument is he who uses his means for the welfare and advancement of his fellow-man.

In a future article we shall refer more at length to the question of detail, embracing some of the provisions an apprenticeship law should contain, and the most practical means to secure uniformity in the several states.

JOB COMPOSITORS.

BY ALFRED FYE.

THE observant printer cannot but notice that the average "job" compositor of the present day is away below the standard to which he should attain, and it may not be out of place to devote a little time to a consideration of the fact, and to endeavor to show what a job printer should really be. It is not an unusual thing for a man to apply for a stand in the job department of a printing-office when he knows very little about general jobwork, having, perhaps, put in his time on three or four different kinds of composition outside of book or newspaper work, and feeling thereby qualified to class himself as a "job" printer. There are many foremen who can tell what trouble they have had, and how very difficult it is to get a competent workman upon whom they could rely to do any and every kind of work that is executed in the jobroom. Many compositors are first-class workmen on tables or catalogues who would hardly know how to begin on a fancy circular or business card, or even on a well displayed advertisement. They do not possess the skill and ability necessary to plan and execute the artistic style of printing that is being called for more and more every day. These remarks not only apply to the old school of printers, who were trained up to and have worked the best part of their time on the plain, bold style of printing which was thought good enough a few years ago, but also to the rising generation, who cannot help noticing the great progress that is being made in the art of typography.

A job compositor ought to possess a knowledge of every branch of typography, and should be able to set an elaborate piece of rule-and-border work as easily as he could a plain personal card, or make up a work into pages and lock it up for press as well as set the matter therefor, or set a large poster with as much ease as a dodger—in fact, nothing should come amiss to him, whether large or small, simple or intricate. But how many are there who could do so? It would hardly be expected that every job comp. in an office could do all these things, but the proportion of capables to incapables should be greater than it is.

There are many reasons why this is thus. No doubt the need of an apprenticeship system has something to do with it, but a great deal depends upon individual exertion. A man who wishes to be a good printer, and makes up his mind to be one, will be a good printer in spite of all obstacles. He will watch other good workmen and note the manner in which they do their work, and ask questions as to the why and wherefore of this and that, and try to imitate or excel in his own work that which he sees to be good in the labor of others. The want of ambition is one cause why we have so many indifferent workmen in our profession. If every young man who set out to learn printing aimed at being the *best* printer of his time, and strove to make himself so, the skillful workman would not be such a rarity as he is now. Not only should he try to be the best in producing a good effect in the proof, but also in the equally important matter of execution. All his work should be carefully justified and solidly set. Some printers have capital ideas of display, and their work looks excellent on paper, but so carelessly is it put together that it causes endless annoyance and vexation to those who have the manipulation of it after it has left their hands. Much valuable time is lost in getting such work to lift when it is locked up, and often it will rise or draw out on the press, and sometimes prevent the pressman making as good a job as he otherwise would. Work of this character will soon destroy whatever reputation a man may have obtained; therefore, great attention should be paid to this matter. A little extra time spent in adjusting the type is never lost, and greatly helps to place a workman in the foremost rank of his profession.

Another reason for the scarcity of good workmen is that very few look upon printing as an *art*, which it undoubtedly is, but consider it merely mechanical labor, of which a certain quantity has to be performed for a certain amount of remuneration. We should not have a very high opinion of the work of an artist who painted pictures for so much per foot, without a thought of the fame which his work should bring to him. There is no doubt that much of the printing of the present day will be preserved for many years—perhaps centuries—and it should be the desire of printers to convey to future generations the idea that they were artists, not mechanics. All work should be studied and a plan decided upon, and the whole work should be perfectly clear to the mind's eye before a line of type is set, just in the same way as an artist sees his picture before him when as yet he has not a stroke of color upon his canvas. Young printers especially should cultivate an artistic taste, as they will find it of great service to them in their work.

Yet another reason for a lack of good job printers is the desire of our young men to earn large wages without giving sufficient time to make themselves proficient in their work. Just as soon as they can set type swiftly and tolerably clean a desire to quit their training-school and work for so much per thousand ems in some book or news-

paper office takes possession of them, and so they become mere type-setting machines, and spend their lives without giving a thought to the higher and wider sphere in which the job printer lives and moves and has his being. There are some who, try as they will, can never be good job printers, but they are few and far between, and the writer maintains that if a desire to excel in their work could be implanted in beginners we should have a far better class of workmen than at present exists.

Then the system of exclusiveness practiced in many offices has a great deal to do with the evil of which we are now complaining. When it is discovered that a young man has an aptitude for a particular class of work, he is kept working right along at it, greatly to his own detriment and also to his employer's, who might on occasion more profitably employ him on work of a different character. And so, on account of this system, we have printers who are first-class workmen in some branches, but whose ideas of other branches of the profession are very limited indeed. To remedy this, a plan might be adopted whereby a learner should be placed under the instruction of a capable man, who not only knows how to do things himself, but has the faculty of imparting his knowledge to others. If employers were to give a little more attention to this matter than they usually do, they would reap the fruits of their labor in the certainty of their younger employés being able to perform more remunerative work than could be expected under the present plan, while at the same time preparing fresh material to supply the place of those good workmen who from death or removal or other causes drop out of the ranks of the profession, and whose places they now find it so difficult to fill.

A great deal more might be written upon this subject, but probably sufficient has been said to awaken an interest on the part of all concerned which shall have the effect of awakening a determination to improve the character and ability of job printers, and help to lessen the almost general complaint that it is hard to find a really good job printer when he is needed.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

THE firm of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. was one whose extensive business relations placed them in the foremost rank of printers. The surprise and regret were great when on Monday morning, October 29, a placard affixed to the door announced that the interests in the concern had been transferred to John Morris. Of course it was at once concluded that the firm must have been greatly embarrassed to make such a sudden and sweeping transfer, and subsequent events indicate that the failure is certainly a bad one.

Another failure is that of Franz Gindele, a well known German and English printer, at 144 Monroe street, Chicago.

The Rock River Paper Co. have suspended, and a receiver been appointed.

It is hoped and believed that all the above will be enabled in a short time to make satisfactory arrangements to resume business.

It will be a gratification to the craft to learn that the end of the New York strike is approaching,—in fact it is now virtually ended, and once more demonstrates the effectual benefits of union. About twenty-five or thirty offices have advised the Union that they accepted the scale, and the men were consequently ordered back to work at those offices. George Munro, however, refuses to give in; but the officers of the Union feel pretty sure that George will weaken when he realizes the complete success of the strike. Many of the small fry have acceded to the scale, but with bad grace, and refuse to re-employ the men who went out on strike. The Union has recruited its forces by upwards of 300 men since the commencement of the strike. The rodents evidently begin to see on which side their bread is buttered. Let the good work go on. It is only by Union that labor can ever hope to obtain and keep its just dues.

PECULIARITIES OF EARLY BOOKS.

A modern book is made up of a certain number of sheets of paper, each of which is folded to form leaves. There may, for instance, be eight pages of matter printed on one side of the sheet, and eight pages printed on the other side. This sheet will be folded so as to form eight leaves, and it is hence called a sheet of octavo. It contains, of course, sixteen pages. So, a sheet of duodecimo, or twelvemo, forms twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages.

The ancient printers, or at least those of the fifteenth century, had only very small presses, and two folio pages, little larger than two pages of foolscap, was the largest surface they could print. It is probable, also, that the system of laying down pages, or "imposing" them, that we now have, was not then known. Their mode of procedure was as follows: They took a certain number of sheets of paper, three, four, five or more, and folded them in the middle, the quantity forming a section. Three sheets thus folded or "quired" are called a ternion; four sheets a quarternion, and so on. Hence the first sheet would contain the first two pages of the ternion and the last two pages—that is, pages 1 and 2 and 11 and 12. The second sheet, lying inside the first, would contain pages 3 and 4 and 9 and 10; the third sheet having pages 5 and 6 and 7 and 8. If the reader will take three slips of paper and fold them in the same manner, marking the numbers of the pages, the process will be easily understood.

It is obvious that when a system of this kind was adopted, there was danger lest the loose sheets should become disarranged, and not follow in their proper order. To obviate such an accident, there was written at the bottom of the first page of each leaf a roman numeral, as j, ij, iij (1, 2, 3), and so on. This plan was originally adopted by the scribes, and the printers merely imitated it.

But the book being made up of a number of quires, there was a danger lest the quires themselves should become disarranged. To prevent this there was written at the foot of each page a letter of the alphabet. The first sheet would bear the letter a, the second b, and so on. When these two indications were present, the binder could never be in doubt as to the order of the different sheets. The first page of the book was marked a j, the third page a ij, the fifth page a iij, and so forth. The next quire presented the letters b j, b ij, b iij, and so on.

These indications at the feet of the pages are known as signatures. When a page bears one of them it is said to be "signed," and where there is no mark of the kind it is said to be "unsigned." In the earliest books the signatures were written with a pen, and the fact that many copies that have been preserved do not now bear signatures is owing to the fact that they were written so close to the margin that they have since been cut off, while the book was being rebound. It was many years after the invention of typography that signatures were printed along with the matter of the pages. The earliest instance we have of the use of printed signatures is in the *Præceptorium Divinæ Legis* of Johannes Nider, printed at Cologne, by Johann Koelhof, in 1472.—*Printers' Circular.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necesssarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed, therefore our correspondents will please give names, not for publication, if they desire to remain incog , but as a guarantee of good faith.)

GOOD WORDS.

To the Editor: NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 16, 1883.

The first number of THE INLAND PRINTER is received, and it is the handsomest "first number" it has been my good fortune to see in a long time. Wishing you success in your new enterprise, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. L. BARNES.

ANOTHER GOOD JUDGE.

To the Editor: EUREKA, Kan., October 16, 1883.

Each number of THE INLAND PRINTER is worth to a practical printer as much as the annual subscription, judging from the first number.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. AYERS.

ENCOURAGING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 15, 1883.

Publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER:

Your beautifully printed and ably edited journal is just received, and for same I return thanks. I have shown the copy I received to numerous printers, and it elicited nothing but commendation. I predict for your paper a large circulation. You will hear from us again.

Very truly yours, C. W. MILLER,

REC. SEC. PRESSMEN'S UNION.

THANK YOU! THANK YOU!

To the Editor: LAFAYETTE, Ind.

I have just received and read most of the first number of THE INLAND PRINTER, and to say I am pleased with it does not fully express my idea; I am delighted. The matter furnished us is of quite a practical nature, and some of the articles are very appropriate indeed. But when it comes to the general appearance of the paper, it tells the practical printer a better story than could be given in words—it is a model. The man who did that presswork must be an artist in his line. I am not saying this simply to please you, but to let you know that your efforts to give us a good paper are appreciated. The report of the arbitration committee, which you give in full, is worth more than the price of the copy, as it gives us information concerning the trade which very few printers, myself among them, fully understood.

FRANKLIN.

THE REPORT OF THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, October 12, 1883.

The statement submitted by the arbitration committee of the Chicago Typographical Union to the board of arbitrators with reference to an increase in the scale for piecework, is an exceedingly labored, long-winded document, well caiculated to bring about an adverse decision from a board composed of non-practical men. It is remarkable only for the omission of the strongest point which should have been stated clearly and concisely. The statement says: "In presenting the claim for an advance, the committee representing the Typographical Union find themselves hampered by the fact that *there is no standard by which to measure either the value of the services rendered or the just compensation therefor*" Here is an admission to start with. This is as much as to say, "Well, we are asking for an advance, but we don't exactly know what reasons to give for it." In the paragraphs following some general reasons *are* given for asking an advance, and reciting the various changes in the scale during the last few years. I think it was a great omission not to base the claim on behalf of the morning news hands upon the weekly wage and scale of remuneration for nightwork to the job compositor. His rate of wage is $18 per week, fifty cents per hour from 6 to 12 P.M., and sixty cents per hour thereafter. Should a job compositor be required to work the same hours as morning news hands, viz: from 1.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M., and from 7.30 P.M. to 3 A.M., his compensation would amount to $29.70 per week, or about $5 per day. In contrast, the morning news hand can only earn about $3.50, and his earnings often fall below $18 per week, as it is physically impossible for him to work night after night and retain his health. It will thus be seen that the remuneration received by morning news hands compares unfavorably with that paid to the weekly wage workers, and it certainly seems most unfair that such should be, and continue to be, the fact. H.

IT SUITS US.

To the Editor: ST. LOUIS, October 21, 1883.

In the October number of your journal you speak of the shoemaker not providing for the welfare of his children's "soles." While a curious fact, it is not surprising when we consider the inconsistency of some members of our own craft. I know of a paper, to advertise which I would call a felony—call it the "*Evening Stick-fast*"—which has never lost an opportunity to decry the worker of every class; unscrupulous and a bitter enemy to everything but its own interest. Its large circulation is mainly among the working classes, and, to their shame be it spoken, many of the members of both unions are regular subscribers. Can it be that there is some "shoemaker" in these men? They are making a great mistake, perhaps unreflectingly, but none the less dangerous on that account. This thing should not be; let us reason with these men wherever we find them; let them redeem themselves by severing such an unholy connection, subscribe to THE INLAND PRINTER or some good paper, so that their eyes may be opened, and when the next issue of your paper reaches us, we can joyfully say that the "*Evening Stick-fast*" enters not the home of any

ST. LOUIS UNION MAN.

AN EMPLOYER'S OPINION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, October 15, 1883.

With pride and pleasure I read the initial number of THE INLAND PRINTER. As an old veteran in the "biz," I am proud to know that our trade enrolls among its ranks of workmen, men who possess a good share of fundamental sound sense and have the fearlessness and ability to logically express it, as evidenced by the articles in your issue, particularly "Era of Botches" and "The Need of an Apprenticeship System," the facts cited in which are incontrovertible, its logic perfect, and argument in accord with every mind that has thought the matter out, divested of sentimental or political bias. With the writers themselves I am personally unacquainted, but by inquiry I learn they are workers in the industrial hive, and of that class of worth and intelligence that ennobles toil, and of which doubtless we number many, whom I hope your journal will be the means of bringing to the fore. At this epoch of the industrial world's history, when the satisfactory adjustment of the knotty problem of capital and labor remains as far as ever from solution, we need (I speak from the workman's standpoint) brains and unity to successfully wrest from King Capital and his minion monopolies the tyranny which they have hitherto wielded. Pardon me, I had intended this communication simply as a congratulation on your first-born, not as a disquisition on that complex question that has puzzled alike the statesman, the philanthropist and the political economist.

With regard to Mr. Crawford's charge of want of coöperation of employers, *in re* the apprenticeship question, he supports his accusation thus: employers, as a rule, pay no attention to whether or not a boy has sufficient education to enable him to master his trade, neither do they put him through a thorough course," etc. The cause of this is obviously the lack of legislation which shall secure to the employer *quid pro quo* for the expense and trouble the technical education of the boy has cost him, by securing to him at an equitable wage the services of that mature knowledge he has imparted to the boy. This, I think, relieves the employer from the burden of blame, which, to my mind, clearly attaches to the legislature, and to it alone. In the main, we all agree that the "Need of an Apprenticeship System" is an urgent one. It interests other branches of industry equally with ours, and I maintain it is the duty of the various trades unions to agitate the question, the trades organs to mould and influence public opinion, and of every worker to support with vim every and any legitimate means to attain an

end so eminently desirable. The wage workers and their multifarious sympathizers carry a large vote to the polls, why not make this grievous want a plank in their platform? The lever is in their hands, and you, sir, might profitably teach them how to use it with effect. Down the whisky rings, say I, and fill the legislative halls with our Crawfords and our Camerons, and so let honest labor have a moiety of representation in framing the laws which govern and regulate our existence.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the appearance of your journal is a highly creditable specimen of typo's art, and most certainly should receive the support of every working printer. I enclose one dollar for a year's subscription as a mark of my appreciation of your efforts, and am, sir, Fraternally,

AN EMPLOYER FROM THE RANKS.

ON COLOR WORK.

To the Editor:

In submitting the following on color and presswork and the necessity of encouraging taste, I have been actuated by a desire to see our craft in Chicago rival and, if possible, excel other large cities in the various branches of color printing. I venture to point out what appear to me to be misconceptions and errors into which we are likely to fall, and will endeavor to show to the best of my ability how important it is for us to appreciate and encourage good work, for it is a duty we owe to ourselves and the profession. If we consider the number of inferior workmen that flood our large cities, which may truthfully be termed botches, we will then realize the necessity of an awakening in our craft. It is too often the case that we find in the rank and file of our trade a great deficiency in taste, a lack of confidence and poor judgment. If I appear to censure, it is only that errors should not be repeated, and not with a view to find fault, but to show why we have sometimes failed to produce work that deserves praise by those who now condemn us for deficiency in taste.

Let us not lose our subject, but come back to the branch of the trade that demands ability, intellect, taste and careful study. We have entirely abandoned the old packing, the wet paper, and the old press for something harder, dryer and more perfect. Our capacities are no longer limited; we search for hard substances, such as stone, metals, wood, glass, etc., and manipulate them for the pressroom. Let us refer to the production of chromos, for no other work can compare with them for combination of color and grade of excellence. In the first place, the artist furnishes the subject to be engraved, usually in the shape of an oil painting, which is to be duplicated. This copy is either photographed or drawn on a highly polished metal plate. Skillful engravers must be employed in the process of engraving to produce creditable plates and perfect register. After spending months of constant labor (as each color has a separate engraved plate), and not infrequently at an enormous expense, it matters not how accurate, how perfect, how fine and sharp these plates may have been cut, regardless of the vast sums of money expended, they are worthless to the public and have no value in the eye of a critic, unless manipulated by a competent workman who has spent years in studying and at last in mastering his art, so as to perfect the painter's thought and produce the desired grades of color, that the brilliant shades may harmonize with the rich and expressive darker portions. It is then that the production becomes valuable. The writer possesses one that is valued at fifty dollars. It is here a workman gets full scope to exercise his creative faculties. It is necessary that he should have the right amount of color. The expression of a face lies entirely with him; a shade too dark or too much will alter the entire picture. He should commence on the ground color first, get it soft and delicate, then run his tints and gradually work them up till the chromo is complete. Always work the light colors first, unless your object is to dim the bright colors in places, which is sometimes necessary in order to soften the positive color, and produce the delicate velvety effect. I freely admit the credit due the engraver, as I have already called attention to his portion of the work of art; nevertheless I have seen some beautiful work produced on plain metal plates by the combining and blending of colors.

In reference to colors, we sometimes find that bright colors fail to please and are pronounced "gaudy," and neutral tints, or so-called quiet colors, are pleasing. In reference to primaries, it is not necessary that they should be gaudy; it is when bright colors are combined without harmony that they appear thus. No wonder the effect would be disagreeable when worked in this manner, for it is the lack of skill in their combination and arrangement, and not the fault of the colors. It would be a difficult task to even mention the different colors that harmonize, or to give the numerous tints of which some writers say there are about thirty thousand, but it may be instructive to refer to a few of the principal ones. In reds, we have the prime colors, as carmine, lake, scarlet, crimson and vermilion. Purple can be made to shade either brownish-purple, violet-purple, bluish-purple or lake-purple, of which you can make apricot, lilac or mulberry. Maroon is composed of black and red, or black and purple, depending entirely on the shade. In blues, there are bronze-blue, ultramarine-blue and Prussian-blue. In yellows, may be mentioned chrome-yellow, canary-yellow and orange. In greens, we have an endless variety, emerald-green, verdigris-green, grass-green, pea-green, sap-green, parrot-green, sea-green, olive green, and others. Russett is a combination of purple and orange.

The foregoing list will suffice to show the names ordinarily applied to colors. To give a list of the many hues, tones and harmonies would far exceed the limits of an article like this, and on this account I confine myself to colors commonly required in pressrooms, that can be purchased of any ink manufacturer. To be a practical workman, or artist, as we may term him, one should be a thorough mechanic, understand all the details of his work and have a natural aptitude for combining and blending colors, for all know that many a fine job has been condemned and many an inferior one redeemed by good presswork.

Ours is not a trade to be learned in a week; it takes years of patience and perseverance, requires the greatest exactness, and can only be acquired by diligence, study and experience. Unlike the physician's errors, which are buried in the earth, and are soon forgotten, the mistakes of the printer loom up like an everlasting monument to his stupidity and inexperience. I should like to say more on this subject, but do not wish to intrude on the valuable space of the PRINTER. My desire in calling attention to these particular points is that they appear to me to be of the greatest importance; and as my object is to suggest what I believe to be of use, I hope the reader will pardon whenever I have expressed an opinion differing from his conclusions or the practice of others. We can all respect while we differ; and as my wish is to learn, I shall be happy if others will point out any erroneous judgment I may have formed on the subject. I therefore conclude with kind wishes.

RUDOLPH TIMROTH.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESSROOM.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D.C., October, 1883.

Let us walk through the pressroom of the largest printing-office in the world, and the busiest appearing, as well as the noisiest of the whole establishment. The main building is 175 by 300 feet, and the pressroom, which is on the first floor, is 60 by 300. The great engine moves eighty-eight presses with a capacity to print about 1,000,000 impressions per day, eight hours constituting a day's work. The pressroom-floor has on its pay-rolls about 275 names, and it takes about $600 per day for wages. All are employed by the hour except the foreman and his assistants, who receive salaries. Tardiness is not tolerated, and if an employé comes five minutes late, he or she has to lose an hour's time.

All classes of work are done here, from the great blanket sheet of 32 quarto pages to the smallest-sized card. Nothing is impossible either in quantity or quality in this pressroom. We have just finished a book, "List of Pensioners," 5 vols. 8vo, each volume containing 800 pp., and the edition was 3,175 copies, and all the presswork was done in four days, twelve presses being used during that time for the whole edition. We are now having a job in hand ("Report of the Commissioner of Education") which will take about seventy tons of forty-eight-pound paper. Just take a pencil and figure out how many reams it will take to complete that book. The fact is that the paper-mills find it difficult to keep up the supply. When Congress is in session nothing is impossible as to the time in which work has to be done. A great deal of the work is confidential, and very rarely has the confidence been violated by any of the employés of the office.

Since the appointment of the present public printer many improvements have been made. New and improved machinery has been put in; the old and slow presses have been replaced by new and fast ones, and these changes have proved a great saving to the government. The buildings, which were formerly known as the most dingy and unhealthy of the government buildings, have been renovated; every few weeks the floors are scrubbed, new and improved water-closets have been built, and sickness among the employés has been reduced to a minimum. A healthy discipline is also enforced in this room. Sobriety, industry, neatness and cleanliness are demanded of all. If work is spoiled through carelessness it has to be paid for by the offender. Shirks cannot work here, no matter how great and mighty their influence. In fact, things are carried on upon strict business principles.

The Pressmen's Union is in a healthy condition, and only union men are employed in this pressroom. The wages of pressmen here do not average any higher than what is paid in private establishments, and perhaps not as high as in some of the large cities, if the increased cost of living is taken into consideration.

I sincerely hope for the success of your journal, and if any of your readers should happen this way, we shall be pleased to show them through this vast establishment. Yours, A. B. Auer,

Foreman Pressroom.

MY FIRST ATTEMPT AT PRINTING.

To "do my own printing," as the advertisements have it, was the height of my ambition. Accordingly, preparations were made, in the shape of numerous strong and urgent appeals to an uncle of mine, for the necessary appliances, which of course, in the first place, meant the "hard cash" to purchase the necessary wherewithal, which I had quite made up my mind was to be the basis of my "fortune." My aforesaid relation, no doubt perceiving in me the germ of future greatness, invested on my behalf the munificent sum of £5, which purchased a "complete printing-office!"

Now the world at large would have an idea who and what sort of an individual was existing. Could not my words and ideas be ventilated north and south, east and west, of the vast metropolis? The thought was inspiration enough. No sooner had the necessary equipments arrived, than the work of editorship commenced. The question, of course, arose as to what should be the first production. Should it be a poem? If so, we were certain the demand would exceed the supply. Visions of stereotyping and working all night, and in fact, the profits by the sale of this wonderful poem were in reality being spent in imagination in purchasing some more long primer. Alas! the poem never was written, much less printed.

The real query was, "what should we print?" An order for twelve mourning cards was generously given to us by way of a start. Of course we must keep a day book. How remarkably legibly that first order was entered, and although it was a *mourning* card and emblematic of decay, yet our morning of fame was just commencing, which we hoped would break forth in the full noontide of future prosperity.

Now for business. The composing stick was brought forward, carefully and critically examined, whether "true," the leads adjusted, the screw turned, and item No. 1 — the measure was made up. We walked up and down the back attic as though we were traversing the office of some London daily; and then, surveying our three cases, which held four or five fonts, began the mystery of composing. The card being duly "set," which occupied somewhat like three hours — of course we were learning — the printing operation commenced. Here, of course, were all our capabilities called into requisition. Our ink slab was a piece of slate not very clean, but that did not matter; it was found in the dustheap, and we had washed it, that made it clean enough — at least we thought so. Of course the ink required mixing, turps being freely and copiously used, until our slab resembled an inkwell, the difference being that our ink *was* a shade thicker than ordinary ink.

The roller in due course appeared on the scene, not so soft as we imagined a roller ought to be; for to hear it drop on the floor, which it did once or twice, you would have thought it was something harder than a printer's roller.

Then commenced the actual printing: when we did pull the proof — and I can assure you we did pull it — our first impression, on gazing at it, suggested the idea that we had unexpectedly produced a book for the blind, as the raised surface of the paper certainly strained itself far more than we ever intended it should. After hours of patient perseverance and toil, we were enabled to present to our worthy customer his mourning cards. The order was for one dozen, but of course we allowed for spoilage and gave him *two*, a specimen of which is before you—

IN MEMORY
OF
JOHN PICA,
HAGED TOO YERS.

The rules, of course, did not join so nicely as the above, and the printing was decidedly not so good, but at all events, *we did not charge him for the cards*, and the next time he saw us, he politely informed us that he intended having another dozen done, but he thought he would make one or two alterations. He promised to call and see us, but at present he has not fulfilled his word. We wonder why.—*British and Colonial Printer.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Mexican government is encouraging the manufacture of paper and textile fabrics from cactus, and has recently granted important concessions to the individuals who propose engaging in the new industry.

JOHN PORTER, of the *Aledo Record*, at Aledo, Illinois, is one of the oldest printers in the Northwest. He learned his trade in Jefferson county, Ohio, beginning with the *Examiner*, at Richmond, in 1834. For almost half a century he has stood at the case, and for the last twenty years has been the editor of the *Record*.

CYRUS D. FLETCHER, foreman of the specification room of the Government Printing-office, died October 8, at Manitou, Colorado, of consumption. Mr. Fletcher had been in failing health for some time previous to his death, but did not relinquish his position until late in September, when he was reluctantly compelled to leave for the mountains. The change did not improve his condition, but hastened the end, and death came before his wife, who was in Washington, could reach him. The service loses a faithful and skilled employé through his demise. Mr. Fletcher was editor of the Centralia (Ill.) *Sentinel* before he entered upon his duties at Washington.

FINE or artistic printing has recognized characteristics. The type selected should be appropriate to the subject set forth. Ornamental letters are out of place on business cards, where legibleness is the first consideration, quite as much as the absence of all ornament is a fault in decorative printing. The paper should be suitable likewise. To use an expensive bond paper for a handbill is as senseless as to use a flimsy letter paper for a check-book. The impressions should be clear and well defined always; in any kind of printing it is short-sighted economy to use a poor quality of ink. Above all, the type should be arranged invariably so that the black and white spaces of the page, as a whole, shall be relative parts of a general design.—*Art Age.*

IT is interesting to note, whenever an opportunity arises, how remarkable must have been the preservative skill of the old binders in making their book covers. The early bindings were most costly. In the British Museum and other great collections are to be seen covers in gold or silver, or carved wood, with bosses of precious stones, or of the metal itself wrought into special ornament on velvet or leather. But of bindings that were to be used and handled daily, the earliest fine specimens, which even now cannot be outdone, date from the first half of the sixteenth century. Many of the bindings of Jean Grollier are still extant, and fetch very high prices when they come into the market; they are remarkable in another way than their beauty, in showing the large and liberal spirit of a man, for they are inscribed, "Of the books of Jean Grollier and his friends." His notion of a book was that it

should be used, and indeed if books are to be valued men must be trusted with them and allowed access even to those which are the most precious.—*British and Colonial Printer.*

THE various paper companies in Holyoke pay these taxes, the rate this year being $14.40 on $1,000: Albion Paper Company, $3,002; Crocker Manufacturing Company, $886; Dickinson & Clark, $536; Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company, $288; Nonotuck Paper Company, $2,076; Parsons Paper Company, $6,170; Syms & Dudley Paper Company, $2,284; Valley Paper Company, $2,606; Whiting Paper Company, $6,769; Winona Paper Company, $1,961; Beebe & Holbrook, $1,255; Franklin Paper Company, $892; Holyoke Envelope Company, $461; Massasoit Paper Company, $1,532; Riverside Paper Company, $1,844; Union Paper Company, $1,732; Wauregan Paper Company, $1,674; Whitmore Manufacturing Company, $230; Worthington Paper Company; $239; Chemical Paper Company, $2,644; George R. Dickinson Paper Company, $2,203; Excelsior Paper Company, $696; Holyoke Paper Company, $3,635; Newton Paper Company, $843; Holyoke Glazed Paper Company, $1,573; D. H. & J. C. Newton, $1,337. Total, $47,652.—*Ex.*

FUNNYGRAPHIC.

"WILL there be war?" asks a timid editor. The chances are that if he refuses to give his wife the price of a new fall bonnet, war is inevitable.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE difference between a bakery and a printing-office lies in the fact that in the former the pie is formed, while in the latter occasionally the form is pied.—*Somerville Journal.*

A NEW MEXICO editor speaks of being followed by a long centipede and a jojolate. The jojolate probably wanted something about his family left out of the paper.—*Chicago News.*

THE editor who kicked a poet downstairs apologized to a friend who had come in to steal exchanges by saying that he couldn't help it; he had a sole for poetry.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"I GUESS my son will develop into a first-class reporter," remarked a man to the editor of the paper on which the youth had been serving a month on probation, —"immense brain that boy's got, large head—large head!" "Yes, yes," said the editor, who was cognizant of the young man's drinking propensities; "large head, always swelled!"—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

WHERE THE EDITOR SITS.

Does the editor sit
In his sanctum grim?
Not much, my son,
Not any for him.
'Mid sylvan groves
And pastures green,
Where hills rise up
The vistas 'tween,
The editor sits
Aneath the skies;
Doth fish and wish
Death unto flies.
Tomorrow his paper
Will swarm with—fish stories.
—*Merchant-Traveler.*

WHIMSICAL NOTICES.

A thread-spinner, having received a scratch upon his nose, made use of one of the spool-labels in lieu of sticking-plaster, which made the startling announcement, "Warranted three hundred yards." Even this whimsical notice was exceeded in singularity by one over the door of a Swedish inn, which thus tantalized the traveler: "You will find excellent bread, meat and wine within, provided you bring them yourself." Those who write public notices should be careful lest they perpetrate such "bulls", as the following, mentioned in *Chambers's Journal:*

The following perspicuous notice to engine-drivers was exhibited at a railway station:

"Hereafter, when trains moving in an opposite direction are approaching each other on separate lines, conductors and engineers will be required to bring their trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting, and be very careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other."

Equally lucid was the placard announcing a pleasure-trip to Warkworth one day during the summer of 1881, in which was the following passage, which implies that the crew adopted the light and airy costume of our primitive ancestors:

"The *Gleaner* is one of the finest and fastest boats on the Tyne; her accommodation is in every respect good and comfortable, her crew skillful, steady, and obliging, *being newly painted and decorated* for pleasure-trips."

A few days previous to the beginning of a session this brief notice was affixed to the notice-board at the entrance of one of the classrooms of Edinburgh University:

"Professor —— will meet his classes on the 4th inst."

On the opening day a student erased the letter *c* of the word "classes."

A group of youths remained in the vicinity of the entrance to observe how the Professor would receive the intimation which now set forth that he would "meet his lasses on the 4th inst."

As the Professor approached, he observed the change that had been made, and quietly taking out his pencil, made some further modification and passed on, a quiet smile overspreading his features. The notice now finally stood:

"Professor —— will meet his asses on the 4th inst."

THE INLAND PRINTER.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the first of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Pressroom Government Printing Office.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. H. Bowman, 2807 Madison street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canadas.

Fifty cents will pay for an advertisement of three lines in this Department. Each additional line ten cents. Twelve words make a line. No manufacturer's or dealer's advertisement will be admitted here, this being intended for the accommodation of our subscribers.

FOR SALE—A quantity of second-hand body and job type, in good condition. Address SECRETARY INLAND PRINTER.

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WANTED—An experienced pressman, to take charge of a news and job pressroom in an Iowa town of 15,000 inhabitants. Pressroom contains one 2-revolution Cottrell, one super-royal Potter and two platen presses, and an engine and boiler, which pressman will look after. Hours of work: 1.30 to 5.30 A.M. on paper; 1 to 6 P.M. on job work. Sufficient help given. State experience and wages desired. Address SMITH, care INLAND PRINTER CO.

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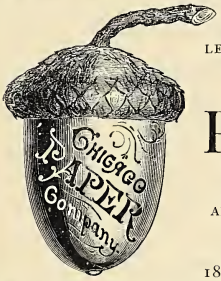
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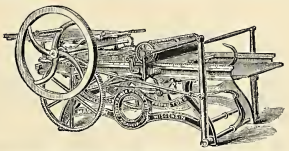
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1 Peerless Press, 10x15, with steam fixtures.
1 Nonpareil Press, 14x25.
1 Gordon Press, 13x19.
1 Star Press, 14x20.
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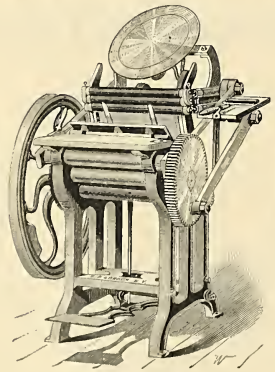
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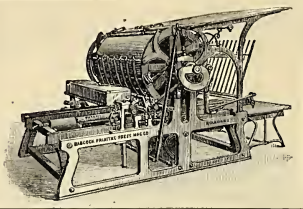
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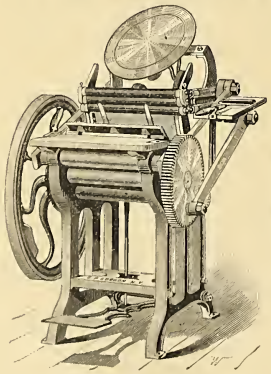
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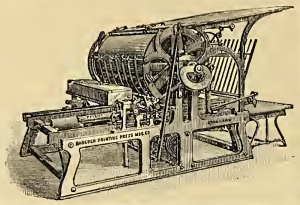
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VOLUME I. CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1883. NUMBER 3.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

HOLBEIN took up the art where Durer left off, and carried forward what Durer would undoubtedly have attained, had he lived. Between these two great German artists there is no rivalry, but an artistic brotherhood. More than fifteen years had elapsed since Durer's death. In his dear old native city, by the side of his wife, and in the house which had been the scene of his rich and assiduous toil, he reached the end of a useful and well-spent life, and rest from his laborious life's work.

Holbein, on the contrary, died far from his country and from his people, suddenly, unexpectedly, and pitilessly. The great avenger Death approached him just as he himself had depicted in his series of woodcuts, "The Dance of Death." He died of the plague, at Michaelmas, between October 7 and November 29, 1543. The end of these two greatest of German artists was just as different as their whole life.

By the end of the seventeenth century wood engraving had fallen almost into utter neglect, and continued in an indifferent state for many years afterward, yet the art was never entirely lost, as a successive line of woodcuts, although very inferior and crudely executed, can be traced from 1700 to the time of Thomas Bewick.



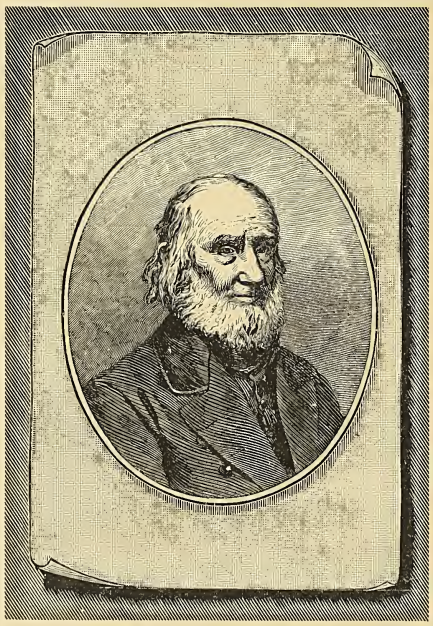
THOMAS BEWICK.

This distinguished wood engraver was born on the 10th or 11th of August, 1753, at Cherrybun, in the county of Northumberland, on the south side of the Tyne, about twelve miles west of Newcastle. Bewick, having shown a decided taste for drawing, was placed by his father as an apprentice with Mr. Ralph Beilby, a copper-plate engraver, living at Newcastle, to whom, on October 1, 1767, he was bound for a term of seven years. Bewick's attention appears to have been first directed to wood engraving by his master having been employed to engrave on wood diagrams illustrating a Treatise on Mensuration, which was commenced in 1768 and completed in 1770. The engraving of these diagrams was committed to Bewick, who invented a graver with a fine groove at the point by which he cut the outlines by a single operation. He did not have the opportunity to learn much of wood engraving during his apprenticeship. On its expiration he returned to his father's house, still working for Mr. Beilby. About this time he resolved to apply himself exclusively to wood engraving, and, with this view, executed several cuts as specimens of his ability. In 1775 he received a premium of seven guineas from the society of arts for a cut of the "Huntsman and the Old Hound," which he probably engraved after serving his apprenticeship. In 1776 he went to London, where he stayed about one year, returning to Newcastle again in 1777 and entering into partnership with his old master, Mr. Ralph Beilby. While in London he was employed in the art of his choice. On his return and partnership in Newcastle, he applied himself almost exclusively to engraving on wood. He engraved the cuts in "Gay's Fables," 1779, and at the same time executed sixty-two cuts for a small child's book. In 1784 he illustrated the "Select Fables," which showed a marked improvement to those of 1779. He seems by his untiring energy and skill to have put fresh vigor in the almost lost art propitiated by Durer and Holbein. Bewick introduced a much more elaborate style of engraving than his predecessors, and was the first man to introduce engraving on the end of the wood; previous, work being done on the side or, as would be termed, board cutting; hence Bewick is not only the reviver, but also the originator, of the present style of wood engraving. There have, however, been many new effects produced by the skill and imagination of later day engravers, but the Bewick principle is adhered to as a rule throughout.

In Bewick's time, as previously, the greater responsibility of the illustration depended on the artist or draughtsman, as the drawings were almost invariably cut facsimile, he draughtsman making the lines for the engraver to reproduce with the graver, while at the present, and for some years past, very much of the effect depends on the artistic as well as mechanical skill of the engraver, as the drawings

are principally made with India ink wash, expressing greater or less depths of color and texture, and the engraver is forced to use his own judgment and skill to reproduce artistically depth of color and texture by lines of various grades and directions. Some notable exceptions probably are best illustrated by referring to the cartoons by Thos. Nast in *Harper's Weekly*. These illustrations, as well as all of similar nature, are facsimile reproductions, line for line as drawn by the artist. Again the photograph on the wood from paintings, drawings, landscapes, portraits, etc. etc., is at present extensively used. This again is a severe test of the engraver's skill and artistic taste, as he is called upon to produce effects without the aid of the draughtsman's sharp outline and direction lines to guide him, and his success depends much on his artistic ability as well as mechanical skill.

But to return to Bewick. In the time of Durer and Holbein, foliage was generally neglected, as the artists of that period merely gave general forms of trees, with no attention to that which contributes so much to their beauty. The merit of introducing this great improvement in wood engraving, and of depicting quadrupeds and birds in their natural forms, with their characteristics and expressions, without doubt is due to Thomas Bewick. Though he was not the discoverer of the art of wood engraving, he certainly was the first to apply it with success to the delineation of animals and the natural expression of landscape and woodland scenery. He found for himself a path that no previous wood engraver ever trod. In 1789 he drew and engraved his large cut of the Chillingham Bull. By many this is considered his masterpiece. It certainly is well engraved, and the character of the animal is well expressed, but as a wood engraving it will not bear comparison with several of his cuts in his History of British Birds. Bewick, instead of employing the tedious and difficult style of cross-hatching to express depth of color, as in Durer and Holbein's time, produced a much more pleasing and comprehensive effect with single line tints and cross lines, the popular style of today. This not only added great simplicity, but deviated from the copper-plate style and produced more pleasing effects with much less labor than the old copperplate style of cross-hatching. Toward the latter part of 1785 Bewick began to engrave the cuts for his General History of Quadrupeds, which was first printed in 1790. The descriptions were written by his partner, Mr. Beilby. The cuts were all drawn and engraved by himself. The excellence of these cuts for correct delineation, natural character and expressive backgrounds, were far superior to anything of the kind that had previously appeared and insured rapid sale for the work. The first edition was fifteen hundred copies; a second edition was published in 1791, and a third in 1792. Bewick was unquestionably better acquainted with the history of wood engraving than those who talk about the "long lost art" were aware of. Several editions of the History of Quadrupeds were published, as the demand for it was unprecedented, and the favorable manner in which it was received determined Bewick to commence without delay his "History of British Birds." He began to draw and engrave the cuts in 1791, and in 1797 the first volume of the work, containing the land birds, was published. Of this edition 1,874 copies were printed. The letterpress of this was also written by Mr. Beilby. The partnership between Beilby and Bewick was dissolved in 1797, shortly after the publication of the first volume of the birds. The descriptions in the second edition, which did not appear till 1804, were written by Bewick himself and revised by Rev. Henry Cotes, vicar of Bedington. The publication of this volume formed the keystone of Bewick's fame as a designer and engraver on wood. Bewick's style of engraving, as displayed in the birds, is exclusively his own. He adopted no conventional mode of representing texture or producing an effect, but skillfully availed himself of the most simple and effective means which his knowledge of the art afforded to faithfully and efficiently represent his subject. He never wasted time in laborious trifling to display his skill in execution. He worked with a high aim to represent nature. When the second volume of the History of Birds was published, in 1804, Bewick had reached his fiftieth year. Though his powers as a wood engraver continued unimpaired long afterward, yet he subsequently produced nothing to particularly extend his fame. He disliked to engrave drawings made by any but himself. His excellence consisted in representing animals, birds and landscape; in figure subjects he did not excel. Some years previous to his death he devised an improvement in printing a subject from two or more blocks, not in the



DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

Engraved by himself, in his 80th year.

manner of Chiaro-oscuros, but to secure a greater variety of *tint* and better effect than could be obtained by a cut printed in black ink from a single impression. This improvement, which had been suggested by Papillon in 1768, Bewick proceeded to carry into effect. The subject he chose to exemplify what he considered his original discovery, was an old horse waiting for death. He made the drawing on a large block consisting of four different pieces, and at once proceeded to engrave it. He, however, did not live to complete this block, which he intended merely for the first impression, the subject having to be completed by a second engraving. He had, however, finished all but a portion of the horse's head, and when in this state he had four impressions taken about a week before his death. When the pressman handed him the proof, he exclaimed, "I wish I was but twenty years younger!" This cut, with the horse's head finished by another engraver, was published by Bewick's son, Mr. Robert Elliott Bewick, in 1832. It is the largest cut that Bewick ever engraved, being eleven and five-eighths inches wide by eight and three-fourths inches high, and is entitled "Waiting for Death."

Bewick was a man of athletic make, nearly six feet high and proportionately stout. He possessed great personal courage, and in his younger days was not slow to repay an insult with personal chastisement.

In the summer of 1828 Bewick visited London, but was evidently in a declining state of health. On his return to Newcastle he appeared to enjoy his usual health and spirits for a short time. It was the Saturday before his death that he had the proofs taken from his old horse cut. On the following Monday he became unwell, and, after a few days' illness, he breathed his last. He died at his house on the Windmill-Hills, Gateshead, November 8, 1828, aged seventy-five years. He was buried at Ovingham.

Next in importance in the history of wood engraving, we take pleasure in introducing the father of wood engraving in America, notably Dr. Alexander Anderson, whose portrait we herewith present. This portrait was engraved by Dr. Anderson himself when in his 89th year, by the urgent solicitation of a warm friend.

TO BE CONTINUED.

INTOXICATION AND INCOMPETENCY.

BY J. W. LANGSTON.

AT the last meeting of the Chicago Pressmen's Union No. 3, measures were adopted whereby the evils of intoxication and incompetence may be controlled. The Union has undertaken to regulate the former where it interferes with the pressman's duties, and to eradicate the latter as much as possible. The action taken is a progressive one, and the step is far in advance of any that has before been attempted. The movement commends itself to all pressmen who desire to promote their interest and that of their employers, and such a measure must certainly redound to the credit of the Union. That intoxication and incompetency prevail among pressmen, and compositors as well, there is no reason to doubt, and wherever existing they are sure to result in injury alike to the workmen and the Union. The resolutions are as follows:

Any member of this Union who accepts a situation as pressman, and neglects his duties by absence or intoxication, or proves to be incompetent, shall be deemed guilty of conduct unbecoming a Union man.

Any member hearing of such neglect or incompetency shall notify the executive committee, and if they consider the facts of sufficient importance, they shall act at once and report to the Union.

If such conduct be injurious to this Union as a body or any individual member, the offending member may be suspended or expelled.

The clause relating to absence from work caused by intoxication does not stipulate that a pressman shall refrain from drinking, but it does demand that, if he indulges in so doing, he must not thereby render himself incapable of performing the work intrusted to his care, to the detriment of his employer. An example: the pressman is engaged to labor a certain number of hours per day, and when he is hired the employer expects that he will, during those hours, keep a clear head and discharge his duties to the best of his ability. He is expected to be found reliable; and if absent on some days and unfit to work on others, in consequence of drinking, his employer loses confidence in him, and after repeated offenses is compelled to discharge him. The pressman may be a first-class workman, capable when sober of doing fine work and of giving satisfaction, but through this habit abuses the confidence placed in him, and thus loses his situation. A second and a third are put to work and found to be counterparts of the first, and are dismissed. Do not the actions of these men affect the standing of the Union? They surely do. That employer condemns the pressmen whom he was compelled to discharge, and also censures the Union for allowing such workmen to represent it. The case cited is not an imaginary one, but a sad reality, and such cases were becoming altogether too frequent for the good of the Union. It illustrates how necessary it is to have a law that shall restrict the evil and also remove the stigma placed upon the Union, and win for its members the respect and esteem they are striving to acquire. These stringent measures are adopted, not for the express purpose of suspending or expelling its members, but in the hope of curbing them in excesses in this direction, and thereby elevating the standing of the pressmen.

As to the subject of incompetence, that, too, is a matter deserving of much consideration, and it is of vital importance to all Unions. How to determine a workman's incompetence is very difficult, but none will be suspended or expelled unless the case be a grievous one, and only then after a most thorough investigation has been instituted. Exceptions may be taken to the resolutions as passed, and possibly they may be defective, but it is anticipated they will bring good results.

WE have notice from two of our subscribers that their papers have not been received regularly. In the confusion and hurry of getting out our first and second numbers we are not surprised that some mistakes have occurred, though we had hoped that they would be few. We shall take it as a favor if any of our customers will promptly inform us of any error or neglect hereafter, and we will take pains to remedy anything of the kind that may occur in the future.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

AN OPERATIVE JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY WORKMEN.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

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J. W. LANGSTON, President. JOS. PEAKE, Sec'y-Treas.
S. H. TRELOAR, Vice-President. H. H. HILL, Editor.

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ABOUT PUFFS.

WHEN we began the publication of the INLAND PRINTER, many of our friends supposed we were simply going to print an advertising sheet, and as the typographical publications at the time were mostly devoted to the interests of their advertising patronage, there was nothing remarkable in such a conclusion. Even now some surprise is manifested that we did not follow the old-plan and simply make the PRINTER a medium through which certain manufacturers could place their wares before the public. By this time, however, we doubt not our readers have begun to realize that we issue our publication in the interests of the craft. There has not yet been, and neither will there be, a line in our columns to indicate a preference for the wares of any firm, but all the matter presented has been and will be for the instruction, edification and entertainment of our readers. We do not mean to say — for our pages would contradict us — that we shall not carry advertisements, for a glance will convince anyone that we have an advertising space and that it is filled with about as clean, respectable and reliable a list as it is possible to find. The advertisers that we seek are such as need no puffing from us or any other journal, but a simple and polite introduction to prospective customers, which their neat and respectable advertisements in our columns will always give them. Indeed, we confess our inability to see the advantage to be derived by either dealer or customer from indiscriminate laudation of wares that need only to be seen to be appreciated, and as for giving praise to an unworthy article, we shall not lend our columns for any such purpose. The method has become so common and so well understood, that every reader rightly guesses that such praise, appearing in the editorial or local department, is not the opinion of the writer, but only the wish of the advertiser, for which he pays so much a line for the privilege of expressing, and must have the effect of making any sensible person doubt the sincerity of the author as to all other assertions he may make.

TASTE.

THOUGH the word scarcely admits of the idea of variety of style, whether good or bad, it is pretty generally so understood. The proper use of the word is to denote the sensation produced on the tongue as to distinguishing agreeable flavors. Figuratively we may use the term in perceiving agreeable sounds, colors or forms. In this sense a printer ought to try to educate himself to a high degree of excellence in discerning not only what is agreeable to his own eye, but to that of others. In other words he should be able to appreciate a variety of tastes. The artist, whether he be a painter, a photographer or a printer, who can see beauty only in one style of art, or the musician who is always humming the same tune, can satisfy but few except himself. There may be but one perfect style of beauty in each department, and it may be possible for a man to attain to it, but it is certain that many more whose tastes may have had some cultivation are still unable to appreciate it. A printer, therefore, while he should strive to elevate his art by educating his customers up to his standard, should not seek to go so far above that they cannot follow. We have sometimes listened to what was termed classical music as produced by a highly educated performer on the piano, and were told that it was very fine, but following it came "Way down upon the Swanee river," performed on the mouth harp by a lad with much wind power and a little common music in his soul, and we observed that the latter gave the greater satisfaction to the uneducated audience.

There are hundreds of little pleasing effects that can be produced with type, line, curve and color, and the artist who would succeed in an eminent degree must study them carefully, having in mind at all times not only his ideal of perfection, but a desire to educate and please his patrons.

Tastes change, and what were once popular have in time gone out of fashion, and by and by have been renewed, generally, however, returning with more delicate shape and detail. Some of the old styles of type, like some of the ancient bric-a-brac, are at this time considered very fine, and so indeed they are. They were produced by the artist, and now need only the artist's educated touch to adapt them to modern educated taste.

WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE BOOKS.

THE perplexing question "What goes with all the pins?" has agitated the minds of many persons ever since pins began to be made by machinery. Before pin machines came into use and while pins were a luxury some account was kept of them, but since they have become so plenty, everybody knowing their large production wonders where they all go to. Aside from the few swallowed by babies and ruined by bad boys in making lively seats for schoolmasters to sit on, the loss of this useful article seems to be a mystery.

The same remarks apply equally to books. Not many years ago books were comparatively scarce because their production was slow and expensive, and the demand for them was not as great as today. Then a library was as much of a curiosity as of practical value. Now books are produced so fast that hundreds of respectable libraries could be supplied every year, besides giving to every person in the world able to read all the reading matter he could use. It is estimated that for several years there have been published an average of 20,000 books of from 1,000 to 25,000 volumes each, or probably 200,000,000 copies a year. Most of these are printed and read by English,

German and French people, and when we take into account that the book producing and reading people of the world are but a fraction of the whole population of the earth, we cannot but wonder "What becomes of all the books?"

A great many books having failed to find purchasers, go to the paper-mill and are ground up and made into paper for new books to be printed upon. Books are now very cheap, and the same care is not taken to preserve them as formerly; this is notable especially in school books.

Many large libraries, the accumulation of years, have been destroyed in an hour in time of war or by accident, or the incendiary match. The great Alexandrian library was destroyed by Cæsar forty-eight years before Christ, and again seven hundred years later by the Saracens. In these two conflagrations nearly 1,000,000 volumes were burned. At Carthage 500,000 were destroyed.

When Mohammed captured Constantinople, he ordered the great libraries of that city thrown into the sea. These are but a few instances of the wholesale destruction of large depositories of the world's learning and literature. To superstition and prejudice can be credited the annihilation of millions of the most valuable works in all ages, and carelessness and vandalism have done their part in the great waste of the product of the author's brain and printer's skill.

WOMEN AS PRINTERS.

WE are frequently asked why women do not engage in the business of printing. Some of them do, and succeed in their work; but that there are but few ladies engaged in type-setting, although it is considered a light employment, and seemingly well adapted to their purpose, is a fact that can scarcely be explained. There are a great many ladies employed in all the large telegraph offices as operators, usually at lower wages than the men, and as teachers their salaries are generally about one half that paid to male teachers; while in most printing establishments the work is done by the piece, and a woman stands the same chance to make money that a man does.

The fact that handling type is not quite so clean as handling the keys of the telegraph instrument or the teacher's ferule may keep some out of the printing-office, though printing is by no means what might be termed dirty work. The compositor's work necessarily compels him to be on his feet all day, and a woman's inability to stand for so long a time is a physical objection to her engaging in this line of work for a long period. The same objection is made to ladies as saleswomen in stores, and was thoroughly discussed in the papers a few years ago; and yet the discussion did not result in providing the female clerks with seats on which they could recline a part of the time as proposed, nor deter them from engaging in that business.

Probably the principal reason that there are so few lady compositors in our printing-houses, is the long time required to perfect anyone in the art. As a general thing, women do not engage in any kind of business, except as a temporary employment, the ultimate object being to preside over a household instead of a school or a store or a printing-office. We do not say that this is a result of correct home teaching, but it is the fact. Several years must necessarily be spent in learning the business of printing, and almost every young woman expects to be married before several years have passed, and she therefore looks at the time spent in educating herself as a first-class printer as lost; and so she turns to teaching, for which she has already been trained in the public or private school, or to clerking in a store, which needs only a few days' preparation, or to telegraphy, which requires only as many months for its acquisition as equals the number of years to become a good printer.

WHEN YOU HAVE NOTHING ELSE TO DO.

THERE will come times in the experience of every business man, the printer as well, when business is dull and perhaps almost suspended, and time hangs heavily on his hands. He can scarcely afford to be idle, but he finds himself with nothing to do. At such times many frequent public places for whatever passing amusement or diversion they may find there, and at the end find their time worse than lost. But if you are discreet, you can turn these dull seasons into account. No time need really be lost. When work is pushing there will always be many little odds and ends that must necessarily be neglected for the time. Dirt and rubbish accumulate rapidly in a printing-office, and, while they may not for the time really impede business, must be cleaned up sometime. When there is a rush, account-books are neglected and collections are delayed. So when the lull comes, do not say, "I have nothing to do," but improve the time for a general cleaning up — not only of rubbish, but of accounts. At such a time, too, you can attend to permanent repairs where temporary expedients had been resorted to. The office which you had often thought could be arranged to better advantage can then be reconstructed, and thus a preparation for coming activity be made that will be found most profitable. We know a very prosperous farmer who says that his idle winter months are the most profitable of the year. During the cold weather when his neighbors go to town and loaf around stores, shops or saloons, he employs his time in a small shop in a corner of his barn in repairing and repainting his plows, wagons and other machinery, in building sheds and repairing fence. In the spring he is ready for active work in the field, while his neighbor is either delayed or must hire an extra hand on account of repairs that must positively be made.

If your dull season should continue after making all the repairs as suggested, some time could be employed with advantage in advertising or soliciting for your business. Then when you have positively nothing more that you can do in the way of business, if you do not habitually devote some time to the study of your profession, read up on the latest improvements, and study the defects of machinery with a view of making some improvement yourself. And thus, when your slack time is over, you will find yourself in possession of a capital equal to the amount of money that you might have earned while the dull season lasted.

PRINTING AND THE REFORMATION.

IT is estimated that on Sunday, November 11, there were preached in the United States forty thousand, and in the whole Christian world not less than seventy-five thousand sermons, the principal line of thought being Luther and the Reformation. The Reformation began about four hundred years ago with the preaching of Martin Luther, a German priest. One of the strong points made by Luther against the church was that to the people the bible was a sealed book, being then known only in the Hebrew and Greek languages, of which nearly all besides the priests were totally ignorant. The priests, therefore, it was claimed, put their own construction on certain portions, the same tending to keep the people in ignorance of the true Christian faith and subservient to their own selfish ends. These thoughts, on the four hundredth anniversary of Luther's birth, were elaborated in most of the Protestant pulpits throughout Christendom. Simultaneously Monsignor Capel has been visiting this country and has taken occasion, in his lectures, to refer to the Reformation. He admits that about the time Luther preached and translated the bible into the German language there was a general awakening, but claims that it was not only among those who *protested*, but in the church and with the regular clergy as well. Be this as it may, had not the then newly discovered art a little to do with it? Before printing came into use comparatively few people could read, and the method of instruction was the oral one, even to those who were designed for the professions, and had there been many copies of the bible extant but few persons outside of the clergy could have made any use of it. And, further, before the press could be utilized for the purpose of duplicating copies of any kind of book, the process of making books by means of transcribing was so slow and expensive that none but the rich were able to possess a copy of the Scriptures. As soon, therefore, as printing came into general use the people began to read and knowledge of every kind began to be diffused. It is a notable fact that many of the first printing-presses were kept busy for years turning out bibles, and as education just at that time received some new impulse it is not very strange, aside from what is claimed by either Protestant or Catholic, that there should arise a very great interest in the few books then being published. It is the history of every successful missionary enterprise from that day to this that the first move after arriving in the field has been to teach the people to read and then to put into their hands such literature, especially the bible, as seemed best fitted to accomplish the work. It is not difficult to imagine that the state of the intellectual and religious world would have been but little advanced from the point at which Luther found it four hundred years ago only for printer's ink.

PIONEER PRINTING IN CHICAGO.

THE semi-centennial of a good many things has been celebrated in Chicago within the last year. One of the most important and, strangely enough, one of the least noticed, is the establishing of the first printing enterprise in this city. Fifty years ago (November 26), John Calhoun, a young man of twenty-five, from Watertown, N. Y., printed the first number of the Chicago *Democrat*. The *Democrat* was about the tenth enterprise of the kind in the state, the Illinois *Herald* having been established twenty years before at Kaskaskia, and in the intervening period the *Emigrant*, at Shawneetown, the *Spectator* and the *Star of the West*, at Edwardsville, the *Republican Advocate*, at Kaskaskia and two or three others at various places.

The office which Mr Calhoun assisted in building was situated at the southwest corner of Lake and Water streets. The furniture of the office was similar in quantity and style to many of the smaller country printing-offices of today, but much inferior in quality, as many of the conveniences now common were not yet in use. The town then contained not over 1000 inhabitants, white, red and half-breeds, and its needs for an extensive establishment were not great. Less than two hundred copies of the first numbers were printed. A few of the very first numbers are still preserved and are not only interesting relics as curiosities, but are valuable as establishing important historical facts. The class of items common in the Chicago papers after a lapse of half a century is notably absent. Board of Trade news, railroad items, the courts, the drama, telegraphic, etc., are wholly wanting. The reading matter consisted entirely of small local matter, clippings from exchanges, a small amount of editorial and a few advertisements. A column is given to the village ordinances in which the boundaries of the village are given.

In his work Mr. Calhoun was assisted by two apprentices and by his wife, who still resides in the city at 78 Twelfth street. Mr. Calhoun was not much of an editor, and in this department he was assisted by a number of persons of some literary ability with gratuitous contributions on various topics.

Three years after its establishment the *Democrat* was bought by a company consisting of Judge J. D. Caton and some others, and John Wentworth became its editor. Judge Caton and Hon. John Wentworth (familiarly known as "Long John") are still residents of Chicago. What wonderful things have they seen! A village of a few hundred has increased in population nearly a thousandfold; the extent and character of its property has increased as much; and in the matter and extent of disseminating news it has outgrown itself more than in any other particular. Then there was employed a capital of not more than two or three hundred dollars; now the printing business of the city is represented by millions. Then 150 to 200 small sheets per week were turned out by this pioneer establishment; now 20,000,000 copies per week are issued from the various offices of the city.

MR. J. W. LANGSTON, president of the Inland Printer Co., in severing his connection with the firm of Shepard & Johnston, where he has for some time been foreman of their pressroom, was the recipient of a handsome present in the shape of a splendid gold ring from the employés under his charge. He takes charge of the pressroom of Cushing & Thomas, of this city.

WE have received some very fine samples of card printing done by the Pantagraph Company of Bloomington.

THE PIONEER PRINTER OF RUSSIA.

DURING the present month the Russians will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the first printer in that country. Ivan Feodoroff, the first printer in Russia, died December 17, 1583. The establishment was at Moscow, and his first work was the printing of the bible twenty years before his death. In printing various editions of the bible and other religious books, he was engaged until near the end of his life.

IDEAS.

WE know that among the fraternity there are men of ideas. We mean to say there are those who have ideas of their own — valuable to themselves, and would become so to others could they get possession of them. We should like to give these ideas to all of our readers and will welcome to our columns any practical thought that may be sent us. A simple inquiry or suggestion acted upon by several thousand minds may return to its author after a short period to benefit him and many others who may happen to have read it in the columns of our paper; and thus the gift may be "twice blessed"— to him who gives and to him who receives.

PRINTERS' EXPOSITION.

WE notice quite a number of papers throughout the country are advocating an exposition to consist of materials and devices entering into the printers' trade. We have no doubt such an enterprise could be made to pay and be successful in every respect. As an educator such a show would be very beneficial. Printing offices are in a great measure somewhat secluded, and but few people outside those directly connected with the trade know much about the mysteries of book or newspaper making. Many intelligent people who daily pass the buildings in which our great daily newspapers are turned out would be perfectly amazed at a sight of the pressroom where 20,000 newspapers are printed on a single machine in one hour. They never go into a bookbindery or into a paper factory, and though the shelves of their libraries are full of books, they are almost totally ignorant of the means employed in their production.

Then there are thousands of printers whose knowledge of the art is confined to the small offices where they have learned the trade. Many of these have bright, ingenious minds; and, with an opportunity to look over the curious and useful, though perhaps not perfect, devices that such an exposition would present, a large number would doubtless be inspired to create or improve something in the line of printing that otherwise might never have been dreamed of.

The same opportunities for advertising presses, type, type machines, paper, and bookbinders' materials would be afforded exhibitors as have been found profitable in expositions of other lines of industry.

Certainly a show of this kind could scarcely fail on account of thorough advertising. Every newspaper and magazine in the country, we think, ought to be easily interested in such an enterprise, and give it hearty support.

J. F. EARHART, of Columbus, Ohio, sends us some of the most beautiful specimens of card printing that we have ever seen.

ON the 9th of last month David Frank died of consumption. He was employed in the pressroom of the J. M. W. Jones Printing Co. in the capacity of pressman, and was almost out of his time when death took him. He was a young man of exemplary habits, was much thought of, and will be missed by his associates and friends.

WE are thankful for a suggestion coming all the way from New Haven, Connecticut, in regard to better wrappers for THE INLAND PRINTER. The wrappers were too short, and so many of the sample copies sent out must have been received in a condition illy fitted to show our first number to advantage. Well, we think our second number is just as good, and we have remedied the wrapper trouble.

THE NEED OF AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

BY A. C. CAMERON.

III.

IN reference to the untenable though stereotyped objection, that the adoption of an apprenticeship law and its enforcement would be an infringement on the rights of the American citizen, we reply that it is on a par with the twaddle indulged in by the opponents of a compulsory educational system. It is the Jeff Davis plea to be *let alone* revamped, and reminds us of the couplet:

> "No rogue ere felt the halter draw
> With good opinion of the law."

These chronic growlers evidently forget that the theory of a democratic form of government — *the greatest good to the greatest number* — is recognized as the fundamental principle which *should* underlie the actions of the law-making power alike in the state and federal governments, no matter how frequently ignored; that when the selfish individual interest of the citizen conflicts with the welfare of the commonwealth, such interests must be subordinated to the public weal. And further, that this action is justified and fortified under the plea that the voice of the people is the voice of God. For example: the usurer claims the individual right to charge extortionate rates of interest, but the state, through the representatives of the people, interposes its veto, and says, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther." The besotted wretch, too lazy or too worthless to provide for his wife and family, and who is willing to blight their future in order that they may cater to his depraved appetite, protests against an educational system which deprives him of such a revenue, as an outrage on *his* rights, but no rational man is influenced thereby. So, also, to prate about an "infringement," because the law provides for a thorough mechanical course of study, is an abuse of terms. Who is the injured party? Certainly not the indentured apprentice, whose best interests are protected thereby; certainly not the employer, who has a higher standard of workmanship guaranteed; certainly not the parent, who has every assurance that his son will become a proficient in his vocation; certainly not society,

benefited by the reconciling of past antagonisms. The fact is, the charge is made by those in whom the wish is father to the thought, and is unworthy even of recognition.

Another and still more frivolous objection frequently urged is, that as its operation and influence cannot extend to all wageworkers, such as agricultural and other laborers, its recognition would partake of class legislation, because one portion of the wealth-producing classes would be favored at the expense of the other. It would be as rational, however, to object to the enforcement of the eight-hour law in the national workshops on the ground that the army and navy are excluded from its operations.

Now, as to the general character of the proposed law, the following suggestions in relation thereto may be found worthy of consideration, and be the means of directing some of the *advanced thinkers* in labor's ranks to a more careful study of this important question. We want, in short, a law by which each boy entering a workshop or factory to learn a trade, shall be bound to serve a certain number of years, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship shall receive from his employer a certificate setting forth that he has served the requisite time, and is therefore a lawful, qualified journeyman, and that it shall be unlawful for anyone to employ him to work at the trade he undertook to learn without such certificate. It must, to prove effective, entail *mutual obligations—and penalties attached to their violation.* Among the more prominent provisions which suggest themselves, the following may be enumerated:

The Character of the Indenture.—A mere agreement does not constitute an apprenticeship—there must be regular indentures formally executed. They should prescribe the age at which the apprentice can be legally bound, and by whom; cite the mutual obligations and responsibilities assumed; the nature of the calling; the number of working hours per day; and the various sums of money to be paid, secured, or contracted for, etc.

The Period of Indenture.—We believe it would be injudicious if not injurious to fix by enactment an arbitrary limit applicable alike to all trades. This might advantageously be determined by the mutual agreement of the contracting parties—the *minimum* time of service to be fixed at four, the *maximum* at five years. The seven-year system formerly in vogue in Great Britain was simply a robbery of the apprentice, and should not be tolerated in the United States, under any circumstances.

Teaching the Trade in its Entirety.—The indentures should contain a bond that the art or trade shall be taught the apprentice in its entirety, framed in language which admits of no misconstruction. In fact, one of its principal aims should be the destruction of the one-sided, one-branch-of-the-trade system, so rapidly increasing and fraught with such danger to the rising generation. No absolute or despotic rule should be laid down, however, because there are certain branches in all trades for which a boy will show a penchant, and develop special qualifications which, instead of being thwarted, should be encouraged; but there is a vast difference between development under such opportunities, and a routine which virtually excludes him from acquiring a general, practical knowledge of his selected trade. In the performance of the contract, a reasonable and equitable view should be taken of the relative position of the parties, the intent not being that the employer is compelled to *personally* instruct the apprentice, but that under his superintendence either foremen or journeymen may be authorized to do so; the spirit of the agreement being that he shall have the full benefit of all the master's arrangements in practicing his art, craft or trade.

Penalties.—A law without penalties exists only in name, though their nature in this instance affords a legitimate field for discussion and interchange of opinion; and may be varied by location and circumstances. They are valuable chiefly as safeguards, only to be enforced when a studied and wanton violation of the contract is manifested.

Cancellation.—The legal causes for annulment of the indenture should also be enumerated, such as the consent of *all* the parties to it, bankruptcy or death of the employer, etc.

Here the all-important question arises, how can this general adoption and comparative uniformity be secured, and what are the agencies to be employed? We answer, persistent action and *thorough, systematic organization* will solve the problem. Workingmen must appreciate and practically illustrate the power of the ballot. Let their actions prove the sincerity of their professions. *Let them resolve to give one good, loud, loyal cheer for themselves,* remembering, however, that faith without works is dead. Let them put a stout heart to a "stae brae," and success is assured. The probabilities also are that as the interests of employé and employer are here interwoven, its successful operation in one state would secure its adoption in others, public opinion being ripe for such a measure; and that, with a proper pressure, at the right time and under discreet leadership, a recognition of its justice and necessity could be incorporated into the *state platforms* of both the republican and democratic parties—thus committing their legislative candidate previous to election. The trouble in the past has been, the stable door has been locked after the horse has been stolen. The apparent apathy so often manifested by our lawmakers regarding labor's interest is the result of ignorance rather than design, and for this ignorance workingmen have themselves, in a great measure, to blame. But even were their appeals set aside, in our own state, at least, we have every ground for assurance. Under our "cumulative" or "minority representation" system—where three votes can be plumped for one candidate—there is no reason why the members of the trade and labor organizations in the various cities cannot elect twenty-five or thirty representative workingmen—certainly an important factor in the legislation of the state; and with their aid and championship there is every reason to believe that the close of the session will find the much needed and long desired apprenticeship system enacted into law; an entering wedge of no mean proportions.

The initiative step to *nationalize* this movement should be taken by the various national and international trade organizations; and certainly there is no body of skilled workmen more qualified to break the ice, or more deeply interested in the result, than the International Typographical Union. A conference between the presidents of the

several representative bodies, called for this especial purpose, would no doubt result in the outlining at least of a general system which would prove satisfactory to all crafts and callings, enlist the active sympathy and support of the public press, and eventually secure its adoption in every state of the American Union. Is not the suggestion worthy of a trial, at least?

Having thus briefly referred to a few of the far-fetched objections against, and outlined some of the more prominent provisions which, in our judgment, an apprenticeship law should contain, let us look at the *real* difficulty which stands in the way of its general adoption. There is a popular fallacy existing, even among well informed men, that the passage of a national apprenticeship law comes within the legitimate functions of the federal government, while the fact is, *Congress has no* jurisdiction whatever in the premises — all authority to enact this and similar laws being vested in the several state legislatures. Thirty-eight sovereign states imply the existence of thirty-eight state legislatures, independent of each other, and the adoption of a uniform law by these thirty-eight bodies furnishes an obstacle of no ordinary magnitude. Like the eight-hour law, to be thoroughly effective it must be general in its scope and operations, especially in what may be termed the manufacturing states. So long as a "fugitive" from Pennsylvania can find an asylum in New York, Maryland, Ohio or New Jersey, its operations are limited, whereas were its adoption general, he would simply be jumping from Scylla to Charybdis — from the frying-pan into the fire. He would not be very apt to *recommence* servitude — the only way out of the dilemma — especially if he had devoted one or two years to a particular calling; and were he to claim to have served part of his apprenticeship, his release would be demanded and examined, while its absence would necessitate an investigation into the cause of leaving his former employer. Thus the interests of the mechanic would be provided for and guarded, at all times, at all places, and under all circumstances.

In conclusion, we insist the recognition and enforcement of an apprenticeship system will inaugurate a brighter era for the American workman, and pave the way for further and more advanced action. It will tend to remove the friction now existing between employer and employé — substitute confidence for distrust and mutual regard for hostility — covert or avowed. The semi-barbarous system of strikes, in which even the victor is too often the victim, will become a relic of the past, and coöperation, the hope of the future, be pushed to the foreground. If any of the foregoing suggestions have contributed in any measure to a simplification of the problem, added one drone in labor's ranks to the army of workers, or shall be the means of awakening an interest in the project, the writer will consider he has been amply repaid for his labors.

LARGE vs. SMALL CYLINDERS.

BY J. W. LANGSTON.

IT is not at all surprising that pressmen disagree as to the merits of the presses they operate, when there are machines of so many varieties and manufactures. They certainly cannot all think alike, nor do they; but every pressman has his own pet ideas, and will demonstrate, to to his own satisfaction at least, that he is correct in his views.

The subject with which we have to deal at present is one that has provoked numberless discussions, and it is quite probable there will still be many more. The question is raised: "Which is capable of producing the finest work, large or small cylinders?" Some pressmen who have worked on both styles of presses contend, with a positiveness almost convincing, that the large cylinder will produce superior work, and, in assuming that position, set forth many arguments to sustain them in their assertions. They claim, among other advantages, that the cylinder, being larger, allows more surface at a time to dwell upon the form as it passes over the impression; that it also permits greater duration of time for the form to set the ink upon the paper; that the "work" is not as liable to "offset" as is that which is printed on the small cylinder. These arguments they bring forth to prove the correctness of their opinion. In answer, the advocates of the small cylinder maintain there is so little difference in the surface resting upon the form that the actual difference would not be at all detrimental to the small cylinder. Further, they claim that the setting of the ink upon the sheet is fully as perfect, and should not be any more liable to "offset" than sheets printed upon the large cylinder.

Some of the finest work executed is printed upon small cylinders, and in the east they are more generally used for fine work than are the large cylinders. The *Century*, *St. Nicholas*, *Harper's*, and many other magazines which take front rank in excellence of presswork, are printed upon presses with small cylinders. To assert that these same periodicals could be printed with a greater degree of perfection if worked upon large cylinders would be making an assertion that could hardly be substantiated.

ABOUT PRINTING ENVELOPES.

BY THOMAS B. BROWN.

THE average printer will say that an envelope job is the simplest that goes on the hook. True, it is simple enough, and for that very reason is too often botched. The simple envelope job should be composed with as much care, and the presswork should be done just as nicely as if it were a wedding card for some honorable's daughter.

In the country office (and being from the country myself, it is to the country printer I am talking) the job man does not often have access to a cabinet filled with the choicest assortment of display faces, consequently his genius for designing is limited. To use his light faces in an envelope card would ruin them, he says, and so two, three — and often more — lines of boldface, French clarendon, doric, or black antique, are thrown in regardless of effect, the form locked up, put on the press, and often run with the cheapest kind of news ink. The result is a Cheap John job, executed in the cheapest of Cheap John style — all because it is a simple envelope job.

To do good presswork on an envelope often worries the country printer. He overlays, cuts out the tympan, and tries underlaying; then pulls a proof only to find a white streak across his job. Then a chuck of dry mucilage

comes between the form and tympan. The heavy, bold faces resist the first attack, but a second or third generally batters them so badly they will not show up at all, and the form must be taken off and the mashed letters replaced with good ones only to share the same fate if the job be a five hundred or a thousand one.

Buy and use only high cut, full pocket envelopes, and overlaying or cutting out the tympan will seldom be necessary. In composing an ordinary envelope card, I would proceed something after this style:

FROM
E. D. DUNCAN & CO.,
Dealers in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
OTTAWA, ILLS.
☞Return if not called for in ten days.

By putting the "from" in the center of the top line you avoid running the longer line over the edge of the pocket, and the "Return," etc., at the bottom, is quite proper enough. Put the form in the press head up. Open your envelopes; this is simple and speedily done: Take a bunch in the left hand, back up; catch the first one with the fingers under the flap, the thumb on top. Shuffle back and forth until you get half bunched together; then bend them back straight and repeat the operation with the rest of the box. Set gauge pins and proceed. You will find that you have an even, smooth surface to print upon, no mucilage to ruin the type, and, if you choose, may do just as nice presswork as on a visiting card. After your job is off and dry, close up the envelopes by reversing the operation of opening, *i.e.* take a bunch in the left hand, face up, bend the flaps down and run off between the thumb and fingers of the right hand.

If you are obliged to use low cut envelopes, then cut out the tympan and put three or four smooth sheets over the cut-out. The writer has tried various methods, but bending back the flaps is the best way to get rid of the mucilage, and a box of five hundred can be opened in two minutes and closed again as quickly.

If this is a new idea to any of the readers of the INLAND PRINTER, try it, and you will find that you have no need to fear the mashing of your light faces if you wish to use them in a *simple envelope job*.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL.

AS we are going to press we hear the thundering of the fire-engines as they rush past, and upon inquiry learn that the *Journal* building is on fire. Later, information is received that the structure, with its contents, is in ashes, leaving the bare walls to mark the place.

The *Journal* is the oldest newspaper in the city, having been established in 1844, eleven years after the first newspaper venture was made in this part of Illinois. During the first fourteen years of its existence the *Journal* was a staunch Whig organ, and since the organization of the Republican party has been as consistently a supporter of the measures of that party. In the great fire of 1871, the *Journal*, in common with other enterprises of that kind, was completely swept out of existence, but did not thereby lose a single issue, and we shall be disappointed if, on next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, we shall not hear the newsboy's usual cry, "*Evening Journal* 'ere."

The large show-printing establishment of John B. Jeffery was in the *Journal* building, and of course is all destroyed. Both establishments, we learn, are fully insured.

A QUERY.

A JOB printer asks us why builders of leading job presses do not make the track under the roller buttons adjustable. He says:

The rollers on a job press should be set as carefully and adjusted to the form as precisely as on a book press, in order to produce good presswork. As most of the job presses are now made, the rollers can only be set to the form by buttons made in two sizes. Constant usage and age shrinks a roller, and the period of time that the buttons just fit the rollers to the form is comparatively short, and most of the time the rollers are either held so high they will not ink the form sufficiently, or else so low that they ink even the shoulder of the letter. This is a source of great annoyance and a drawback to doing good presswork. Will not the press-builders remedy this for the printer by making the track under the roller buttons adjustable? It can be easily done.

HINTS ON PRESSWORK.

Do not try to correct the faults of hurried making-ready by a weak impression, and by carrying an excess of ink to hide the weakness. Excess of ink fouls the rollers, clogs the types, and makes the printed work smear or set off. A good print cannot be had when the impression is so weak that the paper barely touches the ink on the types and is not pressed against the types. There must be force enough to transfer the ink not only on the paper, but *in* the paper. A firm impression should be had, even if the paper be indented. The amount of impression required will largely depend on the making-ready. With careful making-ready, impression may be light; roughly and hurriedly done, it must be hard. Indentation is evidence of wear of type. The spring and resulting friction of an elastic impression surface is most felt where there is least resistance, at the upper and lower ends of lines of type, where they begin to round off. It follows that the saving of time that may be gained by hurried and rough making-ready must be offset by an increased wear of type. That impression is best for preventing wear of type which is confined to its surface and never laps over its edges. But this perfect surface impression is possible only on a large form with new type, sound, hard packing, and ample time for making ready. If types are worn, the indentation of paper by impression cannot be entirely prevented. Good presswork does not depend entirely upon the press, neither on the workman, nor on the materials. Nor will superiority in any one point compensate for deficiency in another; new type will suffer from a poor roller, and careful making ready is thrown away if poor ink be used. It is necessary that all the materials should be good, that they should be adapted to each other, and fitly used. A good workman can do much with poor materials, but a neglect to comply with one condition often produces as bad a result as the neglect of all.—*Ex.*

STEREOTYPING.

SOMETIMES it is required to run a type metal plate in a plaster-of-paris mold for engraving purposes, without its filling full of air or steam holes and not at all corresponding with the smooth surface of the plaster mold. The melted metal is poured into the mold, it bubbles and boils like boiling water, finally cooling and hardening, full of cavities, etc., on the under side where intended for engraving. The proper procedure is as follows: Warm the plaster mold, secure it, face upward, in a shallow cast-iron pan, and plunge pan and all into a pot of melted type-metal, until bubbles of air and steam are no longer given off. Then draw out, cool, separate the plate, and then plane or trim it.—*Ex.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed, therefore our correspondents will please give names, not for publication, if they desire to remain incog , but as a guarantee of good faith.)

A WRINKLE WORTH KNOWING.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, November 1, 1883.

A short time ago I had a job to do that set my inventive faculties in operation, and, as the result was satisfactory to me, I thought other printers might be glad to know how to work a similar job, and so, through the columns of your valuable trade medium, I venture to put the scheme before them.

The job was as follows: An order was received to print a quantity of pasteboard checks, numbered consecutively from 1 to 400, in bold figures. Four-line doric was the type selected, and, as all printers know, the quantity of figures furnished with fonts of type of large size is limited to three or four of each sort. The job was asked for and promised on short time, and to get it through and give satisfaction to the customer was a point of considerable importance. With a dozen figures of each sort the job would have been simple enough, but with only five of each, and not the remotest possibility of getting more, it was another matter, as the ordinary plan of printing columns of figures in rotation, from 1 to 20 even, could not be followed; for, by printing ten at a time (the limit the size of stock would allow) I should have got "stuck" on reaching number 14,—11, 12, 13, 14,—the whole quantity of figure 1 being then in use. It was necessary to formulate some scheme by which to surmount the difficulty, and, after thinking awhile, the idea of working upon the same principle as that of a registering apparatus presented itself, whereby, with two or three figures of a kind an enormous number of changes could be made and very high numbers produced. I therefore settled upon the following plan of working: with ten forms I would produce the first hundred checks by using only three of each figure, and the following table will show the order in which I proceeded:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	11	91	81	71	61	51	41	31	21
2	22	12	92	82	72	62	52	42	32
3	33	23	13	93	83	73	63	53	43
4	44	34	24	14	94	84	74	64	54
5	55	45	35	25	15	95	85	75	65
6	66	56	46	36	26	16	96	86	76
7	77	67	57	47	37	27	17	97	87
8	88	78	68	58	48	38	28	18	98
9	99	89	79	69	59	49	39	29	19
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

The figure at the head of each column denotes the order in which the forms were printed. Form 1 needs no explanation. In form 2 the figures in the "unit" column are duplicated in the "tens" column, with the exception that a figure 2 takes the place of the cipher at the bottom. In each succeeding form the ninth figure of the "tens" column is transposed to the top and the tenth changed to the one succeeding it, until the ten forms are worked off, when the whole number from 1 to 100 is complete.

The same scheme might have been continued up to 1000, had the order been for as high as that number, by adding another column from 1 to 0 and transposing a figure in the first column on every tenth form; but as the order went as high as 400 only, and I wished to continue working ten in a form, a variation from the above scheme was adopted. I had the unit column printed on as much stock as was necessary to complete the job, and then made up a form of two columns to be run on the same stock in front of the column already printed, the first column of which contained four 1s, three 2s and three 3s. When the form had been run ten times, the order of these figures was changed to four 3s, three 1s and three 2s, and when run ten times more, changed again to four 2s, three 3s and three 1s, at the same time transposing the figures in the "tens" column in the same manner as shown above. This arrangement of figures in the "hundreds" column obviated the necessity of using ten figures of a kind, which would otherwise have been the case.

The following table will illustrate my meaning, the unit column, printed first, being in italic type, and the columns worked afterward being in ordinary type.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
101	*191*	*181*	*171*	*161*	*151*	*141*	*131*	*121*	*111*
112	102	192	182	172	162	152	142	132	122
123	*113*	*103*	*193*	*183*	*173*	*163*	*153*	*143*	*133*
134	*124*	*114*	*104*	*194*	*184*	*174*	*164*	*154*	*144*
245	*235*	*225*	*215*	*205*	*295*	*285*	*275*	*265*	*255*
256	246	236	226	216	206	296	286	276	266
267	*257*	*247*	*237*	*227*	*217*	*207*	*297*	*287*	*277*
378	*368*	*358*	*348*	*338*	*328*	*318*	*308*	*298*	*388*
389	*379*	*369*	*359*	*349*	*339*	*329*	*319*	*309*	*399*
390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300

In the last form the last figure 1 in the "hundreds" column was changed to figure 4 to make the order complete, "100" having already been printed in the tenth form.

Had I possessed six figures of each sort it would have been unnecessary to run the unit column alone, as the three columns of figures could then have been run at one time.

By the above plan the whole quantity of checks required was printed off in forty one forms in about three hours; whereas, at first, with the limited number of figures at command, it looked as though the job was going to last as many days. With a little variation in the arrangement of the figures in the "tens" and "hundreds" columns the above plan could be utilized for printing any quantity of figures that might be needed.

While the principle of this plan is not new, the application of it may be novel; and in view of the difficulties under which many printers labor for lack of material, a wrinkle of this kind will often prove of great value in assisting one out of a tight place, when it is impossible to buy or borrow sufficient type to work out a similar job in the ordinary way.

ALFRED PYE.

IS IT AN "ERA OF BOTCHES?"

To the Editor:

In the first number of your promising journal there appeared an article from the pen of the worthy president of the International Typographical Union, entitled "An Era of Botches," and I looked with some eagerness for your second issue, fully expecting a word of objection to the tenor of that article. I hesitate to give my guarded quill liberty to reply, realizing the truth of the old saying that "true ease in writing comes by art, not chance, as those move easiest who have learned to dance"; but your journal is, I see, conducted "by the workman" "for the workmen," and I am somewhat encouraged with this, and with the thought that probably others of your contributors will say with me—

> Not fame I seek, nor for her favors call,
> She comes unasked for, if she comes at all.

But, however illy expressed, you will allow me a word in defense—self-defense, if you so desire it. The "Era of Botches" article was followed by a capital one on "The Needs of an Apprenticeship System," which also inclined to the idea of deterioration, and one or two of the contributors in the second number cry out in the same tone. Asserting plainly that this is an era of botches, forthwith they go about piling up a series of "reasons why" and "remedies for" the trouble, and, were it true, I should commend the medicine suggested to heal the sick body politic. Is it true, then, that printers are less tasty and thorough, that mechanics are less skillful, lawyers less brillant, preachers less eloquent, business men less true, editors less gifted in wielding the pen, in this than in former decades? Cordially, I like not the doctrine: rather do I like the better and truer doctrine of Locksley Hall:

> "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and I linger on the shore,
> And the individual withers, *and the world is more and more.*"

The records of the world from its earliest periods show that there has been but mite added to mite; that each year has added its quota of power to the world's good. It is many centuries since an orator declared himself a debtor even to "barbarians," and since those early ages the sieve of time has received and sifted the wheat of millions of minds, and only chaff has fallen through its gratings. The wonders of telegraph and railroad and telephone, the marvelous appliances of

steam and electricity, new means of light and heat and ventilation — all of the present era — protest against the charge. The perfection of law, the brilliancy of platform and pulpit and stage, the scope and enterprise and beauty of the multitudes of newspapers and magazines, deny the charge that it is an "era of botches." For illustration, take the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER itself, and tell me, was it a botch did that presswork?—or who made that paper, or those types with their clear-cut faces? And of the *Century Magazine*—was it a botch arranged those cuts so happily, or a botch who did such work with the presses as to so beautifully exhibit the perfection of the engravers' art? Nay, Mr. Editor, there *are* botches, but it is not an *era of botches;* and this fact, rather than its opposite, will add stimulus to the hand and head of the mechanic, that what is worthy in his career will fall into its place as a part of the era's heirloom to future generations. The dazzling lights of knowledge that are shining with such electric brilliancy show more clearly, day by day, the imperfections, but man's advance shall not fail to keep pace with all such increase.

"Men my brothers, men the workers,
Ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest
Of the things that they shall do."

S. M. C.

A PRINTER POISONED BY LEAD.

IT used to be thought that the antimony in type-metal was the cause of much unhealthiness in the printing and typefounding trades. That notion, however, has been exploded by facts and experience. The following case seems to indicate that the lead used is the chief source of the evil. The incident conveys a useful caution.

Robert H. Jones, a New York printer, died recently at his home, 317 East Seventeenth street, of lead poisoning. He had lately been employed as a compositor, and he also assisted in casting plates for electrotyping. Both the type and the case at which he worked were of lead. About six years ago he suffered from lead poisoning, but took medical advice, and believed that he had eradicated the poison from his system. Quite recently, however, there was a return of the symptoms. He complained of severe cramps and darting pains in the head and body. His abdomen became hard and knotty, and streaks of a bluish color appeared on his stomach and on his wrists. Three physicians attended him. One said he had inflammation of the bowels, and the others were positive that he was suffering from lead poisoning. Antidotes for lead were administered, but they proved of no avail. Deputy coroner Messemer, after an examination of the body, concluded that lead poisoning was the cause of death. The poisoning in such cases arises from the inhalation of lead dust, and from its absorption through the pores of the skin. Jones frequently complained that he constantly had the taste of lead in his mouth. Jones was not a drinking man. It is a common saying in America, among printers who do drink heavily, that the liquor counteracts the lead poison. If this is the case, however, we think the remedy is as bad as the disease.

A RICH THING FOR EDITORS.

"EDITORS are usually wealthy," the man with the sample case remarked. "Yes," I said, "they are familiar with all the slang and business phrases of the money market; they write about millions as ordinary men talk about dollars; they build railroads; they organize mining and magnificent transportation companies, with fabulous capital; they declare war without consulting the Rothschilds, and if all the banks in America were to fail tomorrow they wouldn't be a cent poorer than they are today. Yes, they are rich. They associate with the moneyed classes, they sit down at the table with kings, sometimes, in happier, luckier moments, with aces; if you want to borrow money, go to the editor; he will turn to his advertising columns and tell you where you can borrow it. If you have money to loan, rather than see you suffer, he will borrow it himself. Rich! He knows the secret of the moneyed rings; he divulges the plans and schemes of the heavy operators to the people; he roars himself louder than the bulls, and growls among the bears; his voice is heard in the temples of the moneychangers, asking for money; he warbles his little roundelay out on the curbstone, in a melancholy minor key, when he does not get it. Oh, yes, editors are rich. When you want to spend all the money you have in this wide world, go to your lawyer; when you want something done for nothing, hie to your newspaper office. Then, when you want to send some man to congress, send your lawyer, because you cannot get along without him." I paused, and an impressive, profound silence filled the car like a dream of peace. I looked around upon my audience. It was asleep. — *Bob Burdett.*

ANOTHER TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

TYPE-SETTING machines are getting numerous, but printers do not seem to be very greatly alarmed, as no machine has yet been devised that can think. Among the exhibition novelties at the recent London exhibition stands the Winder Type Composing Machine, which has attracted considerable attention from the visitors, especially compositors. This machine will set up all sizes of type at the rate of 11,000 per hour, and is constructed upon the principle of employing all ten fingers of the hands at once, thus avoiding that constrained action and terrible destruction of nerve power which ensues on the constant striking of single keys. Compared with hand-composing, the advantage of the use of all ten fingers of the hand is at once apparent. The workman using the machine appeared to be working slowly in front of an alphabetical key-board, the pressure upon each key causing a letter to drop upon a revolving groove in which it is carried with others, in rotation, to an upright galley, and assisted into position. It is said that the operator can at one pulsation on the key-board eject a word of sixteen letters. Mr. Winder requested to be allowed to enter the type composing competition which was proceeding daily, on a platform at the end of the building, but the offer was refused, being hardly fair to the competitors; therefore the inventor was obliged to proceed in convincing the visitors by composing from printed matter and submitting same for inspection. Several American gentleman with a knowledge of the machines at work in the United States, and who examined the machine and its work in my company, say that it "is far in advance of any machine they have yet seen."— *Ex.*

HOW PAPER-HANGINGS ARE MADE.

MAKING paper-hangings is an interesting process. Paper-hangings are reported to have been produced in Spain and Holland previous to 1552. Specimens of leather paper used in a Moorish castle in the fifteenth or sixteenth century have been found, and the designs equal those of modern times, while the material surpasses anything attempted by manufacturers of today. The Japanese, whose acquirements have long since ceased to awaken surprise, are also adepts at paper-hanging making; but their distorted conceits and unique combinations of color are not destined to more than temporary popularity anywhere outside of Japan.

The grades, as classified by the trade at present, are numerous. There are the "brown blanks," made from the cheapest kind of material, and are the lowest-priced hanging in the market. "Buff blanks" are an improvement in quality. The "white blanks," the "grounded," so called from the ground color given before the paper is printed; the "satin" paper, with a polished surface; the "machine bronze," the most popular quality of gilt goods; the "embossed gilt" and the "hand-made" follow. The process of making all machine goods varies little. Having placed a large roll of paper in position for being fed out to the machine, the paper is "grounded" or passed under a series of brushes, which apply color of one shade evenly over the surface. The paper is then caught up in loops, carried by an endless chain over steam pipes, being completely dried in its journey of 500 feet, and then reeled up for printing. A second trip takes it over a large cylinder, having a series of nicely adjusted rollers, each one printing a separate pattern and color. The rollers are of wood, and the patterns are skillfully cut in brass on their surfaces. The drying process is then repeated, and, if gold or bronze is used in the pattern, the paper, in its progress by the endless chain, passes through an auxiliary machine, which deposits gold or bronze dust on parts that have been printed with varnish, instead of color. In expensive papers sometimes a dozen different colors are used. When finished, the paper is reeled into rolls of eight yards or double rolls of sixteen yards.

The contest papers, the rich borders, special orders where the quality to be printed would not warrant the expense of preparing rollers, specimen patterns, etc., are made by hand. The designs are cut on wooden blocks, and, as only a small part of the paper can receive an impression at a time, and great care is necessary, the stamping process is monotonous and slow. While a machine will print about 20,000 rolls of twelve colors each in a day, a man can print only 100 rolls of one color. Velvet papers are also made by hand, the design being built in layers. The designing department of a paper-hanging manufactory is a hive of industry. Artists are busy studying effects and obtaining hints from foreign patterns, tapestries, stuffs of various kinds, pottery, etc. Their success does not always depend, however, on their artistic sense, but on their ability to strike the popular tastes and produce a pattern that will "take."—*Exchange.*

CULTIVATING A SPECIALTY.

ALL good work, if it is the very best of its kind, has come of late years from men who have made specialties of a particular kind of effort. Of printing this is as true as of any other art, and I find that but seldom does an office succeed in doing all kinds of work well. It is my theory that one office, or one head man of an office, should work exclusively on hand-presses, another on job presses, a third on registered color work, and another on high-class black and white, or single color work. Of course this is impracticable just now; but it is as certain to come in time as a distinguishing characteristic of all great offices as it is true that the indications unquestionably point that way even now.—*Art Age.*

SHREWDNESS AND SHARPNESS.

SHREWDNESS is an excellent quality in a business man. It carries him through difficulties that would swamp others, and enables him to avoid dangers into which less shrewd men would be certain to stumble. But when shrewdness degenerates into mere sharpness — which may be defined as shrewdness devoid of conscientiousness — it becomes as dangerous as a two-edged sword in the hands of a child. It cuts both its possessor and all with whom he has dealings. Shrewdness is honest, taking advantage of circumstances in an honest manner, and only for legitimate purposes. Sharpness frequently descends to trickery to accomplish its object, and is so closely allied to downright dishonesty oftentimes that the difference between them is not apparent to the ordinary observer. The shrewd merchant is respected and successful, while the mere sharper — equally shrewd but less honest — is avoided, despised, and at constant war with the world. He is rarely successful, and success never brings him respect. Most frequently he may be found at the bottom of the ladder of fortune, sore from the tumbles he has received, for he sometimes climbs partway up by hanging to the skirts of more energetic climbers, only to fall when shaken off and left to his own exertions. He hopes to reach the top at the expense of others; and wastes more brain and muscle in the endeavor to ascend by trickery than would suffice to carry him triumphantly to the highest round by honest endeavor. To such men, shrewdness, instead of being a blessing, is a curse.—*The Commercial.*

THE SAFE WAY.

IN buying printing material great care should be used to avoid getting articles that will not be used much. Especially in display type s this caution necessary. The tendency, we think, among purchasers — especially those new to the business — is to lay in more material than their patronage will warrant. They watch the founders' specimen sheets, and buy nearly everything new that strikes their fancy, and thus load up their office with an unnecessary lot of type, some of which, perhaps, is never used enough to pay first cost. If they would dispose every year or so of their old styles that they have no particular use for — even at one-third or one-half the cost — then they could afford to buy the newest styles; but how many do this? Why should not printers have clearance sales as well as any other business?

The United States, and more especially the western portion of them, contain an astonishing number of newspapers and printing offices — more, in fact, than there is any need of. The era of "patents" and plates has multiplied their number amazingly, owing to the cheapness with which they can now be issued; but the *Cabinet* would not advise the starting of new papers in small villages unless there is a "boom" with almost a certainty of rapid and steady increase in population. A country newspaper publisher's life is one of drudgery and vexation, as a rule, although, of course, there are many exceptions.

Finally, don't start a paper in any place without a thorough canvass, and don't take verbal promises. Get your prospective patronage down in black and white. If the people are very anxious, they will sign a contract with pleasure.—*Rounds' Printers' Cabinet.*

ENGRAVING BY ELECTRICITY.

HERMAN LAUTEN, of Washington, D. C., claims to have perfected instruments — to call them for want of a better name — through the medium of which electricity does the delicate work of engraving, and does it instantaneously. The discovery is a new one, and its finder is sanguine that it will, in a great measure, supersede hand engraving. He produces, for plate-press printing, raised plates of ordinary form, in which the lines are clean and sharply defined as those engraved by the ordinary process. It is stated that facsimiles of fine steel engravings have been made by electricity that cannot be distinguished from the original plates, so close and perfect is the resemblance. By the electrical method plates can be made of almost any size, and the lightning method is said to be peculiarly adapted to mapwork or large illustrations, the making of plates in relief for type-press work, the reproduction of woodcut prints, cuts for newspapers and mercantile work, and also for colored plates. The depth of the lines can be regulated at will, by which, indeed, the coarser kind of work is a possibility. The plates employed are copper-faced, such as are used in ordinary electrotypes. Impressions are instantaneously taken, as in photography, with the difference that electricity, not the solar ray, does the work. Rather than explain the details of his process, the inventor will do without a patent, feeling more secure in his rights by keeping the invention under his own eyes — in his own hands. A company has been incorporated in Washington to carry on electrical engraving, and the Lauten process will probably soon make itself practically felt in the trade.— *Printers' Circular.*

FIRST PRINTING BY STEAM.

THE *Times* of Tuesday, November 29, 1812, was the first journal ever printed by steam. On that memorable day the event was chronicled and celebrated in the first leading article, in sentences from which I make the following selections: "Our journal of this day presents to the public the practical result of the greatest improvement connected with printing since the discovery of the art itself. The reader of this paragraph now holds in his hand one of the many thousands of copies of the *Times* newspaper which were taken off last night by a mechanical apparatus." This is then described in detail, and in terms precise, yet popular. The whole is summed up in the words, "A system of machinery almost organic, has been devised and arranged, which relieves the human frame of its most laborious efforts in printing, and far exceeds all human powers in rapidity and dispatch." The conductors of the *Times* fully recognized and acted upon the force of the proverb, *Palmam qui meruit ferat;* thus winding up the most interesting article upon which I have been levying contribution, I hope to the interest of the reader.

"Of the person who made this discovery we have but little to add. Sir Christopher's noblest monument is to be found in the building which he erected; so is the best tribute of praise which we are capable of offering to the inventor of the printing machine described in the preceding description, which we have feebly sketched, of the powers and ability of his invention. It must suffice to say, further, that he is a Saxon by birth, and that his name is Koenig.—*British and Colonial Statesman and Printer.*

IT was reported that a number of cases of arsenical poisoning recently appeared among the women who count the new greenbacks in the Treasury department. The fingers are moistened by a sponge to facilitate counting, and the moisture brings out the arsenic in the green dye, which in some instances has been accompanied by quite serious results. The report has been denied, however, by the Treasury officials.

AN AUTHOR'S FIRST PROOFS.

It is a solemn moment—I know none more solemn—when one gets his first proofs. The young man—of course I do not mean the young man who has been brought up among proofs, and whose family all belong to the profession, but the young man from the country—feels a choking at the throat and a beating of the heart; he is ashamed of himself. I do not know why, but he is; he feels sure the work will turn out badly; he has been a fool, he thinks, to believe that he can write. Then he falls to work nervously and eagerly. He reads his proof first critically to see if the sentences are balanced; then he reads it coldly, as if he were a reader for the press, and only cared for the right spelling, the proper stops, or the wrong fonts; then he reads it a third time, and begins to alter adjectives, displace adverbs, and change semicolons into colons—printers are all in a conspiracy to abolish the old-fashioned stop called the colon; to put capital letters where they ought to be — printers are also leagued together to abolish capital letters. Next he reads it a fourth time, in order to put *then* for *thus*, *thus* for *then*, *then* for *there*, and *there* for *then*, *these* for *those*, and *those* for *these*, with other such corrections of errors which the printers make out of pure gayety, and for the fun and joke of it. Then he reads it suspiciously, because, perhaps, some date is wrong, or there is some small error of fact. Lastly, with infinite pains, he writes up the proof a little here and there. At last, reluctantly, he lets it go, but asks for a revise; when the revise comes he makes more corrections and asks for another.—*Walter Besant.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Possibly the largest printing-press in the world is one recently constructed in England, made to print a sheet 70×87. The cylinder is 85 inches in circumference and the rollers measure 8 feet in length. Twelve tons is the weight of the press.

When there was no J in the alphabet, and when it was used interchangeably with the I, there was some excuse for writing these capitals alike. Now, however, there is none; and until people learn better, it would be an excellent rule to adopt in a printing-office that when the letter, standing alone, is written entirely above the line it should invariably be printed as an I. Then Mr. John Smith would find his initial to be I, and Joseph Jones would appear as I. Jones—nobody knowing whether it was Isaac or Isaiah. Though this would deprive Smith and Jones of some glory to which they might be entitled, it might induce them to go to school long enough to learn how to write these two letters properly. Then the poor compositors and proofreaders would be saved the trouble of looking all over a man's copy to see whether he wrote Jesus or Iesus, and thus determine whether his name began with a J or an I.—*The Lithographer and Printer.*

An English medical journal calls attention to the danger of the communication of disease through books, especially of the entertaining class, which are likely to be read by persons suffering from infectious diseases. It tells us that the organic particles that carry the infection may be as dangerous weeks or months after they found lodging in the unsuspecting pages of the book as when they left the sickroom. It is only necessary for a susceptible person to open the volume for the evil to be done. Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, sore throat, whooping-coughs, bronchitis, consumption, perhaps—any disease in which the lungs or the skin is giving out poisonous exhalations—may be transmitted more certainly and more widely by books than in any other way. It is a discouraging picture—a pendant to those which the *Lancet* paints from time to time, in which we see thorough adulteration of everything which we eat. When combined with the chances of catching typhoid fever in the country during our vacations, and being poisoned by sewer-gas in the city during the winter, with the rapidly diminishing number of unpolluted water-supplies, with the gradual but certain filling up of the atmosphere by dust and smoke, it affords a ready answer to Mallock's question whether life is worth living, by showing to any well-informed person, that life is becoming impossible. As for this newly discovered danger, it will be advisable for cautious persons to read no book which is not accompanied by a medical certificate that it has never been read by any person having, or having had, an infectious or contagious disease. A surer way still will be to imitate the practice of the clubs in regard to fresh packs of cards, and never read a book after it has been read by any one else. In the meantime, it may be a comfort to timorous persons to know that in great public libraries whose books circulate without restriction everywhere, when the smallpox has been raging, it has never been communicated to the attendants by books, nor, so far as is known, to any of the borrowers.—*Ex.*

FUNNYGRAPHIC.

A REPORTER SOLD.

A Boston *Traveller* representative met a prominent capitalist of that city opposite the window of a fashionable boot and shoe store. The display of stock was fine.

Capitalist: "Nice-looking shoes; tell me what size you wear and I will give you a pair."

Reporter: "No. 6, low quarters, French calf, ribbon ties."

Capitalist: "Well, here is the pear," handing the innocent victim of the joke a magnificent Bartlett pear.

An amusing incident was witnessed in Jersey City by a number of pedestrians yesterday morning. A large Irishwoman was standing in front of her residence on Pavonia avenue, when she was approached by a neighbor whose face was wreathed in smiles. The two gazed on one another for several seconds before speaking, when the latter said:

"What do you think, Mrs. Grady, me husband is working again."

"Oh, I'm so glad, Mrs. Murphy. What is he doing?"

"Faith, he is feeding the press in a large printing-house in New York."

"Feeding the press, is it? Go on, now. Why, he has not been able to feed himself for the last two months."—*New York Journal.*

HE WANTED AN ADVERTISEMENT.

As he shot into the editorial arena he wiped his bald head with a gaudy silk handkerchief.

"I want to be attacked," he said, and he winked at the answer-to-correspondence editor.

"The man who attacks people, and who sheds the innocent gore of indignant readers who have had their names spelled wrong in the paper, can be found down that passage, second door on the left," said the mild young person, who was inditing an answer to Julia B.'s request for a recipe to remove freckles from her ear.

"You misunderstand my meaning, young man," said the stranger, as he dived into the side pocket of his duster and produced a 6×8 business card, on which was printed:

B. H. PULKERHAM,
dealer in
Choice Teas, Unparalleled Coffee, Cheapest Sugars,
and all Kinds of Family Groceries, Domestic
and Imported,
at the
GREAT CONTINENTAL STORE AND HOME
SUPPLY EMPORIUM,
93 Washington Avenue.

"Well, Mr. Pulkerham, what can we do for you?" said the editor.

"You see, mister, it's just this way," said the grocer, as he took a chair. "Business ain't what it ought to be, and ordinary advertising don't seem to draw trade worth a cent. Ever since Scheidelhoff, who keeps the tea store on the corner above, was accused in the papers of having two wives living, one in the penitentiary and t'other hawking fruit in St. Louis, the women flock to his store to buy their groceries, and he is doing a blazing business. Now I was thinking that if one of you smart young men would just write up a column or so about me and say as how I had eloped with the two beautiful daughters of one of our leading citizens—needn't mention names, you know—and that my wife, for the sake of the family has kept the horrid secret to herself, it might draw. And you might say—to give the thing snap, as it were—that I had been converted to the Mormon faith. I tell you if you work it right, all of Scheidelhoff's customers will just pour around to my store. I'll go away fishing for a few days to make the thing look feasible like, and the sympathy that my wife will get and the trade that she will do will give my business a boom that will tide us over these dull times."

"You are not half as much of a fool as you look," said the editor.

"Well, that's neither here nor there. You send up one of your young men to take the bearings of my place and to get some points as to my bad character from neighbors. Give me a whole column; don't spare me; say that I keep my old grandmother chained in the cellar. Pile it on thick as you have a mind to. I'll pay the bill—full rates. A whole column, remember, on the first page, with big headlines. So long!"

VERY ENCOURAGING.

When we began the publication of THE INLAND PRINTER we fully realized that our patrons would necessarily be of a critical character. The readers of a stock journal, a railroad journal, or of any other trade paper, are not necessarily good judges of typography, presswork or paper, but printers are supposed to know what good printing and printing materials are, and so we tried our best to make our paper acceptable in these particulars, and the response in both moral and substantial support has been greater than we had reason to expect. That the reading matter we furnish, as well as the style of the paper, is acceptable to those most competent to judge, is evidenced by a few of more than a hundred notices similar to the following:

THE INLAND PRINTER, of which we have the October number at hand, is a finely edited paper and well printed.—*Lithographer.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, October, Vol. I, No. 1. Another new journal as beautiful as a photograph.—*Isanti County Press, Cambridge, Minn.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is a new periodical of special interest to printers. Judging by the initial number we think it will be of much practical value to the craft.—*Dubuque Independent.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, is received. It is a beautiful magazine devoted exclusively to the printer's craft, the upbuilding and ennobling of which is an ambition worthy of this model exponent.—*McGregor News, Iowa.*

WE are in receipt of the first number of THE INLAND PRINTER, just started in Chicago in the interest of the craft. It is a meritorious work, and one destined to do much good. Every printer should have a copy.—*McComb Herald.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, an operative journal conducted by workmen, made its appearance on October 1. It is filled with practical and valuable articles written by workmen, and as a direct representation of the craft will prove valuable.—*Kankakee Times.*

THE first number of THE INLAND PRINTER, the successor to the *Chicago Printer*, has been received. It is interesting in contents, and well printed. It ought to succeed, for it has the appearance of ability in editorial and mechanical execution.—*Woodcock's Weekly Gazette, New York.*

WE have received the first issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, a journal published in Chicago and edited by workmen connected with the craft. It is neat and spicy and contains some excellent articles that are of value, not only to printers, but to workmen of other trades.—*Alden Times.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, a new monthly paper devoted to the interests of the craft, published in Chicago, has about the neatest typographical appearance of anything of the kind received at this office in a long time. The contents are equally attractive.—*Journal, Bloomsburg, Pa.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, a new publication devoted to the interests of the "art preservative" and its operatives, is one of the brightest and most intelligent of its class, and deserves a most cordial reception from the craft. It is published in Chicago, Mr. H. H. Hill being the editor.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

WE have received a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER, a new monthly journal, devoted to the interest of printing. It is conducted by workmen, and is printed on extra good paper. The November number, now before us, contains twenty-four pages, filled with interesting reading matter.—*Star and News, Mt. Joy, Pa.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, published in the interest of typography, is a work from which the members of the craft may glean considerable information. It is conducted by workmen, and will therefore contain from time to time matter of valuable instruction to the laborer in the art of printing.—*Frankford Gazette, Philadelphia.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is the title of an exceptionally fine specimen of the printing art, the first number of which has just been received. It is handsomely printed on heavy book paper, and its twenty-four pages are replete with useful information to all interested in the various departments of printing.—*North and South.*

WE have received the second number of a new monthly, THE INLAND PRINTER, an operative journal conducted by workmen. It opens with an illustrated article on wood engraving, and all the matter furnished is of a practical character, and in the interest of the practical printer.—*Evening Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is the name of a new craft journal just started in Chicago, under the editorial management of H. H. Hill, devoted to the wants and interests of Western printers. If the succeeding issues are as interesting and newsy as the initial number, we opine it will have a brilliant and useful career.—*Daily Republican, Ottawa, Kas.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, published at Chicago, under the management of practical workmen, is the latest addition to typographic literature. It is a twenty-four page quarto-form monthly, well printed and most pleasing in its typography. Its contents are most pertinent and of great interest to the craft. We welcome it.—*Pacific Printer.*

ANOTHER journalistic venture is THE INLAND PRINTER, the initial number of which is full of promise, and being co-operative and in the hands of practical printers, should succeed. It is neat in appearance, ably conducted, and shows a fair amount of advertising patronage of the best sort. We hope to receive its pleasant visits regularly.—*Galena Industrial Press.*

THE INLAND PRINTER.—We have received the second number of a publication bearing the above title. It is issued monthly by THE INLAND PRINTER Company, Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., is very neatly gotten up, and well printed. It is published in the interest of practical printers, and should receive a substantial support from the craft.—*Listowell, Ont., Banner.*

A NUMBER of practical typographers of this city have established a handsomely printed magazine entitled THE INLAND PRINTER. It will be entirely devoted to the best interests of the craft—the interchange of knowledge, and the education of those desiring to learn. We like the looks and tone of the INLAND, and hope that it may live long and prosper.—*West End Advocate, Chicago.*

WE have received Vol. I, No. 1, of THE INLAND PRINTER, an excellent monthly journal published in Chicago by the Inland Printer Publishing Company. As the name indicates, the journal is devoted particularly to the interest of printers, but it contains a great deal of matter of general interest. It is well edited and a "daisy" in its typographical appearance, and gives promise of marked success.—*Denver Republican.*

WE place upon our table this week, for the perusal of forty-four disciples of the "art preservative," No. I, Vol. 1, of THE INLAND PRINTER. If the first number is a sample of what is to follow, we can heartily recommend it to the craft. It has twenty-four pages, thirteen of which are filled with such information as ought to go into the hands of every printer in the West. Its typography cannot be excelled.—*Industrialist, Manhattan, Kas.*

THE *Local News*, Bellville, Ohio, acknowledges receipt of Vol. I, No. 1, of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is a 24-page, double column paper, ably edited and very neatly got up, both in style and print. Being devoted to the interest of the printing fraternity, it ought to succeed; but the trouble is, that both printers and publishers make the interests of others their care, and they seldom have the time, and often lack the inclination, to devote much attention to the interests of their own craft. THE INLAND PRINTER, however, undertakes to work up this matter, and we wish it the success it deserves.

THE INLAND PRINTER is the title of a new operative journal, conducted by workmen. The first number contains thirteen pages of reading matter particularly interesting to the trade, and is typographically a credit to its producers.—*Denver Times.*

WE have received a copy of the first number of THE INLAND PRINTER, a monthly journal published in Chicago. It announces itself as "an operative journal conducted by workmen." Its typographical appearance exhibits unexceptionable good taste; and its editorials, which are mainly upon practical topics, are clear and forcible expressions of cultivated thought. We wish it abundant success.—*The Paper Mill, N. Y.*

WE have received the second number of THE INLAND PRINTER, an operative journal conducted by *workmen*. This is indeed a trade paper worthy of the name. The articles generally contain a good deal of practical information, and are devoid of verbosity. In fact, we look upon it as a high-toned Journal, that will, if it keeps up its present high standard, do a great deal of good among the *reading* portion in our business. The appearance, both in presswork, composition and arrangement, shows that first-class men are in charge, the composition of the advertisements being especially tasty and worthy of note. We heartily wish this new journal success, and if it could be placed in the hands of every intelligent printer, would go a great way toward accomplishing the results so much desired in some of the articles which adorn its pages.—*Woodford Co., Ill., News.*

THE INLAND PRINTER.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar per annum in advance; for six months, Fifty Cents; single copies, Ten Cents.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the first of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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⅛ page, per insertion.....	$10 00	½ page, per insertion.....	$25 00
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One inch, per insertion.....	$4 00	¼ page, per insertion.....	$12 00
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Local Reading Notices.....20 cents per line, nonpareil.

Discount on contracts for three months and upward.

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Pressroom Government Printing Office.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. H. Bowman, 2807 Madison street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.: G. P. Bartgis, 170 N. Calhoun street.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canadas.

Fifty cents will pay for an advertisement of three lines in this Department. Each additional line ten cents. Twelve words make a line. No manufacturer's or dealer's advertisement will be admitted here, this being intended for the accommodation of our subscribers.

WANTED — As foreman of the jobroom of a busy city printing house, a young man of energy and snap, capable of handling men with dignity, and a thorough craftsman. Such a one may hear of a permanent position, at good pay, by addressing P., Employment Bureau, INLAND PRINTER.

GEO. WEBBER,

DEALER IN PRINTERS' WASTE,

113 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice.
Highest prices paid for Printers' Cuttings.
Offices in the City cleared periodically by arrangement.

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Bronze Powder.
SIGMUND ULLMAN,
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DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY,
PRINTING AND BINDING.
Our facilities for Book Manufacturing are unsurpassed.
180 & 182 Monroe Street, - - - Chicago, Ill.
Publishers of the "RED LINE SERIES" School Records and Blanks.



CLACHER BROS.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lithographing and Embossing Hand-Presses.
All styles of Presses set up and put in running order.
GEAR CUTTING AND GENERAL REPAIRING
Done on short notice.
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"PHOTO ENGRAVING" AND "WOOD ENGRAVING."
Discount to Printers on all orders for "Engraving."



SEND THREE-CENT STAMP FOR OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.
We will engage to do any kind of WOOD ENGRAVING, such as Cuts of Agricultural Implements, Machinery of all kinds, Buildings, Landscapes, Portraits, Labels (in Black and in Colors), Book Illustrations, Newspaper Headings, Cards and Monograms.

CARTER & BARNARD,

BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

116 Monroe St.

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We are the only firm in the city who manufacture a full line of

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ENGRAVERS' WOODS

Of all kinds always on hand, and furnished in all sizes at short notice.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULE OF ALL KINDS.

The only House West of New York making a Specialty in this Line.

F. M. POWELL & CO.

119 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

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Presses, Cases, Stands, Cabinets, Chases, Galleys,

JOB AND NEWSPAPER TYPE.

We sell all kinds of new Job Presses, such as Gordon, Peerless, Star, Leader, Universal, Liberty, Model.

We have in stock every size of Body Type—from Agate to Pica—for Newspaper and Job Work, but little worn, at prices to suit purchasers. Also, an endless variety of good Job and Advertising Type, which we will sell cheaper than any dealer East or West.

Parties wishing new material of any kind, we will supply at manufacturers' prices, and in such quantities as the purchaser may desire.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranted as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

1 Quarto Med. old style Gordon.
1 Nonpareil Press, 9x12, receding bed.
1 Peerless Press, 9x13.
1 Campbell Book and Job Press, 33x49.
1 Cottrell & Babcock, 18x24, sheet delivery.
1 Peerless Press, 10x15, with steam fixtures.
1 Nonpareil Press, 14x25.
1 Gordon Press, 13x19.
1 Star Press, 14x20.
1 Universal Press, 13x19.
1 Golding Press 10x15.
1 Gordon Press, 8x12.

We have also Paper Cutters, Presses, and other machinery, which it will pay you to call and examine if you wish anything in this line. Send for specimen sheets and price lists of second-hand bargains.

H. HARTT, Pres't. WM. T. HODGE, Sec'y. ANDREW HARTT, Treas.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

CAPITAL STOCK, $150,000. ORGANIZED SEPT. 10, 1883.

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Machinery and Material.

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DE VOS' PATENT LEAD AND SLUG RACK.

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Newspaper Dresses and Complete Outfits for Job Offices.

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Of all makers, and everything requisite in the printing art, furnished at manufacturers' prices. Send for our New Specimen Book for 1883.



GEO. MATHER'S SONS, 60 John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

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AT THEIR WESTERN BRANCH

HAVE ON HAND EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED FOR

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Copper-Plate Printing, Electrotyping and Stereotyping,

OR CAN FURNISH AT SHORT NOTICE.

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WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES,

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You are invited to visit our Warerooms and inspect a Full Line of CYLINDER PRESSES Set Up.

R. HOE & CO.

180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



STATE SOVEREIGNTY NATIONAL UNION.

PLURIBUS UNUM.

WE would call especal attention to this light Border. Printers can easily see its usefulness as a substitute for brass rule in making designs, curves circles, &c.

COMBINATION BORDER, No. 89.

Price, $2.00 per Font.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Nos. 7 and 8 are mortised.

DOUBLE PICA COMBINATION BORDER, No. 92.

Fonts of 6 Feet, $3.25.

SKELETON AND THREE-FIFTHS FIGURES.

SKELETON.	THREE-FIFTHS.
1234567890$	1234567890$

These Figures are made to line with our Book and Newspaper Faces, and will be found very useful in Tabular work, &c. Skeleton Figures are cast on AGATE and NONPAREIL Bodies. Three-Fifths Figures are cast on AGATE, NONPAREIL and MINION Bodies.

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THE INLAND PRINTER

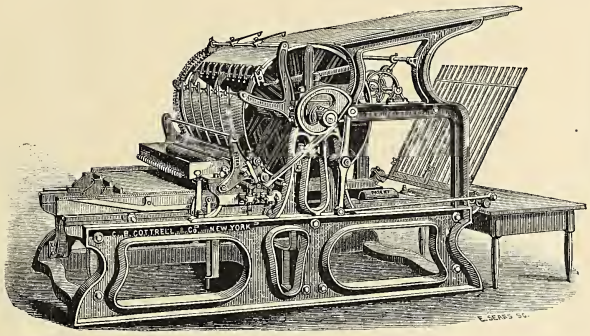
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With our IMPROVED AIR-SPRING we obtain a rate of speed at least ONE-THIRD FASTER than is possible in a press using the wire spring.

The value of this invention, together with our PATENT DELIVERY GEARED SLIDERS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS, is no longer disputed by competitors.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY PRINTERS TO

OUR IMPROVED AIR-SPRING COMPLETE COUNTRY PRESS,

The Fastest, Cheapest and Best Made Country Press in the Market.

THE FACT THAT THERE ARE NO SECOND-HAND AIR-SPRING COTTRELL COUNTRY PRESSES TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET IS PROOF OF THEIR DURABILITY AND USEFULNESS.

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For Specimens of our work, we refer to THE ELECTROTYPE JOURNAL, published by us, showing the

Latest and Choicest Designs of Cuts, Ornaments,

BORDERS, ETC.,

WHICH HAVE A MARKET IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.

Estimates and information on work in our line cheerfully furnished.

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We have the best and finest stock of Paper for

Publishers, Printers, Stationers

—AND FOR—

MERCANTILE USES GENERALLY,

TO BE FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY.

Give us a call at our New Store, or write us for samples before buying elsewhere.

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Established 1804. Incorporated 1883.

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BRANCHES—45 and 47 Rose Street, New York.
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At the Chicago Branch, No. 40 La Salle Street, can always be found the largest and most complete stock of Inks and Varnishes ever carried in the West.

Samuel Bingham's Son,

MANUFACTURER OF

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200 & 202 Clark Street,

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The Largest, Best Equipped and Most Complete Establishment in the West.

SEND TO US FOR ROLLERS AND COMPOSITION.

References:—The Printers of New York and Chicago and all others who have used our Rollers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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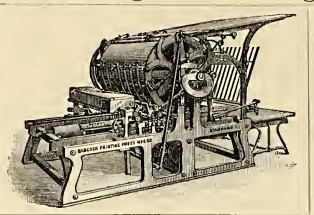
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THE INLAND PRINTER.

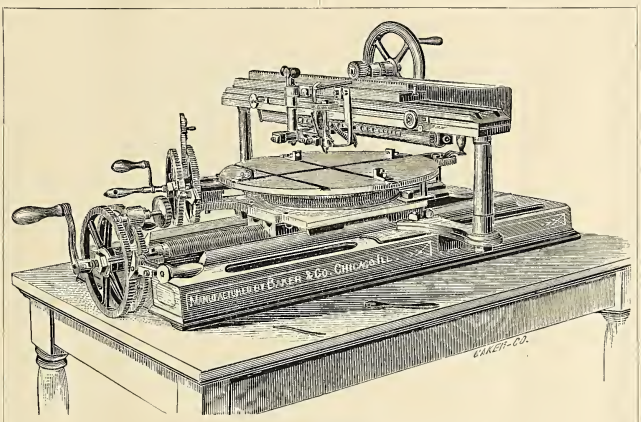
VOLUME I. CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1884. NUMBER 4.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

DR. ANDERSON was born in the city of New York, near Beekman Slip, April 21, 1775, and died in Jersey City, New Jersey, January 17, 1870, at the age of ninety-five years.

Dr. Anderson evinced a love for art at a very early age. During his schooldays he amused himself by copying engravings with India ink. At the age of twelve he tried his hand at the engraver's art upon plates made of cents rolled out, and with a graver made of a backspring of a pocket-knife. Soon after he cut small ships and other objects on type-metal, which he sold to newspaper publishers. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Dr. Young, a physician of some note. He remained with him as student for five years, meanwhile employing in engraving all the time he could spare from his professional studies and duties. He became so expert, while yet a medical student, that all the principal newspaper publishers in New York and vicinity availed themselves of his work.



RULING MACHINE.

Anderson was licensed to practice medicine in the spring of 1795. Dr. Young offered him a partnership in his business, but the offer was not accepted. In the latter part of the summer of 1795, the yellow fever prevailed in New York, and Dr. Anderson was employed as resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, on East River. For three months he performed his duties with great skill, and was then offered the post of physician to the dispensary, which he declined.

Dr. Anderson's extreme conscientiousness and love of art impelled him to abandon the practice of medicine. He pursued it, however, until late in 1798, when the yellow fever again prevailed in New York, and he was again called as resident physician at Bellevue Hospital. During this epidemic he lost his wife, child, father, mother, brother, mother-in-law and sister-in-law, and was himself attacked by the disease, but recovered. From the effects of this terrible calamity he sought relief in a voyage to the West Indies, where he spent three months with his uncle, Dr. Alexander Anderson.

He then returned to New York and made engraving his business. He obtained employment for awhile with an artist named Roberts, who came from Scotland, and was a universal genius, but as wayward as such men generally are. While with him Anderson obtained what he most desired, viz, a better knowledge of his art; but Roberts' habits became so irregular that he severed all connection with him.

It was in 1793, when he was eighteen years of age, that he first learned the fact from Bewick's works that boxwood was used for engraving purposes. Up to this time all his engravings for letterpress printing were executed on type-metal. He immediately procured some pieces of boxwood from a rulemaker's shop, and invented tools to experiment with, and found, to his great joy, the material much easier and more agreeable to work on than type metal. From this time forward he used boxwood almost exclusively in his engravings. Anderson established himself as an engraver on both copper and wood in 1820. His engravings number many thousands during his long life of incessant toil at the art of his choice. He never admitted that he had any talent, but said that he was industrious. His engravings are familiar to thousands of Americans, among which are the illustrations in "Webster's Spelling Book."

Between 1850 and 1855 he engraved forty octavo and forty smaller illustrations of Shakespeare's plays, from original designs, for Coolidge & Bro., then the publishers of "Webster's Spelling Book." They were executed in the substantial and characteristic style of English woodcuts of thirty or forty years previous. The little AA, or "Anderson sc," is very familiar to those acquainted with pictorial illustrations in America of from thirty to sixty years ago.

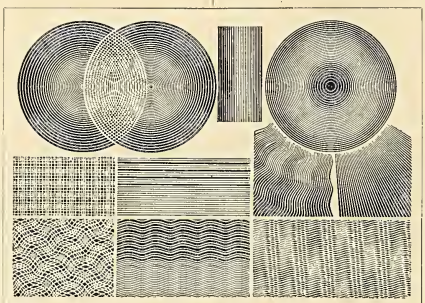
Dr. Anderson, at the time of his death, was in his ninety-fifth year. In person he was rather below the medium height, rather thick-set, and presented a countenance always beaming with benevolent and kindly feeling. He was extremely regular and temperate in his habits. "I would not sit up after ten o'clock," he used to say, "to see

an angel." He was genial in conversation and uncommonly modest and retiring. In his death, after a long and industrious life of usefulness, America has lost a most noble illustration of a true artist and the father of American wood engraving.

Many of Anderson's followers, as well as skilled wood engravers of the present day, might here be mentioned, but engravers of great merit in the various grades or styles of wood engraving are so numerous that space does not permit a complete directory, hence names are omitted.

The Bewick school of engraving is still adhered to, to a very great extent. The Durer and Holbein style is used as well, to a very considerable degree, but the more noted and recent pictorial illustrations of our home production are purely American, and consist in imitating the character and texture in a manner that only wood engraving is capable of producing. As an illustration of this truly artistic and meritorious style, we refer to *The Century*, formerly *Scribner's*, and *Harper's Monthly*. However, there are many other periodicals and books that employ this modern style of American wood engraving.

We cannot speak in too high praise of this truly difficult and artistic style, yet do not think it will ever become universal, owing to the difficulty in printing, there not being the clear cut outlines and strong contrasts of lights and shadows, or blacks and whites, which make the Bewick style so pleasing and so readily comprehended by the masses. There is a lack of public education to this high style of art, and of course the general public taste must be considered to some extent. Even if the mass are untutored and behind the times of true art, yet we have thousands whose advanced ideas and appreciation are ready to receive and support the best efforts of the best wood engravers. The printing-press must also be taken into consideration, and as many publications cannot use the great care and enormous expense that *The Century* and *Harper* indulge, the engraver on wood must, in many instances, fall back on the old, sure and pleasing Bewick style.



SAMPLES OF RULING.

Wood engraving is not at all confined to the production of copies of paintings, landscapes, portraits, etc., but commercial and mechanical engraving form a very large percentum of artistic engraving on wood, and give good and profitable employment to hundreds of engravers of more or less ability, in all countries.

In America particularly this branch avails itself of the "ruling machine," which, in the hands of a good and artistic mechanical engraver and ruler, is capable of producing very pleasing effects on such work as machinery, buildings, lettering, etc. etc. As it is much more rapid than handwork, it naturally cheapens the cost of this branch of engraving. We herewith furnish a few samples of work done on this machine. The backgrounds to the portraits contained in the previous numbers of this article were all engraved on the ruling machine.

The demand for commercial engraving covers a vast field, embracing catalogues of various kinds, agricultural and other machinery, trademarks, letterheads and billheads, autographs, monograms, buildings, borders, showcards, labels, etc., in one or more colors. This is coupled as well with portraits and general book and other illustrations which call for all grades and qualities of engraving, according to the purpose for which the cuts are to be used and the quality of paper and printing to be given them.

Again, we have pine or poster engraving, or board cutting, as some would call it. This branch, by those unacquainted with its manipulation, is viewed as common, coarse work. While this may be true to a degree, yet much artistic skill and fine mechanical execution are displayed in this branch of engraving, and very beautiful effects are produced in the various theatrical, circus and other posters, when viewed at the proper distance. A great deal of judgment is absolutely necessary for a successful engraver on pine. The posters are engraved on the grain or flat side of pine boards, with an entirely different shaped tool from those used in boxwood or endwood engraving; thus V and U are the only two shapes used, but they vary in sizes. Several different sizes of each shape are necessary. The boards commonly used are made from clear pine lumber, without knots or blemish, well seasoned and put together in size 26×40 inches, each board containing from two to four pieces, finely matched and firmly glued together. For large posters the engravings are made so that when printed the sheets will match accurately, and when posted will form a single illustration of from one to fifty or more sheets or sections. The usual theatrical posters generally contain three sheets, yet in many instances the number is greatly increased, owing to the subject and the size desired to illustrate it. In producing posters in more than one color, a separate or additional board is required for each color, and engraved accordingly. The majority of posters employ from two to four colors. A number of different shades and colors may be produced by the blending and lapping of the different colors. This requires an engraver of good taste and knowledge of colors to make a successful job of engravings for printing in colors.

The same principles hold good in finer jobs of colored work as in pine, only, of course, finer workmanship and blending throughout.

Charlie Fasset sends us his holiday greeting worked tastefully in colors, which displays correct judgment and good workmanship. The specimen reflects credit on the craft at St. Joseph, Mo., and it gives us great pleasure to record our favorable opinion of it.

THE PRESSMAN AND HIS SPHERE.

BY S. MCNAMARA.

OF the different branches of the printing business, none is so little understood or so sadly neglected as the press-room. As charity covers a multitude of sins, so good presswork often conceals typographic deficiencies; hence the necessity of close application and study to this important branch.

The great progress made by typefounders in late years, together with the cultured taste of customers, has stimulated printers, as a rule, to keep pace with advanced ideas, so much so that the best samples of work executed a few years since pale into insignificance beside work of today.

It does not necessarily follow that the best workmen produce the best work, but the best management *will*. Good material in the hands of skilled workmen will show excellent results just so long as good judgment prevails. The best of paper is often destroyed in such hands by the use of poor ink; with good paper and ink, poor rollers destroy fine effects; and where paper and ink harmonize, incompetent feeders are often used, on the score of economy.

In many cases, one or more of these causes exist, and it is in no offensive sense that attention is drawn to them. A business man who pays a hundred dollars for a watch and trusts anyone to wind it up, would not, of course, expect good time; yet how often do we see such men pay thousands of dollars for a press and permit any Tom, Dick or Harry to manage it!

Many otherwise good printers imagine themselves capable of properly managing all departments of a printing-office; in this they err, for in spreading over so much surface they must, necessarily, be thin in some places.

Of all classes of artisans, we know of none whose cares and responsibilities equal those of a first-class job pressman. To one unacquainted with his duties this may seem absurd, but a little reflection will show it to be correct. A compositor is not accountable for his own acts: another, *and not at his cost*, revises *one* portion of his work, while the innocent pressman often pays for the other! The architect is relieved from blame if poor material be used; the mason is not responsible for dereliction on the part of the carpenter, plumber or painter, or vice versa, and the engineer is not accountable for the condition of the track or bridge over which he directs his locomotive. Thus it will be seen that an ordinary workman performs some specific duty and there his individual responsibility ceases. It matters not to him what others do or fail to do; that does not concern him in the least.

With a pressman it is quite different, as his responsibility ceases only when the job is paid for, and frequently not even then. A form may be given him absolutely free from errors, yet if not properly justified, and type pull out or work off its feet, or if spaces work up and show, he pays for someone's carelessness.

Every feeder under his charge, as well as every rat-trap counting machine attached to his press, is a constant menace to his pocket-book; for delays, misregister, finger-marks, etc., of the former, and every miscount of the latter, are chargeable to him. The ceaseless care which he must exercise keeps him constantly employed; therefore he is unknown, governed, as he frequently is, by those who are not conversant with his duties; his patience is sorely tried, while brain and body are overworked.

Having thus hastily shown the peculiar position of a pressman, let us now notice the man who fills it. He is supposed to be a thorough mechanician and must be able to operate any press. Whatever its inherent or other defects, he must be qualified to overcome them and to produce good work, and to do any and all kinds of work — newspaper, book, job, cut or fancy colored work; and while he must possess the eye and fancy of an artist, he must also have the muscle of a coal-heaver, and be able, at times, to run an engine. Combinations of colors must be familiarized and atmospheric changes anticipated. He must distinguish to print a type specimen tenderly and a poster the blind may read by the back.

He must be considerable of a chemist and more of a mathematician, and understand thoroughly the imposition of forms. He must care for his machinery as though he owned it, and keep it in repair for any intricate work which may be given him; competent to govern his assistants properly and profitably, and, sick or well, he must be at his post of duty, for no substitute is at hand; and, while engaged at one press upon which his mind should be concentrated, he is supposed to be able to attend to several others at the same time.

With the skill and genius to fulfill all these requirements acceptably, a late decision of the New York courts ranks him incompetent unless possessed of a voice equal to a fog-horn, to warn persons from injury by his press!

Careful as the law is of others, it affords him no redress; for any injury done him would be traced to his own recklessness. Happily the sacrifice of life, as in the case of the lamented Zeller, is of rare occurrence, yet the mutilation of limb is not; and when such shining lights as Ray, of New York, Goss and Proctor, of Chicago, bear the honorable scars of wounds inflicted by the press, it illustrates a pressman's danger.

In conclusion, it may not be amiss to speak of the criticism applied to a pressman's work, for, the conditions being unknown, it is often cruel and unjust. An ordinary workman with a four-roller press and unlimited time, backed by every assistance of his employers, may produce an excellent piece of work, while another man is expected to equal it on a two-roller press under quite opposite circumstances, and then may be condemned without a hearing.

WE have just been shown a new style of type that, for circular purposes, must necessarily become very popular. A type that shall, as nearly as possible, convey to the one who receives a circular the idea that he has received a personal letter, has been sought by all typefounders, and many fine imitations of script have been produced. But this new type is not a script at all, but simply an imitation of the type-writer. The type-writer has become so common in business houses that a circular printed with the type above mentioned will, without doubt, receive much more notice than if printed with either script or common type. The imitation, even to the canceling of what appears to be an error, is perfect.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

AN OPERATIVE JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY WORKMEN.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

J. W. LANGSTON, President. Jos. PEAKE, Sec'y-Treas.
S. H. TRELOAR, Vice-President. H. H. HILL, Editor.

PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1884.

1884.

WHEN this number of the INLAND PRINTER reaches our friends it will be too late to greet them with a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, as the festive seasons will have passed; and yet, as we write, those happy events have not come. Possibly we should have anticipated a little and attended to the matter in the December number; but it seemed a little premature to be writing holiday greetings in November. Well, if we cannot hope the New Year *will* begin auspiciously in each individual case, we can with propriety trust it *did* so begin.

The cup of joy of the INLAND PRINTER is almost full. When we began its publication we had on our books the names of less than two hundred subscribers to the *Chicago Printer*, which subscriptions we agreed to fill with our own journal, but not a subscriber of our own. Not a few warned us that we were venturing into a barren field, and that our reaping would, in all probability, be but a scanty harvest. It was claimed by some that printers were not readers, and would not appreciate a first-class printer's journal. We thought we knew better, and so we did.

The January edition will be 4,500 copies; and though a few of the subscriptions to the *Chicago Printer* expire with this number, we do not expect to issue a smaller edition for the succeeding month, as we shall doubtless receive many of their subscriptions, with numerous others, for the coming year.

PRINTERS' JOURNALS.

NO. 2 of the Chicago INLAND PRINTER has come to hand, and as we glance over its clean-looking, artistically composed pages, pausing to note the nicety and perfect harmony exhibited in the composition of its goodly display of ads, and as we again take a forward run over the caption of its articles, which read "Wood Engraving"; "Punctuation"; "What is the Difference?" "Business Principles"; "The Need of an Apprenticeship System"; "Job Compositors," etc., we regret that so seldom do journals of this progressive and developing character ever reach those to whom they would be of the most benefit. As a rule (on the Pacific coast, at least), such journals get as far toward the journeyman and apprentice as the employer's or foreman's table, and from there are usually tumbled into the waste-basket. This is not as it should be. The proper use of these journals is to place them within the reach of those to whom they will be of benefit. We have taken occasion in our time, as foreman and employer, to call the attention of both the journeyman and apprentice to both the matter and make-up of meritorious journals of the typographic art, and have invariably found that it returned a good effect by furnishing the journeyman with a few new ideas, and affording instruction and stimulation to renewed exertion on the part of the apprentice.

The above, coming as it does from that model of neatness and propriety, the *Pacific Printer*, is particularly gratifying. In this connection, we would take occasion to express our thanks to all contemporary trade journals of this class who have received and commended us so handsomely. Though doing our best to furnish a journal that should be the means of educating, elevating and entertaining the printing fraternity, we did not really know we were so worthy. But perhaps we are. "What everybody says must be true." The *Art Age*, *Woodcock's Gazette*, *The Paper Mill*, *Lithographer and Printer*, *Printers' Register*, *Pacific Printer*, and others—all good judges, and displaying their good taste in the style and management of their own journals,—have, by their expressed opinions, placed us in a position where we cannot go back; but we must go forward and realize, and more than realize, the ideal that they thus place before us. To several hundred local papers throughout the United States, who have been pleased to commend our enterprise, we extend our fraternal thanks, and will try our best to fill the honorable position they have indicated for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO WRITE FOR THE PAPER.

A GOOD many people are in possession of valuable information that they are deterred from giving to the public through the press because they do not know exactly how to put it in shape. They have never read a book on composition, and have an idea that no one should write unless he has a good knowledge of rhetoric. Whoever can write a good straight letter to a friend, and give him in that letter the information that he would give to the world through the medium of the press, can generally write an acceptable article for the paper. A good many little blunders in capitalizing, misspelling and grammar will be corrected by the compositor; and the proofreader, if he has not positive instructions to the contrary, will finish up the article in such a way as to make it appear to the best advantage. In the matter of punctuation, it is hardly necessary for a writer, unless he is himself good authority on the subject, to give any attention except to make his meaning well understood.

There are a few things, however, that a writer should observe; and by paying attention thereto he will, if there is any point to his article, find himself an acceptable contributor to the paper.

Use paper not more than eight nor less than six inches in width, and leave a blank space at the top for paging or through which the copy-hook may be thrust.

Do not write the lines too close to each other, you may wish to interline, in which case you are liable to make your copy indistinct.

Write only on one side of the paper. Of course in writing letters almost everybody uses both sides of the sheet, but in the printing-office the rule is so generally followed, that unless a compositor's attention were called to the fact, he would hardly find the manuscript if on the back.

Write plainly. No flourishes in penmanship receive any credit from the typesetter or proofreader, but a plain bold hand is the delight of every one who has anything to do with your copy.

Be particularly careful to spell proper names correctly. If you should make use of the names of any of your friends in your articles, and they should find them in print spelled incorrectly, they would not be likely to thank you for your interest in their affairs. In this matter the innocent proofreader has no guide but your copy.

There are a few letters, such as *n* and *u*, *a* and *d*, *g* and *q*, *h* and *ft*, *I* and *J*, *S* and *L*, and *R* and *K*, that look so much like each other in manuscript, that unless their connection with other letters clearly indicates them, they are liable to cause mistakes, and you should be careful about these.

Do not try to make your communications long. Say as much as possible in as few words as possible, without making your article seem rough. A great many good articles are consigned to the waste-basket just because there is too much chaff for the few grains of good wheat contained in them.

And finally, if you write to your publisher and he does not see fit to print your article, do not jump at the conclusion that he is prejudiced or that he wants to work it over and get the credit of it himself, or that he is afraid it may hurt the feelings of some of his friends or patrons, for there may be many good reasons why it should not appear, at least not just then.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

THE bee extracts honey from the same flower which furnishes the poison for its sting. We can think of nothing that cannot be made to afford both pleasure and pain. In the age when the art of printing had just been discovered, there were many who predicted that the invention would be the means of bringing about much evil, and it is supposed by some that the inventor himself was killed to prevent the diffusion of knowledge among the common people that it was assumed should be confined to the educated professions. On the other hand, there were those who could see in the discovery nothing but good to the world. Doubtless printing has been the means of doing much harm, just as water, which is good to slake thirst, may also strangle and cause death. The air so necessary to sustain life, by being loaded with noxious gases, may suffocate him who breathes it.

It is a lamentable fact that the printing press is the means of doing much harm as well as much good. If only good books could be produced, the millennium would be here in a few years; but as before printing was invented, bad men as well as good would express their thoughts and teach them to others, so now, bad men will print their low and wicked ideas, and force them upon the notice of those who read. The world is full of books, good and bad, and it is an important question for parents and teachers to settle as to just what the youth under their charge shall read. Too many leave the selection of reading matter to the children themselves. A great many parents who would be horrified at the idea of their children taking a walk on the sabbath day are satisfied if they are in their rooms *reading*, never stopping to inquire into the character of the book. Printing does not necessarily take the credit of the good or the evil that may seem closely connected with it. It is simply a means of spreading broadcast either curses or blessing, and the prime cause lies back in the heart of him who causes the innocent type to express to thousands of others the sentiments, either ennobling or degrading, which move their author.

TOO CHEAP.

COMPETITION is the life of trade. Probably very few doubt this old saying. It has been standard for a century. We have heard it almost ever since we began to hear, and had not dreamed but that the saying was as infallible as figures, which the mathematicians say never lie. Indeed, we had come to look upon it as an axiom. But today a gentleman happened in upon us, and made the startling assertion that competition is the *death* of trade. Now, once the editor was a pedagogue, and remembers to have advised pupils that it was not always necessary to learn rules verbatim, but that if a word were sometimes substituted it would not be counted in their recitation as an error, having in mind, of course, that the sense was to be preserved. Our teaching, while correct in theory, sometimes resulted in ludicrous blunders; and when our visitor repeated the axiom, as above related, we inadvertently scanned his face to see if it were not that of one of our old pupils. Noticing our inquiring look, he repeated, with more emphasis: "Yes, sir, competition is the DEATH of trade," and then closing the door, left us to meditate. For an hour we sat reflecting and trying to test the truth of the modified rule, by the different phases of business as they presented themselves to our mind, and the conclusion is, that out friend was warranted in modifying the proverb. Especially does it seem to apply pretty well to some lines of the printing trade. Printers are complaining that there is but little profit in the business, and that much of the trouble comes from a disreputable method that some customers and some competitors have of cutting respectable and living prices to such an extent the life of the trade is literally choked out of it. Upon inquiry it is found to be a common method of many customers to make the rounds of a number of second or third rate printing establishments for estimates of a particular job, ending up with an office with a reputation for first-class, honest work, and where only first-class material is used, if such is promised. With the lowest of these estimates he confronts the proprietor, and, too often, compels him to drop to the figures that barely pay for the work. He reasons that, as he has in his employ certain persons who would otherwise be idle, it would be better for him to do the work than that he should pay his help for lost time, hoping that a reasonable profit can be realized out of other customers. Of course such transactions have their effect on other good houses, and a general hacking and cutting are the consequence. There are men in every kind of business who never expect to pay for their stock, and they can afford to cut prices, their gains in the business being represented by whatever they can beat their creditors out of, and the

printing business is blessed (?) with some of this peculiar class of individuals. Another class of printers are those who will not scruple to use stock inferior in quality or weight to that suitable to the job. In this matter the honorable dealer cannot compete, and so he must simply cut on his own profits to enable him to supply the deficiencies of his dishonorable competitor. Comparatively few people are good judges of printing, and the workman who would prefer to use first-class stock, and who would take pains in every particular to make a nice job, finds himself rewarded with a look of incredulity when he assures his customer that it is a superior article. Then there is a class of printers who never make careful estimates of work, but rather estimate the customer. If he looks, talks and acts as if he knew but little about the matter, and would likely go no further, the printer will make him as high a price as any first-class house; but if his customer is evidently posted, from having been to several other establishments with the same job, he will cut the figures down to a cent within actual cost before he will let him go.

These practices are to be deplored. The effect is to bring the business into disrepute. No increase of business is a result, but, on the contrary, an inferior grade of work is turned out, and a general distrust, leading, in many cases, to embarrassment and failure, is the consequence.

The proper and only honorable way is to take a job at just what it is worth, basing the price on a careful estimate of every detail. Then let the competition be in promptness in getting out the work, in polite treatment of customers, and in a constant improvement in style and quality. In such a competition there are life and money and satisfaction; but in the peculiar methods above noted, and in some others not less reputable, we agree with the gentleman who provoked this article, competition may be the death of trade.

ON THE SQUARE.

"WHY cannot the advertising business be conducted on the same principles as other respectable kinds of business?" is a question that we are glad to notice is being discussed. Most merchants now sell their wares at uniform prices, many of them marking their goods in plain figures, so that a customer may know he is paying just as much and no more than others. With many newspapers it is not so. They have an advertised price that they will take from a customer who asks no questions, and a special price for "close buyers." Another method, not less objectionable, is the misrepresentation of circulation. It *may be* business for a publisher to decline to state to a customer the extent of his circulation, but it does not seem to us fair to base the price of an advertisement on a circulation twice or thrice what it actually is, just because he imagines some competitor is practicing the same deception. If a merchant should do a similar thing, and give short weight or short measure, he would be called dishonest, and not only lose custom, but make himself liable to prosecution for fraud. A great many men are engaged in gambling and other kinds of disreputable trade, who make excuse for themselves that, as there are plenty of lambs that will be fleeced by somebody, they might as well realize a profit from fleecing them as anybody. Yet this does not make the business any more respectable. It seems to us a straightforward statement of the actual advantages that a publication possesses as an advertising medium, with a fair price for space occupied, would not only be the most honorable way, but might in the end prove most profitable. A great many advertisers keep an account of inquiries received in which are mentioned the publication, and thus by comparison determine whether the statements of the publisher correspond with the actual returns, and thus in time learn to discriminate between those who deal fairly and those who do not.

DO THE BEST YOU CAN.

A YOUNG lawyer once complained to a member of the same profession who was a very successful practitioner, that the profession was crowded, and that there was but little chance for a young man like himself; whereupon the old, wise lawyer gave the young man a little advice. He said: "Young man, that the lower stratum of the profession is crowded there is no doubt, and it always will be; but as in all kinds of business, so in ours — there is plenty of room at the top. Get out of the lower ranks and come up higher, and you will not be crowded." While these are not the exact words of the wise doctor, they convey the idea actually expressed, and teach a lesson to every laborer or professional man. Did you never notice in an orchard the finest apples and cherries and peaches are always in the very top of the tree, and that they are not crowded, but have plenty of room to grow, and plenty of air and sunshine and dew and rain to assist in their development? Do you not know that the upper rooms of a building are the healthiest to live in, because of the pure air and sunshine? But you will notice they are almost always unoccupied, because, we suppose, it is too much like work to climb the stairs.

There are some printers who are never idle. They always have employment and get good wages, and it is just because they have climbed the stairs and have thoroughly mastered their business; and not only so, they have mastered themselves, and, in addition to being proficient in the art, they have trained themselves to be gentlemen, and have given some attention to business principles. They are known to be sober, industrious and well qualified. Such men do not have to seek business, but employers have an eye on them, and when they wish to change their locations, positions are open to them. Such men become the foremen and eventually the proprietors.

In the lower stratum, representing three-fourths of the workmen, will be found those who are all the time complaining that their ranks are crowded. They whine that they get no work to do. The trouble is that they have not the ambition to get up into the place where there is room. Do you ask how can I get to the top? Begin with yourself, if you have nothing else, and be a gentleman. Be sober and honest, and when you find some kind of an opening, go right in and do your best. Slight nothing, and present the best work it is in your power to perform, and you have made several steps toward the upper room. Too many of our profession are given to frequenting drinking places,

and, while we are willing to accord to every man personal liberty and all that kind of thing, we know that employers are not seeking that class of workmen, nor in just that locality for foremen, bookkeepers or treasurers. Put yourself in the way of business, and you will not only find it, but it will find you.

SPELLING-BOOK CENTENNIAL.

BEGINNING with 1875 and ending with 1883, there have been many centennials celebrated in this country. Probably more powder has been burned, more flags unfurled, and more marching performed during the last eight years, to celebrate the different events of the revolution, than during the actual conflict a hundred years ago. And while we are patriotic, and glory in our emancipation from foreign rule, the INLAND PRINTER would not forget, though every other one may, an event that in many respects has made its influence felt for a whole century. Dr. Noah Webster, one hundred years ago, was a poor young man struggling for a mere subsistence, and to assist him in the great work of furnishing his then new country with a standard for the pronunciation and spelling of the English language he published his *spelling book* for the use of schools. The book soon came into general use, and has had the unprecedented sale of 75,000,000 copies, or nearly a million a year. Nor is the wonderful little book yet out of print, but is being sold and used about as much as ever. Many similar works in the meantime have appeared and gone out of existence, but the book in which our fathers and mothers learned to spell is now in the hands of their grandchildren and great-grandchildren. We well remember the first copy we possessed. It was a present from Grandfather, who said he had seen the man who made the book. It had a blue cover, and on the first page was a picture, the dome of a temple, at the top of which was a goddess called Fame. A man was directing the attention of a boy to the image. That was forty years ago. In a new copy we see the same boy with his eye fixed on the same mark. He does not seem to have moved toward the point, and we wonder if he isn't a symbol of many more American boys always looking toward eminence but never advancing a step. If so, the fault cannot be laid at the door of the author of the elementary spelling book, for in that little volume was the key to unlock the door which led to the very pinnacle of the temple there represented. The book needs no description, for almost every American boy and girl has seen it, but the recollections of it are pleasant to relate as they are to hear. Doubtless most of us have the same affection for the book, and all remember its peculiarities and its difficulties. Don't you remember, when you had learned the alphabet, the emotions that possessed you when the teacher turned over with his own hand the leaf to give you a lesson in the *a–b, ab's*? Then the lesson of words of two syllables commenced with "baker." "Amity" was where words of three syllables began, and these were distinct steps in the educational ladder which we all remember to have trod with feelings of utmost interest. Then we began to turn over the leaves and look up the places where other boys were learning "incomprehensibility," and we looked upon them with the same awe that we looked in later years upon the senior when we were only fresh. Then the word-method had not come into use, and we were expected to learn the whole speller through before we could have a reader. But there was some reading in the book, and though we all know it by heart, we are almost tempted to transcribe the whole story of the old man who found a boy in one of his apple-trees. We learned the four reading lessons by heart, then there was a little more spelling, and then the dictionary words, and lastly the Latin phrases which the teacher said we need not learn, and our joy was complete, for we had gone through the speller. But never since have we had placed in our hands a book that has left such deep impress as Webster's Elementary Speller.

It was forty-five years later that Dr. Webster's great work, the American Dictionary, was given to the world, and which at once became and ever since has remained the standard of American lexicography.

LITTLE THINGS.

A GOOD deal may depend upon the placing of a punctuation-mark, or the use of a single letter. The meaning of a whole sentence or paragraph may be so changed by such a small omission or addition as to place in dispute great interests.

We remember reading an account of a case where a description of land was made, which, by the omission of only a comma a dispute arose as to a certain boundary line, resulting in a lengthy and expensive litigation, and which was finally settled unsatisfactorily to all parties.

Another case illustrating the point and involving an estate of $1,000,000 is now in the supreme court, wherein Leonard Case, a bachelor, of Cleveland, Ohio, died several years ago, leaving the estate named. The law provides that an estate under certain contingencies shall pass to certain relatives in which reference is made to *ancestors*. It is claimed by some of the contestants, that the letter *s* was not in the original act, but was placed there by some careless compositor or proofreader, and therefore an entirely different meaning is put upon the law than was intended.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

THE annual report of S. P. Rounds, formerly of Chicago, Public Printer for the United States, is received. It is very comprehensive, giving in detail all contracts for paper, ink, type, and all other materials used in making the numerous blanks, pamphlets, books, and other printed articles authorized by Congress.

Among other interesting items, we note that during the year ending June 30, 1883, there were received from sales of waste paper $195,812.20. The highest price paid by the government for machine-finish book paper was 7.2 cents per pound, and for superfine supercalendered 8.3. For glazed and bond paper the highest price paid was 15 cents per pound. There were printed during the year 6,063,788 copies of pamphlets and documents, and of envelopes and blanks 207,861,040. The report of the tenth census was printed during this year and cost $134,006.35. The whole amount disbursed on account of all kinds of government printing was $2,861,274.42.

FOLLOW COPY.

MANY persons who essay to write for the press experience grievous disappointments upon reading their effusions in print, by discovering that the compositor has not followed copy and has made him say something which, if not opposite in meaning from what he did say, is at least without any sense whatever. We know of no greater cause of mortification to a young writer than to have the article representing hours, perhaps days, of anxious thought thus mutilated. To find that neither the proofreader nor the compositor was able to detect the particular word, letter or punctuation-mark that would have enabled him to place before ten thousand admiring readers the work that has occupied his inmost soul and which has become a part of his very existence, is a grief to him, similar to that caused by finding the egg which he had designed to satisfy his hunger inhabited by an infant chicken. And yet, but for the magnanimity of editors, compositors and proofreaders, many authors would appear to much greater disadvantage than they do. Following copy *verbatim et literatim et "punctuatim"* would not only cause many a writer to blush, but his friends for him as well. Experienced writers sometimes imagine that their copy is perfect and give orders to follow copy in every detail, but we notice they take the precaution to read and re-read their proofs. The penmanship of some writers is not easily deciphered by another, though it may be pretty plain to themselves. In certain positions the *n* is liable to be mistaken for *u*, the *I* for *J*, *K* for *R*, etc., and a writer must look carefully to his penmanship if no mistakes are to occur from this source.

Occasionally we find a writer more apt at getting his sentences together than at spelling the words composing them. Some people cannot learn to spell, and in this matter they must put themselves entirely at the mercy of those to whom their copy is assigned. We have just thrown into the waste basket an anonymous communication which well illustrates the point. Our correspondent mentions the articles in the first three numbers of the PRINTER as the "Aprentiship Sistem." There is not a surer way to bring ridicule upon a troublesome correspondent than to print his letter without change. Editors are, however, universally magnanimous, and scarcely ever take advantage of such a case. To do so would be as discourteous as to notice a physical deformity. And so writers should exercise a little charity toward those who make the types say crooked things, considering always that, but for great care and a conscientious desire to make their productions appear well, they might have appeared worse.

TYPE.

THE literal meaning of the word is to *strike*, or a *representation*, and in both these senses the word was used many generations before Guttenburg was born. It was probably adopted by printers for the reason that, in the first efforts at printing, the printer *struck* the object on which the impression was made, and for the other reason, that the result was a *representation* of the type itself. The reasons for adopting the word are very appropriate, though without the above explanation it might be somewhat difficult to see the connection.

The word, in its more general sense, may denote any kind of representation; and to signify the different kinds of animated life is a very proper word. The different kinds of type usually found in a printing-office represent many of the different styles of humanity who handle the type without thinking how nearly they resemble the little pieces of lead. There are the *upper* and *lower case* letters. The upper-case are capitals, and represent the capital fellows that we know. The lower-case, much the more numerous, represent the lower or hard cases of humanity. Then there are the *italics*, usually employed to denote emphasis. The emphatic fellows representing this type are sometimes disagreeable, but as they are necessary in every community, and are comparatively few, we will not quarrel with them. The *antique* type represents the old fogy, very reliable, but possibly a little out of fashion. The *ornamental* has its duplicate in the member of the fraternity who is remarkable for style rather than utility. There are some people that you cannot read easily, and they are represented by either the *diamond*, an extremely small type which hurts the eyes to read, or some of those irregular characters resembling *Chinese* or *Japanese*. *Pica* while it is not the largest type, is the one which seems best adapted to the use of the eyes. You can read it just like you can those open, free-hearted men that, when you first meet them, you seem to have been acquainted with for years, and whom you are thereafter glad to see.

Besides the letters, the points have their representatives. The *interrogation-point* reminds you of the individual who is always plying you with questions. His education consists of what he has learned by inquiry. Some of them go to the extreme of inquiring into business that does not concern them. He is related to the fellow whose type is the *quotation-mark*, and who knows but little besides what he has heard.

No fount would be complete without the cipher, the No. 1, the big I and the little u. There are many other styles of humanity that have their counterpart in the printing-office. Perhaps they all have.

Unfortunately there has been no system invented that will stick and keep them in their places, and here our likeness of humanity must take the nature of pi. The people are somewhat mixed up. Some of the capital fellows are unfortunately in the lower-case, and the useful pica pushed aside to make room for ornamental type. We fear it will always be so until we reach the full stop, the grave, where every character finds his place. Curiously enough, this place has its type in the printing-office, some theologians translating the word hell to mean the grave, and printers giving the same name to the receptacle for the old, worn out or broken type.

MR. E. D. EASTABROOK, 81 W. Genessee street, represents us in Buffalo, N. Y., and will be pleased to take a subscription from every craftsman in Buffalo.

OUR friends in Detroit will take notice that Mr. Robert Oakman, the publisher of *The Spectator*, is our agent in that city.

TREATMENT OF FEEDERS.

BY J. W. LANGSTON.

WHY is it that some pressmen abuse their feeders? We do not say all, bear in mind, for there are pressmen—and many of them, too—who believe a boy should be well treated, and who continually live up to these convictions. Pressmen can be found, however, who rarely ever give an order without snarling it out or accompanying it with more or less profanity. They are gruff and unapproachable, and look upon feeders as far below them and unworthy of good treatment. The pressmen of today were feeders in years gone by, and not a few can recall with vivid distinctness the tyranny of their pressmen in those days. This, however, cannot be given as a sufficient reason that feeders should be ill treated. Let us have some respect for the boys and treat them humanely, for there is much gained by it. We should be alive to the fact that feeders will do more for us, and that which is done by them will be executed in a far better manner than if, like slaves, they are cursed at and driven to their duties. Boys will be found in better spirits; they will take a deeper interest in their work; will be more ready to assist; and altogether they will prove to be of more value to us and their employers if well treated. On the other hand, the boys who are ill treated will discharge their duties in a mechanical, disinterested way; will be indifferent as to their feeding; will not give their presses the proper attention in oiling or washing up; and should the opportunity ever occur, they will not be slow to resent the indignities to which they have been subjected. Give the boys a chance, and if they take advantage of your good nature, set them adrift,—you are better off without them. Get others and try again, and you will eventually succeed in drawing a set of boys about you that you will be proud of. These same feeders will some day graduate and become pressmen, and they will always kindly remember you.

UNEVEN TYPE IN ENGLAND.

BY J. W. LANGSTON.

THE printers throughout England are making general complaint because of the unevenness in height of type and ornamental bodies furnished them by the typefounders of that country. It is evident from the tone of English typographical journals that the founders have no uniform system or standard by which to gauge the height of type, and consequently much unevenness is found in the forms where type is used which is made by different founders. Years ago, when printers patronized but one typefounder, there was no difficulty of this nature, but now orders are given to any and all, and it is the promiscuous mixing of the different manufactures that is the disturbing element. The inconvenience has been augmented materially by the introduction of American supplies, the beauty, utility and superiority of which foreign printers have graciously acknowledged. Other countries find sale for their goods there, and altogether such an inequality of the surface of type is occasioned that it renders the printer's life anything but a happy one. The *British and Colonial Printer* has kindly allowed the printers the use of its columns through which to ventilate their grievances, and many of them have embraced the opportunity. One of the correspondents writes:

Upon careful inquiry into cost of work, I find that there is far more expense caused by uneven overlays than anything else in my office. It seems to be accounted for by the number of ornaments of electrotype character which have recently flooded the market, many of which vary in height. Sometimes in a border you will find the middle almost grey, whilst the corners are black. Having set up my job, I consider it ought to cost me only the ordinary sum for machining; but, instead of that, I find I have to allow a regular percentage on extra cost in making ready, which in my father's time never existed. Now, if we could get some regular standard of height it would be a great boon.

Another expresses himself as follows:

My opinion is, that the use of the new faces sometimes involves great trouble in overlaying and underlaying, and low to paper is a customary thing. I use everything I can get, and do not stick to any one founder, for really the taste nowadays compels me to look everywhere for what is new.

Still another, who has examined into the matter, claims that it costs him £30 additional in the course of a year for labor expended in bringing up forms which contain type made by different founders. The *British and Colonial Printer* says editorially:

We find that printers have several substantial grievances. In the first place, the alignment of these characters is exceedingly uneven, requiring overlays to an extent that is altogether unnecessary, and a perpetual source of loss. We do not wish to advocate anything that is impracticable, but we are certain that if typefounders would recognize the change that is passing over the trade, and appreciate the demand for the utmost variety and style in printing, they would assimilate their bodies so that the printer would not be compelled, every time the form is put upon the press, to level it by such expedients as underlaying or overlaying. If, therefore, the trade are to be encouraged to patronize improvements, irrespective of the firms by whom they are produced, these improvements must be made practically serviceable by the adoption of some kind of standard. We allow the utmost liberty in regard to the faces, but when height is concerned we must insist upon uniformity.

A uniform standard should certainly be adopted. The plan of American typefounders is a good one, and worthy of imitation. Standards of chilled steel, of a uniform height, have been made, and these gauges are used by every founder, thus precluding the possibility of there being any unevenness.

THE wonderful development of manufacturing in this country is one of the marvels of recent times, and nowhere is it more strikingly illustrated than at Holyoke. The now famous Holyoke Water-Power Company has a dam across the Connecticut at Holyoke and turns the whole stream into its canals, where, dropping from one level to the next, the water in its descent turns the wheels in the many mills that have been built there. The president of the company, Mr. George Bartholomew, has held that office for twenty-four years. There was at Holyoke in 1849 six manufacturing corporations owning eight mills, and employing 1,766 persons. They made four different kinds of products, and the city had a population of 4,800. Now, in 1883, there are sixty mills, 11,051 employés, and a population of 26,000. As for the products, there are nominally thirty-eight in kind. Holyoke now is a great center for the manufacture of all sorts of paper, from bristol board to the finest qualities. Other products, which are extensively made, include cotton goods, woolens, silk, thread, metal goods of many varieties, lumber of every description, rubber goods, boilers, etc. This is only a partial list given to show the variety of products,

UNDER a late decision of the Postmaster General, cards, labels, and such matter, when printed, and mailed by a printer to a consumer, or to the party ordering the same as merchandise, are subject to fourth-class rates of postage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ONE of the best and oldest beneficial associations in this country is the Philadelphia Typographical Society. Heretofore it has been confined strictly to printers, but measures have been taken whereby it is hoped its sphere of usefulness will be greatly enlarged. Hereafter all persons engaged in trades auxiliary to printing, will be admitted to membership. This excellent society was instituted in April, 1831. Mr. McKellar recently celebrated his fifty years of membership, by giving his check for $500 to the society. We think such societies could be organized in most every city, and thus the members of the *craft*, which has conferred such lasting benefits upon the human race, be cemented more closely together in the bonds of friendship, having for their object the relief of sickness and distress and the care of the orphan and the widow.

On Thanksgiving eve, quite a respectable number of Philadelphia printers wended their way to the quiet little town of Burlington, N. J., where one of the most pleasant events of the season took place. The occasion was the Grand Ball, given by the employés of the National Bureau of Engraving. It was spoken of as being the best and largest affair of the kind ever given in the town. Too much cannot be said of the courtesy and good feeling manifested on all hands. Particularly do the Philadelphia visitors return thanks for many kindnesses shown. Mr. Robt. Beveridge was the grand conductor.

Business is somewhat slow about town at present.

Our Continent has removed to New York. Philadelphia thus loses a composing-room, and considerable presswork, too. More anon.

C. M. W.

IS IT CORRECT?

WILSON, in his exhaustive "Treatise on Punctuation," says that "in a series of words, all of the same part of speech, a comma is inserted between each particular." Example:—Industry, honesty, and temperance are essential to happiness.

It is customary with a great many punctuators to omit the comma between the last two words of a series when they are connected by a conjunction, yet nearly all book-publishers adhere strictly to the practice of inserting the comma; but, as it is the province of punctuation to bring out as clearly as possible, and with as few points as practicable, the meaning intended by an author, is it not better to omit the comma in such a case, especially where no ambiguity could arise from its omission? Wilson does not think so, and brings the objection that by omitting the comma the last two words of a series are more closely connected in sense than the preceding ones. Hence he would insist on the comma as well as the conjunction. If by omitting the comma between *honesty* and *temperance*, in the example given above, they become more closely connected in sense than *industry* and *honesty*, then, to follow the rule further, there should be a comma after *temperance*, to show that the predicate of the sentence is not more closely connected with that word than with the preceding ones (which practice Wilson follows when the conjunction is omitted between the last two of a series of nouns).

Another objection is raised, that the last two words in a series are liable to be regarded as meaning one thing, or the two taken together as a whole; but this error cannot occur often, as such sentences are so few in number. In the sentence, John Jones, Peter Smith and R. A. Stratton & Co. are dealers in lumber, it is not necessary to insert a comma before the conjunction, *and*, to show that Peter Smith is not also one of the firm; for firm names of this character are almost universally distinguished by the character &.

The following is the rule proposed, and often practiced:—

In a series of words of the same part of speech in the same construction, commas should be inserted between the particulars, except when a conjunction occurs between the last two.

Whenever it becomes necessary to insert the comma to prevent any misunderstanding, let it be made an exception.

GEO. F. THOMPSON,
Supt. Print. Dept., Kan. State Ag'l College.

[IN Western publishing houses, the rule, as explained by our correspondent, is in general use; while in the East, the rule given by Wilson is pretty generally followed. It seems to us that where the sense is not thereby endangered, the comma may as well be omitted from between the last two of the series, the conjunction being ample for the purpose of separation.—ED.]

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

WITH a stranger visiting Washington, I took my first look at the "Government Printing Office" a few days ago. I had often been through all the public buildings but this. In an immense building, four stories high, all the printing, binding, etc., of the United States Government is done. The employés, from Superintendent Rounds, who was appointed from Chicago, down to the office boys and messengers, number about twenty-one hundred, of whom seven hundred are women. These are mostly young or in middle life, though there are, here and there, a few gray heads among the men. Many of these, in the various branches, exhibit the highest degree of skilled labor; and, no doubt, as fine work is turned out of this office as out of any other in the country.

The work itself embraces the issuing of the reports of the Supreme Court, in volumes; the reports, bound also, of every department of the government service; the blanks for all the postoffices, custom-houses, etc., throughout the country; during the session of Congress, the daily issue of the Congressional Record, which is intended to contain, literally reported, everything that is said, as well as done, in both Houses of Congress; the printing of all bills and resolutions, reports of committees, etc., for the desks of members while the daily business is going on; and often these last items so crowd upon the office, that extra work, sometimes running all night, is required to keep pace with our loquacious law-makers.

There is, I was told, but one item of government printing which is not executed here, and that is postal cards. They are let by contract, put up to bidders, and are printed by a commercial firm, either in New York or New England. The making of the bills for the currency, embracing the national bank notes, and those of the United States treasury notes, including engraving and printing, are seen in another building, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

All the latest improvements in machinery are used in the printing office, and yet, in every branch, there is some handwork done. In the bindery, some folding and stitching is done by hand. As for typesetting, human fingers are the best machines for this, although many machines for it have been made, but only to be soon thrown aside.

Probably the most wonderful improvement in the printing business, not only, but in any branch of mechanical employment in the world, even in this day of marvelous progress, is seen in the printing-press. And here let me tell you a little story, and a true one. The Hon. David K. Cartter (he spells his name with two t's), formerly member of Congress from Cleveland, Ohio, and now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was, in his boyhood, an associate with myself, as a fellow-apprentice, in the printing-office of Weed & Martin, of Rochester, N. Y. The senior of this firm was the well known and somewhat celebrated Thurlow Weed, the noted editor, and member of the once more noted political firm of "Weed, Seward & Greeley," of New York. Weed was the last survivor of this political trio, and died in New York within the last year. When Judge Cartter and myself were fellow-apprentices, we used to print together the Rochester *Daily Advertiser*—that is, we did the presswork. The press then used was the hand-press, called, I think, the "Washington press," and looking verily like one I saw the other day in the government printing-office. At that day, the press which Judge Cartter and I worked was the "latest improvement" in printing-presses, and the number of impressions an hour made by the most active experts was something like a thousand, per-

haps, though of this my recollection is somewhat indistinct. There were no steam-presses then. But we stood by a press in the government office which was throwing off twelve thousand sheets an hour, printing two copies at once, and printing both sides of the paper at one impression; and we were told that there was another press in use which could make sixteen thousand impressions an hour! Few mechanical improvements are more wonderful than this.

The employés in this office are engaged from 8 A.M. till 5 P.M., with a half-hour's recess at 12 M. Some are paid by the month, at varying prices, and some of the more skilled workmen are paid "by the piece." The salary of Superintendent Rounds is $4,000. He receives his appointment from the United States Senate, upon nomination of the President.

"The art preserver of all arts" has seldom a better illustration than in this government institution. One thing, however, admitted of decided criticism. The immense building, especially the two upper stories, is filled with highly combustible matter—books, pamphlets, paper, and paper shavings! and yet, upon inquiry, we found that there were no suitable fire-escapes for the thousands here employed. Why this should be overlooked in a building put up by the United States Government is a marvel. Some day, after scores have perished in the flames, this delinquency will be remedied.

Washington, D. C. R. L. S.

AN OPINION WORTH HAVING.

We have received the following letter from the secretary of the Milwaukee Pressmen's Union. The good opinion of so high an authority is highly prized by us. When, however, it is supplemented by material aid, it gives proof of the writer's convictions. Let the good work go on.

PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 7,
MILWAUKEE, December 26, 1883.

To the Editor:

Inclosed please find $10, for which amount please send THE INLAND PRINTER for one year to the following named parties: P. O'Brien, Geo. Brennan, Chas. Harker, J. Franzen, F. Zarse, H. Gillis, C. J. Harrison, W. R. Smith, L. D. Shurr and Wm. Kirkland. In regard to the paper, I think it the best educator that the apprentice can obtain outside of the large offices, and it is *the* paper that journeymen have been hankering after; in a word, it must be sustained. The last number was more than appreciated; seems to be improving wonderfully. I do hope it will prove a paying investment, as it is a popular want. Very truly yours,

W. R. SMITH.

"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

If the festive Christmas season conferred no higher advantages than affording employers and employés the opportunity of showing their mutual good will and esteem, it would bring a benefit to mankind at large not easily overrated. The following resolution of the employés of Messrs. Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, passed by the chapel, are doubtless one of many to which the "Season" has given birth, and it is a pleasant and agreeable task to us to record the same:

CHICAGO, December 26, 1883.

To Messrs. Thos. H. Brown, Jr., P. F. Pettibone and Jas. P. Kelly:

DEAR SIRS: At a meeting of the "Chapel" of the composing-room, held at this date, the following minute was presented, unanimously concurred in, and directed to be forwarded to you:

We desire in this manner to express to Messrs. Brown, Pettibone & Kelly our sincere and hearty appreciation of their generous and material gifts in the Christmas and New Year's allowance.

At this season of good will we desire further to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and consideration shown us in our relations with our employers, and to put on record our best wishes for the continued prosperity of the house—both in its personal and business character; that it may exist to see many returning seasons as the present, and to still enjoy the well-merited good will of all those who now or hereafter may be related to the establishment.

It was moved and carried that the pressroom and bindery departments be invited to join us in the foregoing minute.

OTTO CARQUEVILLE, Chairman.
GEORGE M. DAVIS, Secretary.

MICHAEL MULQUEEN, for bindery department.
THOMAS BUNELL, for pressroom department.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Some things are so common that few apprehend the ingenuity and labor required to make them. Postage stamps, for instance, are in everybody's mouth, except the wise ones, who use a wet sponge, but scarcely anyone knows how they are manufactured. In printing them, steel plates are used, on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work covering them with the colored inks and passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large rolling hand-presses. After the small sheets of paper upon which the two hundred stamps are engraved have dried enough, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried vegetables mixed with water, which is better than any other material, for instance, gum arabic, which cracks the paper badly. The paper is also of a perfect texture, somewhat similar to that used for bank-notes. After having been again dried, this time on little racks, which are fanned by steam-power, for about an hour, they are put between sheets of pasteboard and pressed by hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two thousand pounds. The next thing is to cut the sheets in half; each sheet, of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl, with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to other squads, who, in as many operations, perforate the sheets between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail-bags for dispatching to fill orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. About five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the progress of manufacture the sheets are counted eleven times.—*Scotsman.*

HINTS TO COMPOSITORS.

Many many years ago an English gentleman, who had made a careful study of the men while working at the case, gave the results of his observations to the world in an article to one of the English quarterlies, which a contemporary has dug out for the benefit of the printers of today. The old student of the practical side of the composing-room says the operation of composing being performed by the eyes, fingers and arms, which with considerable velocity are moved in almost every direction, the rest of the body should be kept as tranquil as possible. However zealous, therefore, a workman may be, if his shoulders and hips are moved by every little letter he lifts, fatigue, exhaustion and errors are the result; whereas, if the arms alone are kept in motion, the work is more easily and consequently more successfully executed. To young printers there is a fund of practical wisdom in the result of the observation; to the mature compositor, with whom certain tricks at working have become second nature, the ancient advice will seem some new-fangled notion not worthy of serious attention. To all it should be interesting to closely watch a fast compositor at work, and ascertain if he conforms to the old Englishman's rules.—*Stationer and Printer.*

PRINTING ON GLAZED SURFACES.

It is well known that printing-ink, when used on glazed and enameled paper, dries rapidly and pulverizes easily, so that the work is more or less rubbed off. This is due to the fact that the paper absorbs up to a certain point those elements or substances which enter into the composition of the ink, and whose function it is to bind together the solid elements. In consequence of this absorption the color or lamp-black rests like dust on the enamel and rubs off naturally with great facility. To obviate this inconvenience recourse is had to two different methods: either to modify the paper used or to add some ingredient to the ink which will cause it to adhere better. This is the preferable course, for it is the simplest. For printing on glazed or enameled paper, add a varnish rich in resin, such as is used for bronze-work. This causes the color of the ink to be somewhat deteriorated, but if care is taken there is not much to fear.—*Stationer and Printer.*

For the Inland Printer.

CAN THE PRESS SPEAK?

[Suggested by the inquiry of a child, and the answer of one of America's greatest statesmen.]

"Can presses speak?" the child inquires
(The printer knows they feel the seasons);
The highest in the law replies
To childish quest, "It all but reasons."

By press is meant, not editors,
Nor brilliants of the world's great walk,
But cylinders, and cogs and cams,
And type that make the paper talk.

Oh, mighty power for good or ill,
That teaches men with dumb address!
Enough for us to know and feel
God made the printer, he the press.

C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1883.

A SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR BLAZE.

WE have no sooner recovered from the news of the J. B. Jeffrey conflagration, than we are startled by a printing-house fire of far greater dimensions. On December 30 the extensive and elaborate premises of the National Printing Company were completely destroyed, and Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Company's large place, Bradner, Smith & Company's paper warehouse nearly ruined by the devouring element. Estimated loss, $666,000; supposed cause, spontaneous combustion. These repeated disasters cannot fail to exercise an adverse influence on the trade, if in no other way than to increase the insurance risk, which is already high enough to be burdensome.

THE Earhart Printing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, has sent us some specimens of printing which, in our opinion, are simply superb, and of a character which most undoubtedly gives the United States the lead of the world in artistic commercial work. It is to us a regret that it is impracticable to reproduce some of them in these columns for the benefit of our remote country brethren, so that they may keep posted in the rapid strides that our art is making in the East.

FUNNYGRAPHIC.

THERE are two newspapers in Trinidad, Colo. One calls the other *Parasite* and in turn is dubbed the *Wart*.

A SICK friend writes to us to ascertain the shortest road to health. There are two paths—allopaths and homœopaths. You take your choice and pay your money.

THE newspaper foreman got a marriage notice among a lot of items headed "Horrors of 1883," and when the editor learned that the groom's income was only $6 a week, he said it had better remain under that head.

"WELL, what's the show for a spicy paper to-morrow?" said the chief of a Western paper to the city editor. "I don't know yet, boss, but I've got a couple of men out killing tramps, and I think we'll dish up a few spreads for you before midnight," replied the energetic and enterprising executive.

A COMPOSITOR on a morning paper going home late at night saw a bayonet in the moon, and immediately predicted a war. His prediction was suddenly verified, for as soon as he reached home his wife remarked, "Drunk again, eh?" and then the war commenced. It was short, sharp and decisive.

AN editor in a Pennsylvania town has sold his paper and embarked in the business of selling fish. Many editors would make more money and become more distinguished in selling fish than in moulding public opinion and accepting patent medicines in exchange for advertisements. Sometimes we think we would have been more successful as a congressman or a member of the President's cabinet, or in some other less exalted position than that of a newspaper man.

"YES," said the tobacconist "I thought at one time that I should get stuck on those cigars. I bought fifty thousand cheap and tried to sell them for five cents apiece, but it was no use. One day the fifteen cents label got into a box of them by mistake, and I sold a hundred of them in less than twenty minutes. I tumbled to the racket and kept the label in the box. Have gone off like hot cakes ever since then, and these are all I've got left out of the fifty thousand."

SOMETHING TO TALK OF.

ONE day a farmer entered the office of a Chicago capitalist and asked for an interview, and when this had been granted he spread out a country map on the table and said:

"I've got an enterprise here to roll millions of wealth into your pockets."

"Well?"

"See here. Here, at this point, Coon creek and 'Possum river are only five miles apart."

"I see."

"A canal cut across this neck connects the two. I've been over the ground and a canal ten feet deep and fifty feet wide can be dug for $250,000, and we can charge such toll as we see fit."

"On what?"

"On all vessels passing through."

"Just so. My friend, Coon creek has an average depth of two feet and 'Possum creek about fifteen inches. Just think of some plan to get your ships up to the canal."

The farmer slowly rolled up his map.

"Darn my buttons," he muttered; "but I hadn't thought of the ships. I guess I'll give up the canal and go to boring for salt."

YOU MAKE US VERY HAPPY.

THE following are a few of the flattering testimonials that we are receiving from those who have taken the pains to investigate the merits of our paper. We cannot spare space for all. Doubtless hundreds of notices have been given us that we have not seen, for the reason that copies of the papers containing them have not been received at this office. Well, gentlemen, all we have to say is, that you are good judges and know a fine article when you see it. Such sentiments as these, instead of making us feel that perhaps we are doing too much, just have the effect of spurring us on toward perfection. Spur us some more. It makes us very happy.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 12, 1883.

I have just received copies of the December number of THE INLAND PRINTER. All hands say that each number is an improvement on the preceding ones. Fraternally,

C. W. MILLER.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, December 18, 1883.

Let me thank you for your promptness in forwarding the initial numbers of the PRINTER, and to say that I am more than satisfied with the quantity of instructive and entertaining reading contained therein, aside from its beautiful and artistic appearance. I shall certainly renew my subscription. Very respectfully,

W. TOPHAM.

To the Editor: OTTAWA, KANSAS.

It was my good fortune to get a copy of your paper—the first issue, and I was much pleased with it. The occasional publications issued by type foundries are welcome visitors to most printers, but still they don't fill the office of a craft journal, because they are virtually only an advertising sheet with just enough miscellaneous reading to attract perusal. With the exception of *Rounds' Cabinet*, I believe we have no journal in the West for the printer, and I, for one, welcome THE INLAND PRINTER, and hope the "boys" will contribute liberally both by subscription and communication, and "keep her going."

Yours very truly, THOS. B. BROWN.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 10, 1883.

I have just received and read the third number of THE INLAND PRINTER, and I am led to say, why did not somebody think of doing this thing before? Not that there are no printer's trade journals already in existence, but to me they all seem to have no other object in view than to help press and ink manufacturers to sell their goods. Your object seems to be to help the practical printer, and for this reason I hope and have no doubt that the printers all over the country will give you a hearty support. The matter you furnish us is just what we want. We do not care so much to be advised about what to buy as how to use what we have. Wishing you unbounded success in your laudable work, I remain, Fraternally,

A. R. BANCROFT.

To the Editor: BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE INLAND PRINTER is first class in all respects. It more than fulfills my expectations, and cannot but become a welcome visitor to every printer who would keep himself posted in regard to the improvements which are constantly being made in the art preservative. My wish is, that its circulation may become so large as to warrant publishing a semi-monthly.

That there is a field for a publication of this character is unquestioned, and if future numbers are kept up to the standard, it will fill a long felt want, and I do not know of a better place for the publication of the same than the great city of Chicago.

Hoping that the PRINTER may receive the hearty support of the craft, and that its contents may always be of such interest as will be of benefit to the large army of printers, is my best wish.

Yours fraternally, E. D. EASTERBROOK.

To the Editor: DES MOINES, Iowa, December 23, 1883

Inclosed find one dollar for subscription to your very valuable paper. I consider it the cheapest and best monthly paper published in the United States. If one-tenth, ay, one-hundredth, of the printers in the country were to subscribe for THE INLAND PRINTER, they would be benefited, both financially and intellectually. I have read the numbers which have already been published very carefully, and I could have clipped a dozen articles that were worth a dollar apiece to any one desirous of becoming proficient as a printer. Paper, composition, type, ink, style, presswork, and the enterprise displayed in connection with business principles, common sense and literary ability, combine to make THE INLAND PRINTER one of the best papers ever published for the benefit of the printing fraternity. I shall preserve every number carefully, with a view to having them bound in a volume at some future day. With sincere good wishes for your prosperity, I remain, yours fraternally, JOHN HUGH KING.

THE INLAND PRINTER, published in Chicago, comes to hand. All printers should have it.—*Columbian (Oregon).*

THE INLAND PRINTER is a journal neat and artistic mechanically, finely edited, and of great value to the craft.—*McNairy County (Tenn.) Sun.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is the handsomest journal we have yet seen published in the interest of the craft. it is conducted by workmen — and first class ones at that.—*Keyport (N. J.) Enterprise.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, Ill., is on our table. We are happy to make its acquaintance. It is an operative journal and edited by practical printers and of benefit to every journalist.—*Farm and Fireside, N. C.*

THE INLAND PRINTER for December is received from its publishers at Chicago. It is a neat journal of the craft, conducted by workmen, and in its matter and appearance is a credit to all connected with it.—*Mercury, New Bedford, Mass.*

WE have received the December number of THE INLAND PRINTER, published at Chicago, in the interest of the profession. It is filled with interesting matter — is gotten up in a workmanlike manner and presents an appearance as bright and neat as a new pin. May it live long.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

WE have received Vol. 1, No. 3, of THE INLAND PRINTER, a monthly journal, published by The Inland Printer Company. It is very neatly printed, on good paper, and the price is only $1 per year. It is a journal that every printer will find very interesting.—*Wheaton Valley (N. J.) Echo.*

THE INLAND PRINTER.—This new monthly is fulfilling all the grand promises made prior to its commencement. It is one of the best among our files, being ably edited and neatly printed. It is crammed with matter which everyone connected with printing may read with profit.—*Printer's Register, St. Louis.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, one of the finest typographical journals we have ever seen, came to us yesterday. It is conducted by workmen. The presswork, composing and editorial ability displayed in the number before us commends it to the craft, and it should receive a large list of subscribers from the fraternity.—*Elk Rapids (Mich.) Progress.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, a publication conducted by workmen, as it shows for itself, is before us. In addition to its fine typographical taste, good print, and other excellent points, it contains various advertisements interesting to the craft; and upon the last page we find a border which will soon be in use in our establishment.—*Houtzdale (Pa.) Observer.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, No. 3, a monthly periodical devoted, as its name implies, to the art preservative, and published in Chicago, has been received. It is a beautiful specimen of artistic typography, good presswork, and last, but not least, sound editorial ability, and, as are all journals of the class, a welcome visitor to this office.—*Deerfield (Mich.) Record.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, published at Chicago, has reached our sanctum. It is a twenty-four page journal, printed on extra heavy paper, and is the neatest thing of the kind that has reached this office for some time. It is specially interesting to printers, as it contains a vast amount of instructive matter which every printer should read. We wish it success.—*Clearfield (Pa.) Citizen.*

THE December number of THE INLAND PRINTER, published at Chicago, comes to hand. It is about the best printer's journal that we have ever had the pleasure of reading —*Coulterville Clipper.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, published at Chicago — the third number of which has just appeared — is a most excellent magazine of a practical character, and should be well sustained by the craft.—*Norristown (Pa.) Register.*

THE third number of THE INLAND PRINTER, published at Chicago, is before us, and from a hasty perusal we pronounce it one of the best magazines published, devoted to the advancement of the profession. It is beautifully printed and ably edited, every page containing the handiwork of the artists at the helm. As its name indicates, it is devoted to the best interests of the craft, and aims to uplift and instruct in the art, in which so many of us are deficient. Success.—*Naugatuck (Conn.) Review.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is the name of a monthly publication recently started at Chicago by an association of working printers. The PRINTER is an ably edited periodical of elevated tone, and gives promise of a useful and successful career, as a dignified, able exponent of the interests of the craft at large. As a specimen of the typographic art it is simply unexcelled. As a vigorous, consistent champion of Trades-Unionism, THE INLAND PRINTER cannot fail to subserve a noble purpose in this behalf. — *Curry County (Ore.) Recorder.*

WE have received the third number of THE INLAND PRINTER, an operative journal conducted by workmen. It is a model of typography and a high-toned trade journal worthy of the name. It is not an advertising sheet devoted to puffing the wares of its various advertising patrons, but its columns are devoted to live subjects of practical use to the working printer. We heartily commend THE INLAND PRINTER to the craft, and if it could be put into the hands of every reading printer it would be the means of doing a great deal of good.—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*

THE INLAND PRINTER for November has reached us, and is very much improved over its first issue, which was a very good number. In these days, when new trade journals are launched at the rate of one each month, it would appear almost impossible that patrons could be found to support them all. But we feel confident that a host of friends will rally to the help of the publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER, who are striving to make a journal to interest the whole craft, and one that will honor the trade, from a mechanical point of view. The number before us well sustains these two efforts, for every article is one of interest, and the same is finely printed. A worthy successor of *The Chicago Printer.—Woodcock's Printers and Lithographers' Gazette.*

THE INLAND PRINTER.—We are in receipt of No. 3, Vol. I, of THE INLAND PRINTER, which is a monthly quarto of twenty-four pages, published in Chicago, Ill., by The Inland Printer Company, with Mr. H H. Hill as Editor. Its objects and purposes are for the further development of the "art preservative," as well as to inform the general printer upon all matters of which it is necessary for him to be advised. As a work of typographic art, it is the *ne plus ultra* of perfection; as a printer's journal, it embodies extensive valuable information; as an advertising medium for printers' material, etc., it must excel; as a whole, it combines all appertaining to the printer.—*Sumter (S. C.) Advance.*

THE INLAND PRINTER.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar per annum in advance; for six months, Fifty Cents; single copies, Ten Cents.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the first of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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One inch, per insertion.....	$4 00	¼ page, per insertion.....	$12 00
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Discount on contracts for three months and upward.

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions THE INLAND PRINTER:

PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Pressroom Government Printing Office.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. H. Bowman, 2807 Madison street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.: G. P. Bartgis, 170 N. Calhoun street.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald.
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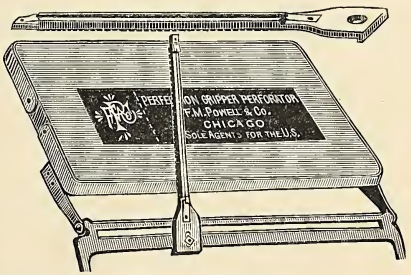
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PRICES { EIGHTH MEDIUM $3 50
QUARTO " 4 50
HALF " 5 00

When ordering, state size and style of press upon which it is to be used.

DIRECTIONS.

Attach the perforator to the gripper bar of press, same as a gripper; place the slug in form so that it will strike on back of perforator when the impression is being taken.

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SONG SINKS INTO SILENCE, THE STORY IS TOLD, THE WINDOWS DARKENED, THE HEARTH-STONE IS COLD, DARKER AND DARKER THE BLACK SHADOWS FALL SLEEP AND OBLIVION REIGN OVER ALL 567

32A NONPAREIL TELESCOPIC GOTHIC ITALIC, NO. 3. $1.20.

SOLEMNLY, MOURNFULLY, DEALING ITS DOLE, THE CURFEW BELL IS BEGINNING TO TOLL, COVER THE EMBERS, PUT OUT THE LIGHT TOIL COMES WITH THE MORNING, AND REST WITH THE NIGHT 234

32A NONPAREIL TELESCOPIC GOTHIC ITALIC, NO. 4. $1.50.

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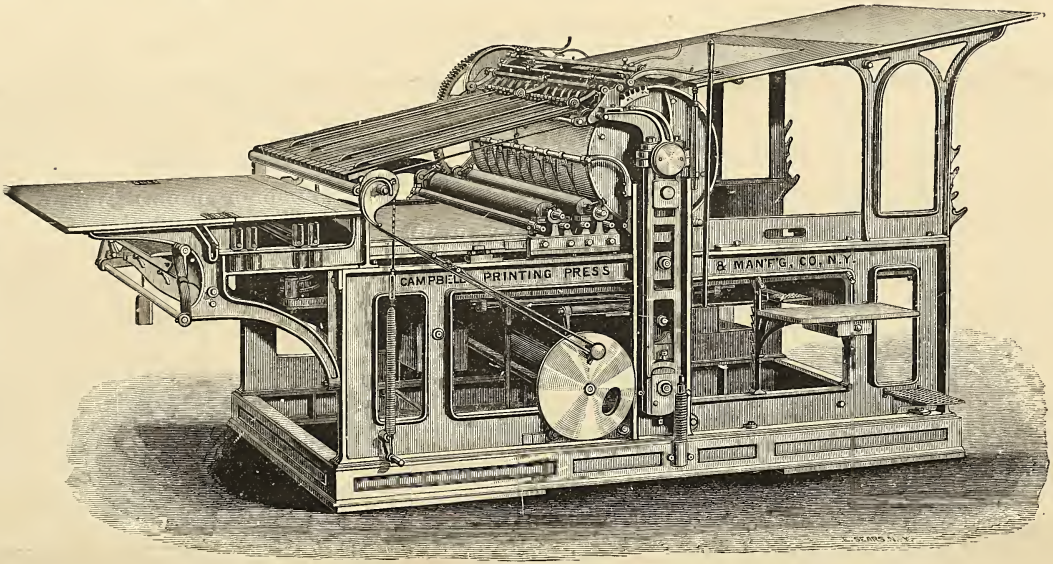
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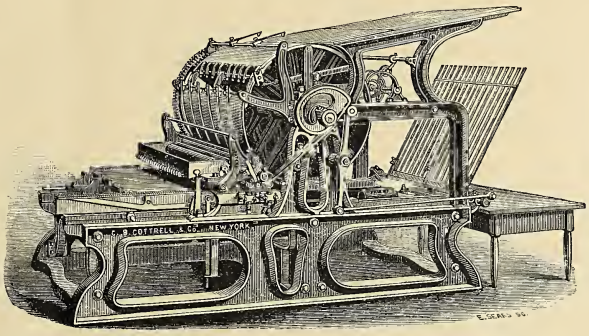
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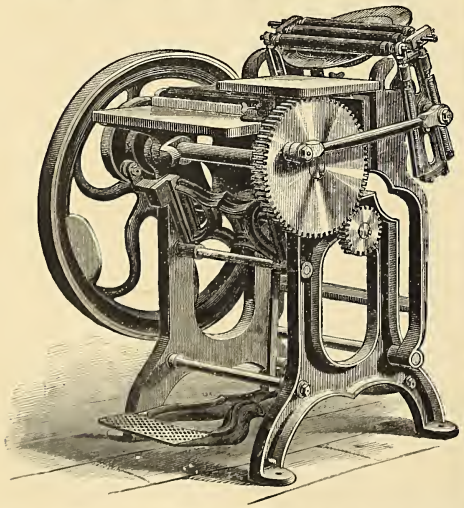
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VOLUME I. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1884. NUMBER 5.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

THOUGH printing and typography are now usually considered synonymous terms, and though the former may be said to embrace the latter, the history of the former covers a period of some thousands of years, and the latter is of comparatively modern invention. Printing embraces all those processes in which reference is had to any impressions made on one substance by another. In this sense the imprint of the foot of Adam on the soil of the Garden of Eden was an impression that might with propriety be classed under the head of printing, though Adam did not invent the foot and may not have noticed the impression. Indeed, it is said of one of the claimants for the honor of the invention of types that the idea was suggested by seeing the track of an animal in the mud.

There are many suggestions in the history of the art that might have led to the development of typography which existed thousands of years before anything of value was discovered. Long before the Christian era devices were in use for making impressions of regular form, and for the purpose of preserving thought. It must not be supposed that prior to the invention of movable types that all records were made by the pen, the brush or the chisel. In Egypt, especially, have been found numerous specimens of printing, the impressions being made by engraved blocks on bricks or cylinders while in a plastic state, instead of on paper. The whole representation, whatever it may have been, whether hieroglyphic or picture, was made on a block of wood in a reversed form, in the same manner as it is now done by the wood engraver, and applied to the bricks or cylinders by the pressure of the hand. The ancient Greeks and Romans also made similar reversed cuts and used them for similar purposes; but as to how much the art of printing, as such, in one of these countries related to or was learned from the other, is only speculation. The Chinese also had some idea of the processes of stamping, and probably used a pigment or ink for the purpose of making the impressions more legible before any other people.



JOHN GUTENBERG.

The common method of preparing the block, as used by the ancients, was to cover its face with some thin substance containing the engraving, and then cut from the block with a sharp instrument all parts of the surface not covered by the drawing. This left the picture in bas-relief, which, when applied to any plastic body, left its impress below the surface; or, if first covered with coloring matter and applied to a hard and level surface, it left its traces on the portions touched. Some specimens are found which indicate that the characters were sunk in the type block and thus a bas-relief was left in the plastic body, or a black background with uncolored letters made on the level surface.

When we remember that the Chinese alphabet consists of almost as many letters or characters as there are words in the language, and that almost every letter or character is a word, we need not go further in our search for a reason why these ingenious people have never made much progress in printing, and why the ancient methods of engraving have not down to this day developed into typography. A font would necessarily consist of thousands of characters, while in European and other western languages the words are divided into different parts or letters, the number being so few as to make the invention of the different characters for the different sounds easily suggested.

In Europe, before the invention of movable types was made, the methods of printing were similar to those employed in China and other eastern countries; but whether the art was learned from the Chinese or whether it was an original discovery is an unsettled question. Certainly sufficient time had elapsed, had it been considered very valuable, for it to make its way into all parts of the world. On the other hand, the art does not seem to have been particularly popular, and, as there was scarcely any communication between the Chinese and Europeans, it is not unlikely that printing from blocks with ink was an European invention.

The oldest specimens of printing from these rudely engraved blocks date about the year 1400, and the earliest with a certain date was printed in 1423. This one is a representation of St. Christopher, with the infant Saviour

clasped in his arms. Almost all the first prints were of a sacred character. Following the particular one named, we find a number of ancient prints which, while without date, bear certain marks, monograms, or allusions that approximately fix their dates.

In the different languages of Europe, at the time of which we write as of now, a few characters or letters represented the whole literature of the language, and, unlike the Chinese, the door was wide open for progress; and so we find that hardly a score of years had passed since the general adoption of the block printing until improvements on that system began to be made. The block method, however, continued in use for many years after movable types were invented. Indeed, we may say, it has continued in use in a limited degree to the present time.

The next step in the art was the engraving of single words on separate blocks, and some of the blocks that had been engraved were cut in proper shapes and sizes, preserving the logotypes for the purpose. This step toward perfection was very short, and the method was never generally adopted.

Just at this date appears in the history of printing the names of three men to whom the historian gives the credit of the invention of movable types. They are Gutenberg, Fust and Schöffer. There are claims for several others as first inventors, and some are very strong, notably those of Koster, of Holland, and Mentellin, of Strasburg. The latter makes his own claim on his own tombstone. His epitaph reads as follows: "I repose here, John Mentellin, who, by the grace of God, was the first to invent in Strasburg the characters of printing, by means of which a man may write more in a day than formerly in a year."

Of the three named, Gutenberg was, without doubt, the originator of the movable type; Fust, the proprietor of the enterprise, and Schöffer, an employé who suggested the mold or matrix for casting the separate types.

To Gutenberg and Schöffer, then, is attributed the credit of originating the system of movable types, which, while there have been many improvements in presses and other devices, the original idea as conceived and brought into use by these two men has remained to the present day.

Fust, while laying claim to the discovery or invention, cannot be credited with more than a monetary interest in it. He was the banker or proprietor of the enterprise of which Gutenberg and Schöffer were the workmen.

John Gutenberg was a native of Mainz. The precise date of his birth is not certain, but it is presumed to be about 1400. Of his early life comparatively little is known, but in 1434 we know he was living in Strasburg. In the age of which we write, science, literature and the arts were almost wholly secrets, and they were confided to a select few. Gutenberg seems to have been a possessor of the then secrets of typography, and we read of several unsuccessful attempts at the practice of his arts. Finally, he finds himself, in 1450, associated with Fust as above stated, with means and influence at his command to perfect and use his invention, which, doubtless, he had for years been studying. His partnership with Fust, however, seems not to have resulted in any particular advantage to himself, as their association soon came to an end by Fust bringing a suit against him, and possessing himself of all his presses and other devices. Fust retained in his employ Peter Schöffer, who made some improvements in the apparatus. Gutenberg then obtained pecuniary assistance from other parties, and prosecuted his work. The works produced by him were almost altogether of a religious character, as were those of almost all the early printers. In 1455, by authority of the church, he printed a work called "The Letters of Indulgence," and five years later the "Catholicon," and parts of the bible. At this time Gutenberg was at least sixty years of age; and though he had accomplished but little for the number of years spent in the work, as compared with what is done in this age, he had given to the world the basis of a system of recording its events and preserving its literature that but for its invention and discovery the world at this time would scarcely have advanced in this particular beyond what we find it when he came upon the scene. In 1465 high honors were conferred upon him by the government of his country in recognition of his valuable services to science. He died February 14, 1468.

The portrait of John Gutenberg herewith given is taken from an old print in the National Library in Paris, and is supposed to be the best likeness of the inventor of printing now in existence.

THREE YEARS IN INDIA.

BY EDWARD KELLY.

IN writing this article, it is my intention to give a short account of what I saw and learned during a three years' sojourn among the printers of the East. Why I went to that country is of little importance; suffice it to state it is not an advisable place for an American printer to venture an existence in, as he would find it a difficult task to earn a living at typesetting (prices considered). I do not mean to affirm that there are no successful foreign printers there, but the few who are there have attained high-salaried positions by dint of superhuman efforts, or have been pitchforked into government offices through influence. The work of an European superintendent consists of proofreading, estimating, and giving orders to his subordinates, who repeat the process, one to the other, until the native foreman receives the questionable translation of the "Burrah Sahib's" instructions.

The population of India greatly exceeds three hundred millions, and the printing necessary to keep such a vast number of persons enlightened and delighted is more easily imagined than described, as every province has a distinct language; therefore I will not attempt to give details of the number and characters of the languages in which printing is produced, but confine my remarks to English-printed publications only, and those employed in connection therewith.

Daily newspapers number about thirty, the most influential of which are the *Pioneer*, Allahabad, circulation, 4,000; the *Englishman*, Calcutta, 3,500; *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, 3,000; *Bombay Times*, 3,000, and the *Madras Mail*, 3,000. The price charged for a daily paper is twelve cents. Leaders are set up in small pica, and bourgeois is the smallest type used. The implements in use

in the composing department are similar to those found in nearly all offices in America, the only exception being the composing-stick, which may well be termed a "stick," as it is a rudely constructed piece of wood made purposely for newswork, and is a fixture at news-column measure.

Gratuitous advertising sheets are numerous, equaling in number and circulation that of the daily newspaper. Jobbing offices are fairly represented. Many of them, bearing such names as "Caxton," "Franklin," "Gutenberg," etc., are owned and conducted by natives, who run opposition to the European printer, and compel him at times, in order to secure the work, to lower his estimate to an unprofitable figure. The class of work produced is as varied as the colors of a kaleidoscope, the finest being done by D. M. Traill, Calcutta, and the *Byculla Press*, Bombay.

Manual labor is used in preference to steam-power for presswork, as English coal is at a premium, and a coolie, capable of keeping the press in motion, can be engaged at three dollars per month. The idea of turning out a daily paper by the above means may seem strange to those who have seen the perfecting presses at full speed, but the natives are never behind time, as the morning papers in India are worked off the evening previous to date of issue, and subscribers may be heard inquiring for "tomorrow's edition." In cases of important telegraphic or other news, a small extra is printed and enclosed in the paper to be distributed to local subscribers on the following morning. The Wharfdale press seems to be the favorite, on account of its being simple in construction and easily manipulated. When the press is ready for starting, the coolie takes his place at the wheel; the feeder, on a box convenient to the cylinder and the flier, squats crosslegged on top of the board; the pressman gives the word of command, and off she starts at the rate of six hundred per hour, bar accidents; but it is not an uncommon occurrence to find the press at a standstill on account of the coolie having fallen asleep over the handle of the wheel. In such a case the others follow suit, and remain in a state of somnolence until awakened by the voice or club of the foreman.

The compositors of that country are a motley crowd, consisting of Hindoos (every caste, including the Brahmin), Mahometans, Goanese, Parsees, native Christians, native Jews, and Eurasians. The majority of these, although employed on English work, cannot speak a dozen words of that language, yet many of them profess to be job compositors, and, with a few words of instruction in their own language, will turn out a creditable piece of workmanship, especially if it be tabular matter. They are temperate, very obedient, and patient—seldom, if ever, complaining of scarcity of material, and will make use of many ingenious devices to finish a "take," even going so far as to substitute a picture frame for a chase in an emergency. Persian, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and all the native languages are within the scope of the job compositor. The news hands are fast, but dirty and careless workmen; they divide the business into three branches, namely, typesetting, imposing and distributing,—the distributor never aspires above that position. Many of the compositors are taught the business while serving a term in jail. The working hours are seven per day, and the wages paid to journeymen range from three to eight dollars per month; foremen are paid a few dollars more. An exceptionally high-paid native foreman is on the staff of the *Englishman*, Calcutta,—he receives $150 per month. The East Indian compositor, like his white brother, has a penchant for holidays (provided the rupees are not deducted), and, on an average, he secures one in twelve. If native or Christian holidays are not on the calendar, he resorts to the most palpable falsehood in order to obtain a cessation from labor. His favorite excuse is the demise of one or other of his parents, and a stranger would imagine he had fifty fathers and mothers, to judge by the number of times he makes application to attend their funeral ceremonies.

In Burmah, Siam, Ceylon, Japan and China, English papers are produced unaided by foreign practical printers.

British firms monopolize the trade in printing materials, and nominate India as the happy hunting-ground for the disposal of ancient presses, fossilized paper, refuse ink and "rotund-bottomed" type.

A WARNING.

A TIMELY warning has been addressed to the working typefounders of Berlin by the chief of police of that city, and has been posted in every typefoundry:

"The operatives are reminded that a thorough washing of the hands and face with soap prior to any meal is one of the most effective methods of preventing the absorption into the human system of the lead dust floating in the air of typefoundries. The mouth should also be well rinsed each time. Eating and drinking while in the workroom are to be avoided. Operatives should brush their clothes well when leaving work, and should frequently take baths."

The soundness of this advice is so manifest, that we supplement it with an urgent recommendation to those who may be employed in large composing-rooms. Cleanliness is a desirable virtue everywhere, but among the poisonous leaden material of a printing-office it is an essential requisite to good health. Use soap, boys, and lots of it.

WE must acknowledge the receipt of "A Temple of Art," from Messrs. Matthews, Northrup & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., by saying that it is one of the finest samples that we have ever looked upon. The paper, the ink, the typography, the engraving and the presswork are all simply perfection.

WE are in receipt of numerous applications for back numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER. We are sorry to say that the November numbers are all gone. We have yet on hand a few of the October, December and January issue. Until further notice, subscriptions may commence with December or January.

WE send the February No. of THE INLAND PRINTER to a number of persons whose names have been suggested to us as such as would probably subscribe. We wish all such would understand that only a few sample copies are sent out, and the names are not placed on the books for future issues. We shall, of course, be pleased to place all these names on our subscription list on receipt of price.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

AN OPERATIVE JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY WORKMEN.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar per annum in advance; for six months, Fifty Cents; single copies, Ten Cents.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the first of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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Outside Page and Opposite Editorial.

⅛ page, per insertion	$10 00	½ page, per insertion	$25 00
¼ " " "	15 00	1 " " "	40 00

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The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Pressroom Government Printing Office.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. H. Bowman, 2807 Madison street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.: G. P. Bartgis, 170 N. Calhoun street.
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DETROIT, MICH.: Robert Oakman.
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MONTREAL, QUE.: J. E. Tardif.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canadas.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1884.

ABOUT OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE intend that our advertisements shall be beneficial to both advertiser and reader. We could not publish this paper at the small sum of one dollar per year with no other revenue than the subscription price. Without this income and with just the same amount of reading matter our subscribers would have to pay just about double. In this way we lighten the expense to our readers by one half. Again, we propose to keep our advertising columns clean and select. They will not contain an article that we cannot heartily recommend, and thus our readers have continually before them a list of articles that they may be assured are exactly what they are represented to be, and thus we furnish our readers a directory of firms and goods that can be relied on.

On the other hand, we propose to our advertising patrons to place in the hands of our subscribers a readable journal, a paper that will not simply be received and tolerated as a matter of courtesy, but that will be anxiously looked for, and read and preserved. By this means we propose to make THE INLAND PRINTER a valuable medium through which manufacturers and tradesmen in this particular line can bring their wares before an educated and appreciative class of customers.

DON'T KEEP TOO MUCH STOCK.

A GOOD many printers, like other business men, keep on hand more stock than their trade will warrant. We know a couple of merchants in a little town who do about an equal amount of business, but one with half the capital of the other. The one buys very carefully, and only the kind and amount of goods that he knows will sell. The other, with a capital twice as great, buys recklessly of everything that strikes his fancy, scarcely stopping to think whether there is a demand for the goods or not. As a consequence, the one keeps a clean stock with but little that is old and out of date, while the shelves and drawers of the other are packed with goods on which he has paid taxes for years, which he is ashamed to show, and which are constantly depreciating in value as time goes by.

A few hundred dollars, lying idle in useless type and other materials, will eat itself up in taxes and interest in a few years. Perhaps you say your property is all paid for and you are not paying interest. It amounts to the same. You might as well be getting interest on the useless capital.

There are other disadvantages in having a surplus of stock. It requires more room on which you pay rent, or might get rent. It requires more care to keep it in decent shape. As with the merchant who has on hand old and shelf-worn goods, instead of making some effort to display them he is engaged in trying to conceal them, so with the printing-office, these old odds-and-ends, rather than add to the appearance of the establishment, detract from it.

Do not buy everything that somebody else may have in use without considering whether you need it or not; and if you find you have more of any kind of material on hand than you can use to good advantage, get rid of it. A good many merchants, when they find they are overstocked with any kind of goods, have a practice of selling off such things at cost, or even a little less than cost. There are always those who are ready to buy anything if it is cheap. This article is not written for their benefit. They would not take the advice if it were. So you may as well let them have your superfluous stock. They serve a class of customers that old styles of type and antiquated devices and processes will satisfy.

SOME MATHEMATICS.

HERE is a problem for some of the boys who are hoping sometime to have an office all their own. Remember this is not an insinuation that some of you squander your money, or that you have not a perfect right to do what you please with the money you earn. All that is conceded, and more too. It is conceded that in this free country a man has a right to make a fool of himself if he wishes to. But here is the question: If a man who every day drinks three glasses of whisky, or beer, and smokes three cigars, each drink and each cigar costing five cents, should abstain from the use of both, and place the money saved thereby at eight per cent compound interest, how long would it take him to realize out of this economy, saying nothing about the other money and time lost in consequence of an occasional spree, enough to buy a nice little office worth two thousand dollars? We would just say right here, without making a careful calculation, that whoever will send us the

correct answer to the above and one percent of the saving on one year will receive THE INLAND PRINTER for the same length of time free.

We are just now reminded of a story that we once heard, which, if you have no disposition to work out the problem, may interest you. A dissolute nephew went one day to his wealthy uncle to ask for a position in his counting-house. The old gentleman inquired if the nephew was given to drink, and he owned up that such was the fact. "Quit it," said the old man, "and come and see me a year hence." The young man saw his folly, abandoned his cups, and a year from that day again approached his uncle on the same subject. "Do you smoke?" inquired the uncle. The young gentleman had to acknowledge that, though he had given up wine, he yet indulged in the weed. "Quit it," said the uncle, "and come and see me a year hence." He did quit it. Afterward he related this experience to a friend, and added that he never went back again. "Why not?" inquired the friend. "Because," said he, "I knew well enough that his answer would be, 'You have certainly saved enough money now to go into business for yourself,' which was true."

FOR THE BOYS.

THE boys in a printing-office are, as a general thing considered a necessary evil. Their necessity is acknowledged, but their existence and their use are regretted. This feeling, too often expressed, has its influence on the boys, and many of them share in the opinion that they are of little consequence.

But we have a word to say in defense of, and some advice to give to, the boys. They are to be the men after a while; and some of them will be the skilled workmen, the foremen and the proprietors, when those whose heads are now blossoming and whose forms are beginning to stoop shall have passed away. Some of them will doubtless be the successors of the tramps and botches, and possibly the bummers, who disgrace not only the printing fraternity, but all other kinds of business.

It is doubtless true that there is but little prospective advantage to a master to encourage him to take much pains in teaching his apprentice, as the hopes of realizing anything out of his developed skill are, under our present lack of a system of indenture, very small. Possibly, if proprietors were reasonably assured that the pains that should be bestowed on the education of the boys would yield them some return, their opinions of and their actions toward them would be materially modified.

But we set out mainly to give to these young men some homely advice; and to the boy who may chance to read this we would say that we know that boys, while learning a trade, feel that they are poorly paid for the amount of work they do, not taking into account that they are simply learning, and that the time of their master devoted to their instruction is much more valuable than their own, and should be counted as compensation for their services. You no doubt feel, too, that there is but little chance of your rising in your present position. You think that among such a large number of employés you are not noticed, and that should you exert yourself beyond what you are absolutely required to do, you will get no credit for it.

In this you are very much mistaken. A careful business man has his eye on every employé. Let one neglect some of his duties for a few days, and when he has been called into the office and paid off, and informed that his services are no longer required, he will realize that somebody has been noticing him. On the other hand, employers are looking out for good boys; not for the ones that circumstances force to be good, or passive good boys, but such as show themselves prompt, truthful, industrious, energetic, reliable, and fully alive to the interests of their employers. Out of such as these business men make their money, and it is absolutely necessary that they should find them out.

A boy was once employed in an establishment for no other purpose than to run errands. There was not a great deal in his immediate line to do, and had he been like some boys he would have shirked any other work, with the excuse that it was "none of his business." But he made it his business. Though he was but a small figure, he was not a cipher; and if you have studied arithmetic you have learned that even a little figure used as a factor in any problem is looked after by him who would solve it as sharply as the big ones. So this boy was working out for himself a result that he did not suspect. One day, when he had been with the firm two years, he went to the proprietor with his first request for a favor. He wished a vacation of a week.

"Well, my little man," said the proprietor, "this is a busy season for us, and I don't see how we can spare you very well." The boy looked, as he felt, surprised, and said: "Why, I could get somebody else to take my place, for a short time." "Oh, yes," said the proprietor, "as a simple errand boy I could easily fill your place, but I have for some time intended to give you a place in this establishment that is not so easily supplied; but, as you wish this vacation, I will not make the change until you return, and then you will take the other position, with double your present wages." Then it dawned upon the boy that he had been watched. That evening when he went home he said to his mother, "Mother, I had no idea that they watched boys so closely in our office." His mother said, "Why, son, I hope you have not been doing anything wrong." The young man then related his day's experience, and there were two happy persons there, for his wages constituted a large part of their support. It is not necessary to follow this boy's story further. The same principles that animated him while an errand boy will doubtless follow him through life; and what made him a competent errand boy will make him a good clerk and a successful business man.

Then our advice to you is, pitch right in and do the best you can. Do with the work intrusted to you what you would do with it were it your own. Be neat in person and in work. Be polite to your companions and employers. Keep yourself busy and then you will have no time to get into bad company, bad places, and consequently into bad habits. The opportunities presented to you are

much more favorable than those presented to men, for you have not yet betrayed your trust, while very many men have; and while they are looked on with suspicion, you are merely on trial. You are now laying the foundation for your future lives. It is nonsense to think of building a good house on a poor foundation, and it is just as foolish to expect to build a good life on a poor character. It can't be done. If it takes ten years or half a lifetime to establish a character, it were better than to attempt by deception to make a few present gains and a final failure.

STANDARD TIME.

IN all large printing-offices, and other establishments where many of the employés work by the month, week or day, a certain number of hours — usually ten — constitute a day's labor. The new system, while it has made but little confusion in its adoption, seems to be pretty generally misunderstood. Without noticing the many erroneous ideas that we have heard concerning it, it will be sufficient to explain in a few words what is standard time.

The scheme had been talked of in this country by scientific men for only a few years, and was so unanimously and suddenly adopted by the railroads of the country on Sunday, November 18, 1883, that but few outside of railroad circles had time to think about it. By the old system of making every important railroad center a standard of time, there were not less than eighty cities in the United States claiming to regulate the time for the adjacent country. By the new system the number of regions or time-belts has been reduced to four. These belts are the four meridians west of Greenwich, England, 75, 90, 105 and 120. Fifteen degrees of longitude are equal to an hour of time; so it will be seen that the meridians named are just an hour apart. Each meridian is chosen to represent the territory adjoining it, though not in all cases, the amount of territory represented by exactly 7½ degrees on each side. The 75th degree, which passes through or very near Philadelphia, regulates all the territory east, except the extreme northeastern part of Maine, and extends to an irregular line made by the western boundaries of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The 90th meridian, passing very near St. Louis and through New Orleans, and which is used for central time, embraces the largest part of the United States, and controls the time of all territory west of the above irregular line to an almost straight line extending through the western part of Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas. The Mountain time-belt is regulated by the 105th meridian, which passes near Denver. This belt embraces about one-half as great an area as the Central belt, and extends from the nearly straight line above named to another nearly straight line extending through the west side of Montana, Utah and Arizona. The Pacific belt includes all that part of the United States west of the Mountain belt, is called the Pacific belt, and is controlled by the 120th meridian.

If a printer concludes to go tramping, and starts from Philadelphia or any place within the eastern belt, and has his watch set right, on arriving within the Central belt he will find it just an hour too fast, and as he continues his peregrinations toward San Francisco, if he wishes to have correct time he must turn the hour-hand back one hour for each belt traversed.

In all places located on the meridians, true sun-time and railway-time agree, but in all other places such change has been made in chronometers as is indicated by the distance from the controlling meridian. New Orleans makes no change. In Chicago, clocks and watches are turned back nine minutes, and we go to work that much later than before November 18, while the people of Cincinnati find themselves getting up in the morning about thirty minutes later than formerly, and of Omaha about thirty minutes earlier. The system gives remarkably good satisfaction, and has been adopted with a unanimity that was scarcely expected.

WHERE SHALL I GO NEXT?

WHOEVER it was that said "a rolling stone gathers no moss" must have had in mind the printing fraternity. But if he tried to impress the saying on their minds, it was unheeded, for printers are the most restless workmen that we have been introduced to yet. There are reasons why this is so, but there are many good reasons why it should not be so. The carpenter and the shoemaker and the blacksmith each owns his "kit" of tools, and they are to him an anchor that holds him to the place where he sets up; they seldom move. A tailor's kit consists of a tape-measure, a few needles, a pair of shears and a goose. He can move with little trouble, and tailors are notorious travelers. A printer's outfit consists only of a couple of deft hands, and when he is out of a job he puts them in his pockets and walks off. He has no anchor to moor him to any particular harbor, and so he drifts with the tide from place to place. Of course he gets to see the world. A certain amount of mobility is desirable in humanity. There is another proverb of more modern coinage diametrically opposed to the one above quoted, that "a setting hen gathers no feathers," and no doubt it has its proper application. It would not be good for the human race if everybody wanted to stay in the same place. There would be too many people there. But aside from a commendable amount of restlessness, it would be an advantage to the fraternity in general, as well as to individuals, if the first-named proverb were learned by heart and the precept practiced. Stay in one place, even if work is dull there; and especially if you are in the country, stay where you are. The longer you remain in one place the better you become known, and the more likely (if you are favorably known) you are to get employment. In a new place you will meet with doubt and suspicion from employers, which, if your reputation at home is good, you would not encounter there. Especially is this true of a large city; and so, if you have learned your trade in a village or town, stay there, where you are known and where you will eventually take a higher position than you would in a city, unless you have influential friends or considerable money to give you a start. When one has got into the habit of tramping, it is hard to break himself of it. It brings practices and associates that one would be ashamed of at home, and these in their turn produce in the mind other

habits and desires not easily thrown aside. The practice of tramping is far from being economical. Upon going to a new place, time and money must necessarily be spent in travel and in finding a new situation, and many other expenses will be found higher to the new-comer than to the one who has become permanently settled. So we say, for reasons moral, social and financial, settle down and stay where you are.

THE SECRET OF LUCK.

A GREAT many people rely on signs to assist them in business. Seeing the moon over the right shoulder, putting on the left stocking or the right glove first, finding a horseshoe, and a hundred others, are firmly believed by as many different individuals as omens of good, and the reverse as signs of evil. In every trade and profession will be found those who are possessed of these impressions, superstitions, or whatever they may be called. They rely on them to bring success in business, and seem as happy over the appearance of a lucky sign as though already in possession of the prospective and promised gain. It seems queer that anyone who has ever made any observation at all should not have discovered that effort is more closely connected with success than signs. An omen may inspire a superstitious person to greater effort, and thereby lead to greater results; but after all it is the good strong blows that do the work, and not the man in the moon or the mysterious influence proceeding from a worn-out and cast-off horseshoe.

The best signs of good luck are in the man himself (not in the man in the moon), and consist in untiring energy, industry, close attention to business, sobriety, economy, and all these exercised and backed by common sense. These are the lucky signs that made fortunes for Vanderbilt and Stewart. These are the signs that made Webster the greatest orator and statesman that this country has ever produced. These signs have made from poor boys our greatest writers, lawyers, physicians and preachers. Comparatively few of our greatest men had more than the virtues above enumerated to begin life with.

Side by side at adjoining cases in a large printing-house in Philadelphia, a few years ago, stood two young men. They were both on the same kind of work, and both received the same wages. After a while a foreman was needed, and one of them was selected for the position. A year later he was manager for the whole establishment, and two years later, one of the members of the firm wishing to retire on account of ill health, the young man, whose services could not now be dispensed with under any circumstances, was made a member of the firm. It looked a good deal like luck, didn't it, to see one of these men a member of the firm and the other one yet at the case? But luck had nothing to do with it. While the one was fully alive to the business and interests of the house, and anxious to perfect himself in all the details of the trade, the other was careless of everything but personal and present needs. It was only natural that the more available of the two should be selected, and once on the road it was comparatively easy traveling.

Look around in the office where you are working. You will see a fellow who, whenever there is any fun going on, is in for having a time of it for a day or two. If there is any extra work or any unpleasant task to do, he is ready to swear that as there is no pay in it he is not the fellow for it. You can just tell what that fellow's luck is to be better than all the signs in the firmament. His luck will be just to occupy the same position, if not a poorer one, as long as he lives. He will always go about cursing his luck and envying everybody's else. If you want to have good luck, make it yourself.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

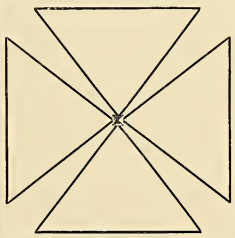
IT has been suggested to us that we devote a portion of this Journal to the discussion of matters interesting to apprentices, and we think so well of the suggestion that we have decided to give, from time to time, information on such branches of the typographical art, as we consider will be of value and interest to apprentices and young persons connected with the printing profession. We do not propose to give a complete course of instruction in the routine of a printing-office, but to place before our younger brethren ideas as to the execution of the more difficult portions of a printer's work, such as good learners are anxious to perform, but often find great difficulty in so doing.

With this object in view, we herewith present a few remarks on a branch of the art that enters largely into the every-day experience of a job printer, viz:

RULEWORK.

So much work that used formerly to be done by the engraver or lithographer is now executed by the letterpress printer, that all who wish to make themselves proficient in the profession they have chosen should pay particular attention to this branch of it. With the various plain and ornamental-faced rules now furnished by typefounders, some very creditable specimens of work, almost rivaling the wood engraver in the matter of design and execution, can be produced; and it is within the power of all, who are willing to devote a little time and exercise patience, to produce some very artistic specimens of workmanship.

But as everything must have a beginning, the young printer must be content to do plain rulework well before he attempts to do anything very elaborate. In the two specimens that accompany these remarks (which may serve as copies for imitation), care and accuracy in cutting and trimming the rule, together with good justification, are the main qualities necessary to the production of good effect.



Our first illustration is the outline of a Maltese cross, which may serve as a corner-card for a letterhead, notehead or billhead, and may be enlarged or reduced to suit the requirements of the job for which it is used. The four rules forming the outside of each section are of one length, and the eight forming the radii are of one length. The ends of the rules must be mitered at such an angle that when placed in proper position no join is discernible, but the whole section should

appear as if made with a single rule. Where a rule-planer, with a guide adjustable to any angle, is in use in the office, this is a simple operation; but if the rule has to be trimmed with a file, the process is more difficult, and maybe two or three rules will be destroyed before the correct angle is obtained. Your rules being prepared, you proceed to place them in position. The length and breadth of the cross being the same, the outer rules of each section should first be placed in position on the galley, small pieces of lead being placed at both ends of each rule to form a perfect square. The other rules may then be placed in position, and the intervening space between each section filled in with leads and quads or spaces. The interior of each section may be filled in with matter suitable to the trade or profession of the person for whom the work is executed; and if set in neat type, the whole will present an attractive appearance and be a pleasant relief to the general plainness of such work as letterheads, etc. Careful filling in of each section and intervening space is absolutely necessary to preserve the form and regular outline of the cross.

The cross may be made without the small ornament in the center, in which cases the rules would need very careful trimming at the meeting point to make a good job.



Our second illustration—a cigar-box—is a more difficult piece of work than the one just described, on account of the various faces and sizes of the rules used in its construction. When you intend to do a job similar to this, it is well to make an outline drawing the size you wish your work to be, and cut your rules to the length indicated on your drawing, selecting the faces necessary to give the correct idea of light and shade which the object represented should present to the observer. The direction of the lines, and the angles at which the ends of the rules should be mitered, also need careful attention. As a creditable piece of rulework, the cigar-box might be copied by apprentices, if only for practice; the time spent on it would not be lost, even if the work could not be used in any job, for practice in these matters is of infinitely more value than all the theory in the world, and most apprentices have some leisure time which they could advantageously occupy in doing work of this character.

A good plan to adopt in this kind of work is to make your drawing on tracing-paper, so that the lines will show through. Place your drawing on the galley face down, and let your rules cover the lines on your drawing, filling in the spaces as you go along with lettering or ornaments according as the requirements of the job, or your fancy, may dictate. You will thus get a correct copy of your drawing; and if the drawing is good and the joints of the rulework neatly made, a job worth the time and trouble expended on it will be the result.

In a future article we shall make some remarks upon and give a few illustrations of curvilinear rulework.

NEWSPAPER PRESSROOMS IN CHICAGO.

BY J. W. LANGSTON.

WE receive the freshly printed newspaper in the morning and evening, scarcely giving a thought as to the manner in which it was printed. Even among printers there are but few who have looked upon the present style of newspaper press while in motion. When the great fire of Chicago, in '71, laid waste such vast territory, none of the newspaper offices escaped or the presses in them. Since then the method of printing newspapers in this city has undergone a very decided change, and the leading metropolitan dailies, with one exception, instead of being printed upon four, six, eight and ten cylinder presses, as they were, are printed upon the web press. Immediately after the fire, Mr. W. F. Storey, of the *Times*, contracted with the Bullock Company to have a web press placed in his pressroom, and to the *Times* is given the credit of using the first web press ever brought into this city. Newspaper proprietors were not slow to recognize its merits, and that the new style has met with favor is evidenced by the fact that no less than nineteen of various makes are in use here. If one will deprive himself of a few hours' sleep and step into one of the daily newspaper pressrooms about 4 o'clock in the morning, he will be well repaid for the deprivation by the interesting sight which will greet him. To see a web press in motion is a spectacle worth witnessing. No hands are required to feed the sheets into the press, but instead it is supplied from a revolving roll or web of paper, and it is from this principle that the "web" press derives its name. You watch the paper entering at one end of the press and pass around one cylinder receiving upon one side the impression of one set of stereotype plates; then it passes to the second cylinder where it receives the second or final impression; then the knife cuts it off leaving a scalloped edge upon it; it next passes to the folder, which folds it neatly and evenly, ready for the reader. What a decided improvement over the old plan, where the heavy forms of type are placed in the "turtles," and with block and tackle are elevated to the large cylinder, clamped upon it and one side of the paper worked off; the forms removed and the second forms placed in position and printed, the sheets finally being taken to the folder and fed through the third time.

Under the new regime several sets of plates may be cast and as many presses as there are sets of plates can be set in motion. The old way, the press can be started from ten to fifteen minutes sooner, the difference in time being taken up by the stereotyper; still, when the plates are ready, it rapidly makes up the time and is soon away in advance.

Among other objects of interest, the stereotyping-room is worthy of attention. When the forms of single pages are sent to this department, each one is taken and the bottom of the form is carefully brushed and rubbed, to divest it of

any particles of type or dirt adhering to it. It is then laid upon an iron table, where it is brushed and thoroughly planed down. It is now ready for the "papier mache," which is made by taking eight or ten sheets of tissue paper, spreading a layer of paste upon each, then laying one upon another on the form. It is necessary that this operation be gone through with at the time the impression is required, for the reason that the sheets must be quite moist and pliable. Another plan is to paste the sheets together, and then lay them in a shallow pan of water; this mode is adopted that no time may be lost when the stereotyping is being hurried through. In the former instance, two persons usually place the sheets upon the form, in order to assure their being properly laid on. Stiff brushes are then taken and the paper is beaten with them for a couple of minutes or until the type has thoroughly imbedded itself in the paper. This is an operation which calls for thoroughness, for if the paper is not properly beaten it will present light and broken patches when the plates are cast from it. The form is next slid off the table into a hot press, resembling somewhat the old-fashioned Washington hand press. The impression platen is made hollow, and into this space steam is injected. When the form is placed in position, the platen is brought down upon it and then subjected to a heavy pressure, which holds the dampened paper immovable and drying it rapidly and perfectly at the same time. The form is then withdrawn, the sheet of "papier mache" removed, the latter having the sharp indentations of the type in it. The "papier mache" is then placed in a matrix, having precisely the same curve as the plate or form cylinder of the press, and into this mold the molten metal is poured. Just as soon as the plate is hard enough, and while it still too hot to be handled without gloves, it is taken from the mold and placed in a circular planing machine which shaves off a thin layer of the plate on the under side, giving it an even surface. The plate is then beveled on the edges to allow it to be clamped on the cylinder. This last operation gone through with, the plate is now ready for press. All the pages, with the exception of those containing the latest news, are closed up and sent to the stereotyper at an early hour, and when the pressman arrives at about two o'clock these plates are ready for him. These are clamped on the cylinder, the press is oiled up, the rollers inked, and the web of paper placed in position, that all may be in readiness for the final plate. When the last plate arrives it is so hot that it has to be immersed in a tank of water to cool it; this occupies but a few seconds, when it is taken out still retaining enough heat to dry the water left upon it. In a twinkling this last plate is affixed to the cylinder, the precautionary signal "look out" is given and the press is started; slowly at first it is made to revolve, that it may be seen everything is working properly, then full speed is applied and the press fairly flies along. It is necessary to keep strict watch, as the tension on the paper causes it to break at weak spots, which occasionally occur in it, and the press requires instant stoppage. Much of this annoyance is overcome at the wetting machine if a break occurs while the paper, in being dampened with the spray, is passing from one reel to another. The defective part is then torn out and the sheet united again, the ends being pasted together. The press, running at such rapid speed, quickly heats, necessitating an oiling of some of the journals every few minutes. The pressman usually has one or two assistants, and their time is well occupied in taking away the folded papers, watching the roll, oiling up, etc. The webs of paper used in the Chicago offices vary in width from thirty-five to sixty-eight and one-half inches, and average about 400 pounds to the web, yet some are used that will weigh over 800 pounds. The web presses travel at different rates of speed, some turning out as many as 12,000 and 13,000 single papers per hour. Greater speed than this can be attained for short periods, but owing to stoppages, the presses will not average more than this number.

The *Times* pressroom is one of the finest in the city, being commodious, well arranged, and lighted with electricity. Six presses of the Bullock make are used in this office.

The *Tribune* contains two Hoes, one Bullock and one Kahler press, the latter manufactured by the foreman of the pressroom. This press makes such rapid time that one folder will not keep pace with the speed of the press, and the inventor has added a device whereby, through a skillfully arranged switch, every other sheet is sent to a second folder.

The *Evening Journal* is printed upon the old-style six-cylinder Hoe press. Notwithstanding the disastrous fire which visited that office two months ago, the press passed safely through, only the blankets and tapes being burned off. It was, however, pretty well flooded with water and was choked up with bricks, mortar, and other débris, which fell upon it. It is a matter worthy of record that not an issue was missed by the *Journal*. The fire occurred Saturday evening at eight o'clock, and through the untiring efforts of the *Journal* attachés, the newsboys were furnished with papers at the usual hour on Monday, and they were printed upon the press that passed through the fire.

The *Inter Ocean* is printed upon two Bullock presses.

Two Scott presses are found in the *Herald* pressroom.

In the *News* pressroom three Hoes and one Scott are used. One of the Hoe presses in this office is of extra width, carrying a sheet of the 68½ inch web, and working two sets of plates, thereby printing two papers at a time.

The *Staats Zeitung* is printed upon a Bullock press, which has no folder attachment; the sheets are fed through a Chamber's folder after being printed. The *Staats Zeitung* is having two web presses built of an improved make.

The *Telegram* and *Press* have not as yet attained very large proportions, and are printed upon the ordinary two-revolution and drum-cylinder presses.

IN most printing establishments, and all binderies, tablets and pads are manufactured. The usual method of binding the sheets is by gluing the edges and pasting paper thereon to make the same sufficiently firm. A composition is now in use in a few establishments which dispenses with the use of the paper binder. It makes a better-looking job, a better article, and, as it requires no paper, it is much cheaper. Without doubt it will soon come into general use.

WHAT SHALL I READ?

IT is not many years since the question was, "Where shall I get *anything* to read?" Books were then comparatively scarce and dear, and it was not a great task, especially in the rural districts, for a good reader to use up everything of a readable nature in the township. The whole library of many well-to-do farmers would consist of a bible, a hymn book, The Book of Martyrs, a history of the United States, and a few school books, and possibly a single weekly paper. It is quite different now. There is a surfeit of reading, good and bad. It is very cheap, and one can supply himself with all the reading that he can use, for a very small sum.

In the first settling of this country, most farmers realized the necessity of setting apart a few acres for fruit-trees. The nursery business was not yet in existence, and the farmer grew his own apple-trees from the seed. No one could tell what kind of fruit these seedlings would bear. Some turned out fair, and many more were such as the modern nurseryman would not deem worthy of room in an orchard. There was no choice, however; the agriculturist had to take what he could get. But now it is hardly possible to make a mistake. If you want a bell-flower or a pippin, or any other good fruit, you can purchase with a certainty of getting what you bargain for. We are sorry we cannot say the same of reading matter. Thousands of books and periodicals are being issued and recommended and sold, whose fruits are not only disappointing, but absolutely bitter, and many of them actually poisonous. Had we a skilled nurseryman whose duties were to select the reading matter especially for our youth, there might be some safety from these pernicious publications; but, unfortunately, too many guardians and parents are either too ignorant or too careless to look after it. If some parents would only take the pains to examine into the character of the trash with which their children cram their minds and inflame their passions, they would be horrified. If those who have the care of youth would take the pains themselves to furnish them with the proper kind of reading, there would not be the necessity of writing this article. The mind is like a measure for grain; if it is *full* of wheat, it will contain no more; there is no room for chaff or tares. The mind, when filled with chaff or grains of nonsense, has no room for anything better, though the products of the best thought may lie knee-deep all around. Stuff your shelves with all the best known authors, and allow your boy to keep his head stuffed with the "Red Ranger of the Rio Grande," "The Boy Bush-whacker," and such stuff, and you need not fear that your library will ever be soiled by his fingers; but put in his hands papers and books that you *know* are suited to his age and ability to comprehend, and contain that which will be the means of making him wiser and better, and see to it that he has none of the other stuff, and you will soon find him as greedy for this kind of reading matter as he may have been for the other. At the risk of seeming to write in the interest of particular publications, we give a short list of periodicals which may with safety be placed in the hands of any young people, and from which they will not only derive information, but entertainment and sufficient amusement.

The *Century*, *Harper's* and *Lippincott's* are magazines of the highest character, and suitable reading for both youth and adult. *Leslie's* and *Harper's* are weekly papers that convey information in regard to news, science, and other matters of an educational nature, with none of the objectionable features of some other weekly periodicals that we do not care to advertise even by the mention of the name.

Then, for the younger ones, there are the *Youth's Companion*, *Saint Nicholas* and *Young People*, all of which are pure in morals, and a parent would be safe in putting any of them into the hands of a child. Of course there are many more of these high-toned publications for sale by all news and book dealers, and whose first cost is not greater than that of the inferior articles, and it only requires a little discretion to make a good selection.

THERE are sixty-six pupils in the Kansas Agricultural College studying typography. They do not all design becoming printers, many of them engaging in the work as a means of acquiring a more practical knowledge of punctuation and English. There is no surer way to attain proficiency in these branches than by actually handling the types; and if one cannot learn to spell in the composing-room, he might as well give it up as a bad job.

SOME of our postal regulations are queer. For example: some time ago we received by mail a pack of seeds from Yokohama, Japan. The postage on these seeds, we found, was just about one-third of what it would cost to send the same package to any point in Kansas.

We clip the above from the *Industrialist*, Manhattan, Kas. It is absurd enough, to be sure. We have, however, a greater anomaly. The department charges us two cents to mail a copy of the INLAND PRINTER to an address in the adjoining block, but will take the same copy to San Francisco and deliver it by carrier to addressee for one-third of one cent. There may be, in the official mind, some good and valid reason why this should be thus, but to us it appears "one of those things no fellah knows."

WE have made the acquaintance of the much-talked-of new celluloid type, mounted on wood blocks, and intended to take the place of wood types. It is claimed that it possesses all the good qualities of wood type, without its drawbacks. It certainly has the appearance of a useful invention, resisting stout blows from a steel hammer wielded by our hands. By the date of our next issue we expect to have had some of it under the rollers. We shall then be in a position to speak from experience.

THE Farnham typesetter, which for the past eight years has been in process of construction in private quarters at Colt's works, has been perfected, and is now on exhibition. It is doing the work, as its inventor claims, of five men. It is about the size of an ordinary piano, with lettered keys, which the operator touches, when the types take their places with unfailing regularity. The work of distribution is done simultaneously with the typesetting, and even more rapidly, so that the cases are always full of type. The chief difficulty, heretofore, has been in the justifying, but this has now been overcome, and is done with twice the rapidity of the ordinary mode. The inventor, Mr. Page, believes every obstacle has been overcome, and that the machine is now ready for the trade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

PROPER NAMES.

To the Editor:

You were right when you made the statement in the January number of THE INLAND PRINTER that there are no rules by which a proof-reader may know how to spell proper names correctly. Poorly written proper names are a source of a great deal of annoyance to both proof-readers and compositors. I have a rule in the college office, which is not always perfect, but which I think better than trying to distinguish particular letters in a name. It is this: "If the name is not plain, make the spelling conform to some common proper name." This rule is generally right. When a writer makes all his letters of one kind alike, these names can generally be deciphered by analogy, that is, by comparing the letters in the name with others in words known. But not all writers make the same kind of r's, the same t's, or the same s's, and sometimes the s's and r's are precisely alike. In such cases, I resort to my rule. Yours,

GEO. F. THOMPSON.

THE HYPHEN.

To the Editor:

This little mark is the source of considerable perplexity, not only to compositors, but to proof-readers and authors as well. (Please don't omit it in "proof-readers," even if, as I judge, *your* proofreader don't agree with me.) Which compound words to use it between, and between which not to use it, has puzzled many typos, and will continue to puzzle them, almost if not quite as much as the comma.

Not long since the writer of this did the composition on a book written by Col. John A. Joyce, entitled, "A Checkered Life," which, owing to his peculiarly enthusiastic style, was full of compound words; and for some unknown reason the colonel conceived a violent antipathy to them, and slaughtered them indiscriminately in the proof-sheets, even marking them out of such old standbys as "three-fourths," "blue-grass region," "snow-sheds," and all compound adjectives. We had considerable correspondence on the subject, which at least had one good effect, viz., it induced him to consult Webster, after which the "compound spaces," as he called them, were not *all* canceled.

The tendency of the age may perhaps be toward closing together many words which have heretofore been separated, or joined, as you prefer, by a hyphen; but somehow "proofreader" looks queer to me, and I vote for the hyphen in all such cases.

Another point: I notice in your very excellent, clean and meritorious publication, THE INLAND PRINTER, a quotation from the *Pacific Printer*, wherein are several sentences and words quoted as follows: "Wood Engraving"; "Punctuation"; "What is the Difference?" "Business Principles"; "Job Compositors," etc., and rise to ask why the semicolon is placed *after* the quotation marks, and the comma and interrogation point (don't compound this) before. It may be strictly correct to quote only the words themselves, but it has an uncanny look to me to see the poor little point, be it semicolon or any other, standing out alone behind the quotation marks.

Let us hear from some of the experts. Fraternally,

H. E. ROUNDS.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1884.

When the undersigned first received copies of THE INLAND PRINTER, he was, to say the least, somewhat dazzled. He could hardly believe that such a magnificent journal, treating upon such practical subjects, in such an able manner, and intended to interest, most largely, practical workmen, would receive the support it so richly deserved. It was, therefore, with great satisfaction that I read in the January issue of the "cup of joy" of the PRINTER being "almost full." Every-day journeymen printers are telling me of its intensely practical character.

The old Philadelphia Typographical Society, of which I spoke in my last letter, held its annual election for officers on the 5th inst. All the old officers were unanimously reëlected. We think every printer in Philadelphia will be glad of the opportunity to unite with this organization, for certainly its object must commend itself to all who delight in and admire the "things that are lovely, and of good report."

I forgot to mention, in my last effusion, that we of Philadelphia heartily endorse the action of the Chicago Pressmen's Union, in grappling with the evil of intemperance spoken of in the November issue of the PRINTER. The evil of intemperance is not great in Philadelphia among printers; indeed, we cannot call to mind a pressman in good standing in the Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, No. 4, who does not keep within reasonable limits. But believing as we do in the beneficial effects of united labor, both to employé and employer, we hail with satisfaction any step which will in any way elevate the standard of Unionism.

The hands employed in the printing department of the National Publishing Company, 728 Cherry street, this city, on Christmas still further showed their appreciation of their foreman, Mr. Harry F. Shepherd, by presenting him with a handsome and elaborate solid silver dinner service. Mr. E. Shriver presented the token in a happy manner, and Mr. Shepherd received the same in a very felicitous little speech, in which he hoped that the cordial feeling now predominant might continue.

The long list of printers gone to glory came very near being materially lengthened recently, by (as we understand it) the engineer of one of our largest printing houses (Ferguson Bros.) getting too full of Christmas and allowing the boilers of the engine to become totally dry and intensely hot. As it was, work had to be suspended for a considerable time, putting the business of the immediate neighborhood to considerable trouble. We congratulate the hands on their miraculous escape.

Here is a hint for philanthropists sighing for new worlds to conquer. We know of men, printers, possessed of ideas which would greatly improve the mechanism of some of our most popular presses; indeed, we call to mind at this time one pressman in particular, who has at least three very valuable and practical improvements on the "Adams" press, which is largely used here in the east. This same man has an excellent pamphlet-binder, also; and we know of another pressman who has two inventions which would be very valuable to compositors. But these men have not the time, nor the money even, to take out patents, get up samples and travel with and explain them. We can also call to mind a very good improvement on presses now running, which was suggested by a practical workman who never received a cent for his knowledge. Now why could not some of these kind-hearted philanthropists take hold of these men of ideas, push their inventions, and thereby benefit not only themselves, but a very large constituency of work.

Business seems to be very good just at this time. More anon.

C. W. M.

WHEN TO WASH ROLLERS.

THE press or machine man must be guided by the condition of the face of the roller, and the eyes and fingers will be the best guides. Where machine rollers are required for a weekly newspaper, they should be washed ready for the first set of forms, and when the number is long, a second set should be got ready and inked to work the second side, as the paper throws off a quantity of cotton waste and powder, and neutralizes the tack so necessary to the face of a good roller and a clear impression. Should a roller require cleaning for a hurried work, the old ink may be removed with turpentine, but must be done quickly, and immediately distributed on the ink table, or the face will harden.

DAMAGED WOODCUTS.

A METHOD of restoring damaged wood-engravings has been communicated to the *Freie Künste* by Mr. Günther: Remove all ink from the damaged part, moisten thoroughly with a solution of potash, and dry the wood again by blowing upon it for several minutes the smoke from a cigar. It is said that an engraving thus treated resumes its former state and may be at once used to print from.

THE HISTORY OF A PRINTER.

The following poem was written, as far as I can learn, in Edinburgh, Scotland, about thirty years ago. It contains nearly all the trade technicalities as used at that time. For the benefit of those who do not know the old technical terms, I have appended their meanings. CHARLES J. TAYLOR.

CHICAGO, January, 1884.

Bar.—The lever of a hand-press.
Diamond.—The body of a type.
Beard.—The shoulder of a type.
French Cannon.—A particular kind of face of type.
Broadside.—A large single-sheet poster, printed oblong.
Balls.—Balls of composition, used before rollers came into use.
Horse.—Work paid for before being finished.
Tympan.—The part of the hand-press where the sheet is laid on to.
Platen.—The part of the hand-press which gives the impression.
Brayer.—A piece of shaped wood for spreading ink on a hand-press ink-table.
Monk.—A letter which has been filled up with dirty ink while being printed.
Friar.—When a part of the form was skipped in rolling, the part skipped was a Friar.
Ass.—Compositor.
Pig.—Hand-pressman.
Wool Hole.—Workhouse.

At ten years old (as if to raise my fame)
My father placed me at a wooden *frame;*
In my left hand he clapt an iron *stick,*
In which *brass rule* was often heard to click.
Though I'm not skilled in Greek or Latin lore,
Nor ancient Hebrew used in days of yore,
With due submission I inform my betters,
Though I can boast I am a man of *letters.*
Bred to the *bar,* though I ne'er studied law,
I well could *copy* every deed I saw;
And though not Christian merchant, Turk, or Jew,
I've dealt in *pearl,* ay, in *diamond* too.
And though unskill'd in aught of pastry art,
In making *pie* I oft have had a part.
This, too, I own, whatever my condition,
That I have often practiced *imposition.*
When numerous *lines* and *columns* have appear'd
In hostile *proof* I've pricked them in the *beard*
With *bodkin* keen, as poniards were of old,
Which vile assassins oft employ'd for gold.
I am no traitor, but depend upon't
I've *form'd* and placed *French cannon* in the front;
With *English,* too, I've hit them in the *nick,*
And *chased* whole *thousands* with one *shooting-stick;*
In forming *lines* it oft has been my pride,
Into a town to pour a whole *broadside.*
Oft at the *gallows* have I tugged and sweat,
And with a *mallet* heavy *matter* beat.
A *galley* slave near fifty years I've been,
And at the *stocks* my hands were often seen;
But still, to show my history's not ill paged,
At *cards* and *balls* I've often been engaged.
Though never rich, I yet have had my *horse,*
But found, by doing so, my *case* was worse;
For when with others in the *chase* I've join'd,
I've met with *crosses* that have hurt my mind.
When *Author's Works* by me were *looked o'er,*
I've *locked them up* to *publish* them the more.
And though no dog, this my assertion's true,
I've been a *pointer* and a *setter* too;
But not a spaniel, for I ne'er could lick
The foot of him who dared attempt to kick.
Howe'er an author did his language dress,
In various *forms* I've sent it to the *press.*
But hard's the fate of poor unlucky I,
My father taught me in *damp sheets* to lie;
Yet when the *tympans* and the *platen* fell,
They form'd new lies for other folks to tell.
Although neglectful at my grammar schools,
I've paid obedience to the *chapel rules;*
And though no bigot, used both *balls* and *brayer*
To drive from thence each useless *monk* and *friar;*
And yet to prove that I was not uncivil,
I always spoke in favor of the *devil.*
But now no more the brazen *rule* doth click,
Nor well adjusted *line* adorn the *stick;*
No more I see the *chapellonians* sit
To try their causes, and exert their wit,
While the gay pitcher jovially would pass
From *ass* to *pig,* from *pig* again to *ass;*
And this one truth most other truth surpasses,
I've drank with *pigs,* and often fed with *asses;*
So when astray from either stye or stall,
And they on me would in their *tramping* call,
I pledge my soul, as witness of the deed,
I ne'er forsook them in the time of need;
Unless, indeed, I'd *set up every space,*
And caused myself to have an *empty case.*

At present I have *set up every letter;*
My *copy's out,* and I've *imposed the matter;*
And when my *outer form* returns to clay,
Preserve, O God, my *inner form,* I pray;
If I perchance, and there can be no doubt,
Have *made a double,* or have *left an out,*
The *error's* trivial, 'tis with us as common
As noisy tongue is to a scolding woman.
My *case* being *out,* and nothing to *distribute,*
Should some kind *ass* or generous *pig* contribute
To *fill my case,* in thanking I'll be proud,
And bray and grunt my gratitude aloud.
If to some *wool hole* I am doomed to go,
To end my days in misery and woe,
Where tyrants rule with cruelty replete,
Ah! dread abode—the poor man's last retreat,
Midst dire oppression, anguish, pain and grief,
Without a friend to yield the last relief;
Then haste, kind death, in pity to my age,
And clap the FINIS to my life's last page.
May heaven's great *Author* my *foul proof revise,*
Cancel the *page* in which my *error* lies,
And *raise my form* above the ethereal skies.

TYPOTHETÆ.

MESSRS. Douglas Taylor, Martin B. Brown, William C. Martin, John F. Trow, Theodore L. De Vinne, John Polhemus, and a number of other book and job printers, have united in a movement to revive the activity of the society of employing printers, called Typothetæ, of which they are all members. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Astor House yesterday. It was decided to begin active work by reviving the celebration of Franklin's birthday. Accordingly a dinner will be given on January 17 at one of the hotels, at which about one hundred guests will be present. Among the invited guests will be Mr. George W. Childs, Mr. George Jones, Mr. C. A. Dana, Mr. Isaac Bromley, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid. This organization is thirty years old, but has suffered several relapses from activity. One of its deeds was the erection of the statue of Franklin in front of the *Times* building. A member of the society said yesterday that its objects had been misunderstood. The society was to be protective when that was necessary, but it was not aggressive. There was no disposition to oppose the working printers in any of their movements, but rather in all cases of difficulty to meet them on friendly terms and endeavor to arrive at an amicable settlement. In the course of time it is hoped that the organization will have rooms and a library. For the present it will meet once a month at places designated from time to time. The officers for the coming year are William C. Martin, president; John F. Trow and Theodore L. De Vinne, vice-presidents; Jesse B. Thomas, secretary, and Albert B. King, treasurer.—*The New York Times.*

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPT.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton's manuscript is a joy to the soul of editor and compositor, written in a clear, unshaded, perfectly legible hand, punctuated, capitalized and paragraphed with the utmost exactness. She sometimes tells with glee and pardonable pride how, when she was less known to fame than now, her health was proposed by George William Curtis at a New York press dinner, as the contributor who furnished perfect copy.

By means of facsimile reproductions, everybody is familiar with the small, elegant chirography of Longfellow, and Whittier's rather scrawly, unshaded hand. The manuscript of the former was neat and precise; that of the latter suggests that it has been windswept. There was a certain resemblance between the writing of Whittier and that of Emerson, but the latter was smaller and more compact in character.

Dr. Holmes' manuscript, trig and tidy as its author, is in a small running hand, which gives one the impression of having been written with great ease and rapidity.

Mrs. May L. Booth, editor of *Harper's Bazaar*, writes in uneven, easy characters, not difficult to read, although her copy is less legible than her letters. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's literary work goes to the printer in writing wholly unshaded, and with separate letters often twisted and crushed out of shape, yet offering no especial difficulty to the compositor. Mrs. Celia Thaxter writes an odd, backhanded chirography, with a margin on the left, but running sharply to the edge of the paper on the right.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell puts her editorials for the "*Woman's Journal*" on the backs of circulars or any scraps of paper which come to hand, in a still school-girlish character, awkward and unformed, with frequent erasures and numerous paragraph marks. Col. T. W. Higginson's contributions to the same periodical are sent in on thin brown manilla paper, in a careless, nervous, compact hand, with a moderate number of emendations.

Miss Fletcher, author of "Kismet" and other novels, produces a manuscript which has the clearness and sharpness of an engraved page with an elegant, somewhat affected style of chirography.

George Parsons Lathrop's manuscript is in nervous, jerky characters, with few erasures and an exactness of punctuation and printer's marks, which probably results from his editorial experience.

W. D. Howell's handwriting is rather clear, very irregular and decidedly cramped.

Henry James writes a very black, heavy hand, which has much the appearance of having been written with a quill. It is rather blind, the final y's and g's running off into funny wiggles and quavers.

Nora Perry is fond of violet ink, and writes a scrawling, graceful hand, which, in moments of haste, melts away into intricacies of illegibility. It is true that it can be deciphered, but it much endangers the eternal welfare of the compositor.

Jean Ingelow's copy is scrawled upon unruled paper in the most loose and unformed of handwritings, yet with nothing angular about the characters, which, moreover, are easily read.

The manuscript of Wm. Lloyd Garrison is rare, because he has a horror of autograph collections, and took pains to have his copy returned to him. The example before me covers four sheets of ruled note paper, closely written in purple ink, in a precise, old-fashioned hand, exactly correct in punctuation, orthography, capitalization and paragraphing; indeed, save for the fact of its being written upon both sides of the leaf, it is what a printer would consider an ideal piece of copy.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney scrawls in a light, scraggly Italian hand all over her sheet, not easy to read, and not very pretty to see.

Julian Hawthorne writes a hand in which the letters are all well formed, but which are so small that one almost needs a microscope to make them out.

Mr. T. B. Aldrich, who himself writes a fine-looking page, but in a chirography in which the characters are so hastily made as to have the appearance of being but half formed, expresses a hearty dislike for manuscript in the type-writer, yet Mark Twain's copy is in this form. His penmanship is clear and businesslike, but he dictates nowadays to a stenographer, who prints the result upon the type-writer, as aforesaid. One of the oddest-looking of manuscripts which one sees now is that of William Winter. The first glance at his copy gives one the impression that it is written in Japanese characters, so strange and crooked is it. It is easily read, however, is written on small sheets, and liked by the compositor.

Miss Louisa Alcott cultivates a swinging, back-hand penmanship, the lines far apart, and easily read. Lucy Larcom's hand is cramped and old-fashioned, like that of a very old lady; and the same is true to a less degree of that of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.—*Phila. Press.*

TYPE-WRITER COPY.

Some months ago Mr. Laffan, the London representative of Harper & Bros. Crown-buildings, showed me a then unpublished article destined for their magazine. It was not in manuscript, but had been printed by the type-writer. I understood Mr. Laffan to say that it was their custom to set up all manuscript for the magazine in this way, and that there already exist two or three offices in New York for the express purpose of thus setting up manuscript for correction. It occurred to me that this custom might be profitably imitated by ourselves. The most obvious advantages are the following: A manuscript so dealt with allows unlimited correction, without the least fear of expense. Thus the writer receives his manuscript already set up, so to speak. He may alter, add, cut and hack, or mend, as he pleases; he may do anything he likes with his work; he has only to hand it back, finally revised for the press, and the printers have to treat the corrected proof as a manuscript which will receive no further alteration. Now it is a great deal easier to correct a printed proof than one's own manuscript. All kinds of slips, repetitions, faults of style, grammar and sense may creep into the manuscript, and remain there uncorrected, only to be detected in the proof and altered at the cost of a printer's bill, which I have known to be nearly doubled for corrections. I have recently been connected with the publication of a work where proofs had to go for revision first to Syria, then to Australia, and then backward and forward to two or three people in England. The bill for correction certainly amounted to double the actual cost of composition. Now at least three-fourths of these corrections would have been saved could the manuscript in the first instance have been given to the type-writer. Had this been done, the proofs, annotated, corrected, even cut to pieces, might have been handed in to the printers with the comfortable understanding that not one penny should be allowed for correction.—*Walter Besant, in Athenæum.*

MACHINE TYPESETTING.

The attempts to reduce typesetting to a mechanical process by means of machinery, to take the place of hand labor, have led to nothing eminently successful in practical demonstration. Inventive genius has been struggling with the problem since 1841, and machines that do set type have been made, but their utility is not equal to the special requirements. In developing what is known as the Alden machine over $800,000 in cash has been expended; nearly $1,000,000 was paid in to perfect the Page machine before the stockholders abandoned it to the inventor, who is yet at work in the hope to make it meet his purpose. In most instances where machines for setting type have been tried, publishers have found hand labor cheaper and more satisfactory. The Burr machine has, however, been used with considerable success. Of several in service in New York it is estimated that one machine, operated by two men, will turn out about as much solid matter in a day as could be set by seven or eight ordinarily good compositors. The weekly work is, for the sixty hours, put at an average of 270,000 ems, at a cost of about 25 cents a thousand ems, a saving of 15 cents over hand composition. The machines cost close to $4,000 each. The type are arranged into long vertical channels above and in front of the operator at the key-board, and travel down to a carrier that brings them out in a long line, after which they must be justified, and in this latter process hand labor has very often to be relied on. For book-work these machines have been proved profitable, but their value to newspaper work is at present slight. A new machine is being tested, invented by Mr. Joseph Thorne, which, it is thought, will meet most of the objections to the others. Two of them are in use satisfactorily.—*Inter Ocean.*

EMERGENCY COLORED INKS.

Though makeshifts are not desirable at any time, it not infrequently happens that printers are, from circumstances, obliged to resort to various resources to help them out of a difficulty. Printing-inks are now made in all variety of shades, and suitable to all descriptions of stock; most printers keep a full supply of the standard colors ready at hand; still emergencies arise when these are not to be had at the moment wanted. When we were young at the business, nearly all colors used were ground and mixed on the premises, from the common colors for poster work to the finest grades for enameled cards. These colors were equal in every respect to the best productions of the ink manufacturers of the present day. Good varnish is requisite and will keep for years, improving with age. The dry colors, too, must be pure, or the brilliancy will be destroyed when used upon metal types or iron inking-tables. The method is as follows:

Red Ink.—If not for fine work, or cuts, procure a few ounces of the best vermilion powder, and mix well with varnish, letting the varnish carry as much color as possible; when you commence grinding with the color-stone and muller, do not despair if you find the mixture form itself into a ball resembling a lump of India-rubber or gutta-percha; if this should be the case, add plenty of *elbow grease*, and it will assume the consistency required. If, when you attempt to work it, you find the color adhere to the inking-table, the varnish attaching itself to the roller, and the printing looks meager and without body, add a little thin varnish, which will remedy the defect. Thin varnish is necessary for poster-printing.

Dark Blue.—This may be made in the same manner, by purchasing a few ounces of dark Chinese blue, which will require a hundred per cent more grinding than the vermilion, and must be ground in very small quantities at a time; by just spreading with a palette knife, you will see if it has a rough or smooth appearance—it will recover its smoothness instantly; do not be deceived by it without this test.

Light Blue.—A very pretty blue may be made by substituting a few ounces of Antwerp blue; proceed as in the former directions, but it will take more grinding than the vermilion, though less than the Chinese.

Light Green takes very little grinding, if the color be obtained of the best quality, namely, the best "drop green"; in other respects proceed as with the vermilion.

Dark Green.—Any shade of green may be obtained by adding to the light green a little of the dark Chinese blue.

Yellows, Orange or Lemon.—It is difficult to obtain good orange or lemon chrome; it should be slightly gritty, but as it is mostly sold when the lumps are broken, it is smooth, like flour, and consequently clogs in working; proceed, however, as with vermilion, and obtain the best results you can, under the unfavorable circumstances.

Crimson.—Use the purest carmine, well ground to a thick consistency; a very small portion of this added to the vermilion will give it "fire," and kill the "brick dust" appearance.

Pink.—Lower the carmine with flake white.

Mauve.—Proceed as with crimson, but substitute dry purple carmine.

Brown.—For best brown, add a little dark Chinese blue to the mauve. For common brown, add a little black to the vermilion.

Multiplicity of Colors.—

Yellow and Carmine mixed, will produce	Vermillion.
Carmine and Blue	Purple.
Blue and Black	Deep Blue.
Carmine, Yellow and Black	Brown.
Yellow and Blue	Green.
Yellow and Black	Bronze Green.
Yellow, Blue and Black	Deep Green.

Lighter shades may be obtained by adding flake white.—*Woodcock's Gazette.*

The backwoods editor, in announcing a new volume, says the founder of the paper is dead, his successor in the lunatic asylum, and himself fighting the world, bullets and the devil.

MAKING READY.

Making ready fine woodcuts is very nice work, that calls for much practical experience to be done successfully; and the experience is of two kinds: one has to deal with mechanical difficulties—the perversities of a press that seems never to tire of unexpected freaks, skill in cutting overlays, special devices for bringing out effects of impression, and the like; the other is the kind of knowledge that an artist has, and which applies as well to printing as to easel art.

Woodcuts that are to be made ready should be studied as pictures before the overlays are cut. The proof should be compared with the artist's original, and the intention of the picture determined. Some artists work for color effects; some study light and shadow; some aim specially to be accurate in drawing; and others are chiefly noticeable for the care they give to the textures of objects, such as surfaces of cloth, skin, hair, clouds or foliage. Having determined which of these is the main purpose of the original picture, the cut can be made ready with much more certainty and intelligence than if the one point sought is to bring out with intensity all the grays, whites, blacks, half tones and highlights of the proof.

It is frequently said of an artist that he paints in values; and of another, that he paints in planes. The difference should be borne in mind by pressmen. Every picture has values of light and dark. Near objects are darker than those farther away. A whitewashed wall in the foreground may seem whiter than a cloud in the distance, but the cloud is much lighter, and an engraving of it should be so printed. A row of trees, one behind the other, should have the nearest printed with the most ink. Numberless examples of this sort could be cited here, but it is quite needless to do so. Had there been a due regard for values, many cuts that come now from mechanically skillful pressmen would be much more satisfactory as artistic productions. Nearly all photo engraved cuts show this defect in their printing. They look flat—without distance—because in most instances the sky or other properly distant parts are printed with so much ink that they look unnatural.—*Art Age.*

PRINTING STAINED GLASS.

Something very like stained glass to the eye, and as pretty to look upon as the genuine vitreous article of many colors, is now produced abundantly by printing-presses. Yes! the imitation stained glass now so frequently seen is the product of the old-fashioned hand printing-presses. Blocks of wood are used to convey the impression desired; these blocks are inked with oil colors specially mixed for the purpose. Sheets of thin, porous, handmade paper are used, prolonged impressions being given, so that the oil colors will thoroughly permeate the paper; a separate impression is made for each color. The design desired having been printed on as many sheets as are required to complete the pattern, which may be as large as a cathedral window if required, the sheets are soaked in warm water for half an hour, sponged off on being taken out, and coated on one side with a thin cement. A similar coat of cement is applied to the glass on which the printed paper is to be finally placed, the paper is laid over this, and the back varnished over. The glass thus becomes, to all appearances, stained glass. The effects of lead lines of irregular curves and fragments of colored glass in mosaic are reproduced with as great brilliancy and as fine artistic effect as in genuine glass. Time and changes of temperature exercise no ill effects on the printed stained glass, which is frequently mistaken for the real and far more costly and just as destructible article.—*Printers' Circular.*

TO PREVENT ELECTROTYPE BLOCKS FROM WARPING.

To prevent electrotype blocks from warping, shrinking or swelling, place them in a shallow pan or dish, cover with kerosene oil, and let them soak as long as possible, say three or four days. Then wipe dry and place in the form. After the first two or three washings they may swell a little; if so, have them carefully dressed down, and after that you will have little or no trouble with them, and can leave them in the form just as you would were they solid.

FUNNYGRAPHIC.

A MAN sent the Norristown *Herald* an article entitled "How it Feels to be Hung," and the editor returned the manuscript with the advice, "go and hang yourself a long time."

He looked as wise as an owl, did he,
His tricks were well adjusted,
He declined to advertise, you see,
And in a year he busted.

"WHAT shall I write about?" asked a young reporter of a managing editor. "Oh, write about the first thing that comes to hand," was the brief order. The scribe drew pay for an article on door-knobs.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A CONVALESCENT smallpox patient looks in the mirror and exclaims: "I used to be a nice looking fellow; but what am I good for now?" "I don't know," replies his sympathetic friend, "unless you can be utilized as a thimble."

A PRINTER'S devil imitated to perfection the noise produced by a paper-cutting machine, and until his master imitated to equal perfection the movements of a threshing machine — somebody else supplied the noise — the p.d. felt quite proud of the accomplishment.

HALLECK, the poet, wrote: "The monarch fears a printer's frown." We don't believe the monarch cares a copper cent for the printer's frown. It is the printer's weakness for spelling "slave" with a *t*, and "kissed" with a *u*, that worries the monarch along about publication day.—*Burdette in Argonaut.*

THERE was a new compositor in the office a day or two ago. He was a wandering "sub." After wrestling a few minutes with a "take" of the editor's finest manuscript, he put down his "stick," remarked, "I'm sick," slipped on his coat and walked out. A proof of his work showed how he felt about it: "I can't read Chinese; the man who wrote this is evidently laboring under a fit of alcoholism. Before I would try to 'yank' antimony from this manuscript I would steal a jack-knife and make shoepegs at a penny a quart. This confession I make in a moment of despair, after having turned the copy upside down, t'other side up, and every other way. One way is Greek, another some antediluvian dialect, or Egyptian hieroglyphics from Cleopatra's needle. I go, I know not where."

DISCHARGING AN EMPLOYE.

"Your conduct has been such for a month past," said an employer to a compositor, "that in justice to my business, I am forced to discharge you. Do you appreciate your situation?"

"I do," replied Typo, "and I would be glad to retain it."

"I do not mean that. Do you grasp the situation in which you have placed yourself through neglecting your work?"

"It begins to look," said the unhappy typo, "as though there wouldn't be any situation to grasp."

"You still misunderstand me. You have been unmindful of the duties imposed upon you, and in consequence I am compelled to let you go. Are you prepared to accept the situation?"

"Oh, yes," said the typesticker, brightening up. "I'll accept any situation."

"Well, get to work," growled the man of business.

THE RESULT OF A PERSONAL.

A funny story is told of a lady who was foolish enough to answer a "personal" in a daily paper, which stated that a young man was desirous of making the acquaintance of a young woman, with a view of matrimony. She carried on a long correspondence with the advertiser, taking, however, the precaution to have her letters copied by a confidential friend. She always sent the copies and retained the originals. Her answers came regularly, but her correspondent was quite as cautious as she was herself, for he always employed a type-writer, and she had no means of becoming familiar with his handwriting. Finally, after a good deal of gush, a meeting was agreed upon between the pair, and the lady was somewhat surprised when she arrived at the place appointed, to see her brother wearing in his buttonhole the flower which was decided upon as the means of identification. They both acknowledged their folly by indulging in a hearty laugh and went home together, fully resolved to have nothing further to do with these traps to catch the unwary called "personals."

SHE WANTED JUSTICE.

"SEE here, Mr. Editor," said an irate woman, coming into the sanctum and leaving the door open, — "see here, what's this in your mean little paper?"

"Really, madam, there is so much in it, considering that it's only $2 per year in advance, with liberal reduction to clubs, that I cannot at the first blush tell you what it is."

"Well, don't talk your jaw off, but tell me, what do you mean by this reference to my late husband?"

"Ah, madam, the good kind soul who died only yesterday?"

"The same one; you didn't think I was planting one after each meal, did you?"

"Hardly that, madam; but what do you refer to?"

"Why, sir, this passage in the obituary, where you say 'he was consigned to a roasting-place with his fathers.'"

"Ahem, madam, ahem, let me see," and the editor grabbed the paper and gazed intently at the words. "I beg your pardon, madam, it should have been 'a resting-place,' and if you will come down to the office this afternoon, you can have the scalp of any infernal compositor in the office, and I'll tear it off for you. We can stand some things, but that style is too harrowing on the feelings of a good paying subscriber like yourself."

She was pacified and got the scalp.—*Merchant Traveler.*

BETTER AND BETTER.

WE refer not only to the value of our work, THE INLAND PRINTER, as testified to by our friends, but to the increase of kindly tone in the hundreds of letters we are receiving from printers in all parts of the country. We have yet to receive the first unfavorable criticism from any one. This surprises us, inasmuch as complaints about papers are so common, that it is a kind of standing joke in the journals themselves that readers are hard to please. Well, we set out to do the best thing we could, — not particularly to please, but to endeavor to do the fraternity all the good we could, and we have reached success at a single jump. In this our experience has been much like that of a young duck when about to take its first swim. It takes one good look at the element and then goes in, not doubting its ability to swim as well as the oldest drake in the pond.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, January 7, 1884.

I consider THE INLAND PRINTER the finest specimen of its kind which has reached this office — to say nothing of its many instructive and valuable articles, which make it a worthy visitor to the printing room. I wish you uninterrupted prosperity.

Yours fraternally,
O. CYPIOT, foreman composing room.

To the Editor: WAUKEGAN, Ill., January 21, 1884.

I am very much interested in THE INLAND PRINTER, and think it the best trade journal I ever saw, and I read most of those devoted to the printing art. You may count me as one of your patrons as long as I remain in the printing business and THE INLAND PRINTER is published. Yours fraternally,
L. H. RICE, Waukegan, Ill.

To the Editor: INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, January 18, 1884.

In THE INLAND PRINTER I find a "want long felt" supplied — a good practical journal for the craft, and whose interests are devoted entirely to the advancement of the art preservative, and should have the hearty support of printers everywhere. I feel more than doubly repaid for the small outlay necessary to obtain it for one year.

Wishing you success, I remain very truly yours,
WILL L. BEELS,
31 Main street, with *Conservative.*

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 19, 1884.

As you have received so much praise from others of the craft, and older ones than I am, I can say very little. I perused every number carefully, knowing that what I impressed on my mind was

to my advantage. I can only say of those that conduct it, that they are the right men in the right place.

Wishing you success, I remain yours fraternally,

R. J. WALTHER,
413 W. Girard avenue, Philadelphia.

R. BEAVERIDGE, of Burlington, N. J., says: I think it is the best thing we have in that line.

THE INLAND PRINTER, a journal devoted to printing interests, has been placed on our table. It is neat, rich, rare, racy and juicy.—*Florence (Ala.) Gazette.*

WE have received the first two numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is printed by Messrs. Shepard & Johnston for The Inland Printer Company, and is an excellent specimen of typography, of interest to all printers.—*Chicago Electrotyper.*

WE have received the third number of THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, a journal devoted to the art preservative. Its typographical makeup is a marvel of good taste and judgment, whilst the presswork is hard to beat.—*The New Era.*

THE January number of THE INLAND PRINTER is on our table, published by the Inland Printer Company, of Chicago, Ill. It is filled with interesting reading matter to the craft, as usual, and decidedly neat in typographical appearance. It is indispensable to the "first-class" printer and a harbinger of good sound practical sense to the "jackleg."—*New Departure.*

THE INLAND PRINTER. No. 4 of this beautiful journal is on our table. It gives evidence of the true spirit that should characterize a class journal — a devotion to the interests of practical printers. It is beautiful in typography and presswork, tasty in makeup, and last, but by no means least, instructive and valuable in matter.—*Andes (N. Y.) Recorder.*

WE acknowledge the receipt of THE INLAND PRINTER, Vol. I, No. 2, for November. It is a neat monthly magazine, containing twenty-four pages, with several illustrations, and a great deal of useful reading to the fraternity. It is published at the low price of one dollar per annum, in Chicago, Ill. We trust it will meet with the success it merits.—*St. Charles Herald, Hahnville, La.*

THE *Times* is in receipt of Vol. I, No. 3, of THE INLAND PRINTER, published at Chicago, Ill., by The Inland Printer Publishing Company, and edited by H. H. Hill. It is a beautifully printed, well edited "operative journal, conducted by workmen," and will be of use to every member of the craft, and of value to the general reader. *The Times* wishes it abundant success.—*The Times, Owosso, Mich.*

THE fourth number of THE INLAND PRINTER comes to us a fine specimen of the art preservative. It is issued in the interest of the workman, and should be well patronized. Its articles on engraving, new presses, suggestions for the office and correspondence, are alike valuable to the apprentice and the skilled mechanic, who wishes to keep up with the times. If you are a printer, or interested in it as a fine art, send a dollar to The Inland Printer Company, Chicago.—*Prohibitionist, Dubuque, Iowa.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, "an operative journal conducted by workmen," is devoted to the interests of the craft, and the December number, just at hand, is a model of excellence in editorial quality and mechanical finish. It deals with everyday matters in a practical manner, and deserves a support from the printers of the West and Northwest which will guarantee its position in the front rank of typographical publications in this country. The price, $1 per year, places it within the reach of every jour. and apprentice in the land.—*The Journal, Charlevoix, Mich.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is the title of a new accession to the typographical literature of the United States. It is stated to be "an operative journal, conducted by workmen." It is to be published monthly by The Inland Printer Company, 2 Taylor building, Monroe street, Chicago. The execution of the number before us is deserving of all praise, and the literary workmanship is worthy of the mechanical. If such a sumptuous production can be supported by American operatives, they will certainly surprise their fellow craftsmen in every other part of the world; for no paper at all comparable to it has yet been established by workmen, or for workmen.—*British and Colonial Printer.*

THE INLAND PRINTER, which has just put in an appearance in Chicago, seems to have capped the sheaf and reached the climax at a single bound, for as a product of "the art preservative" it is truly beautiful. It is conducted by workmen, and sent out to the printers of the land at $1 a year. Those who are managing it have used their eyes and ears to a most excellent advantage, so far as careful observation in all that pertains to fine printing and thoughtful editing of a printers' journal is concerned, and are entitled to the cordial support of their fellow-craftsmen, that they may make of THE INLAND PRINTER a living, paying realism.—*Clinton and Shiawassee Union, Ovid, Mich.*

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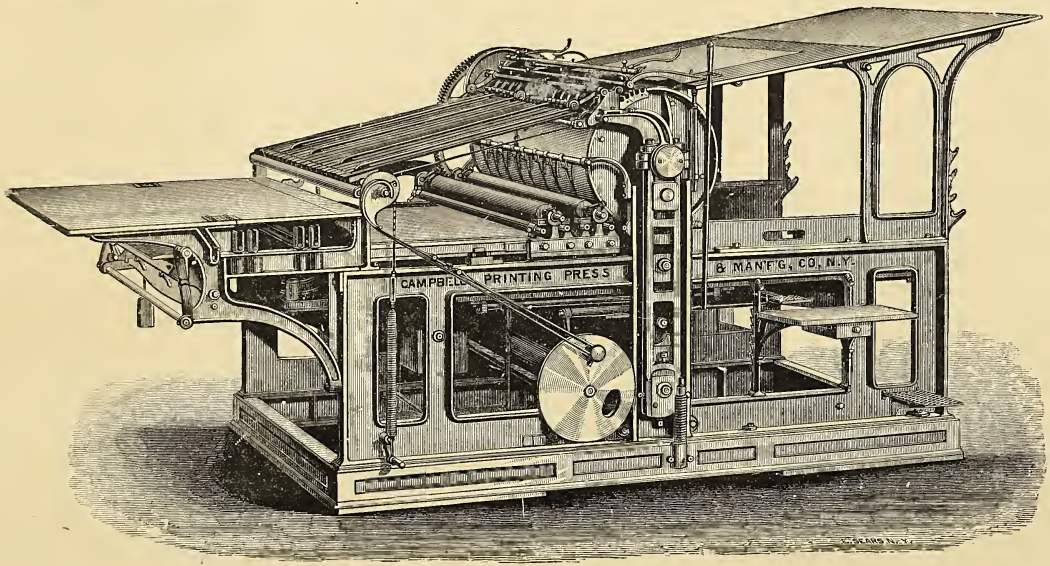
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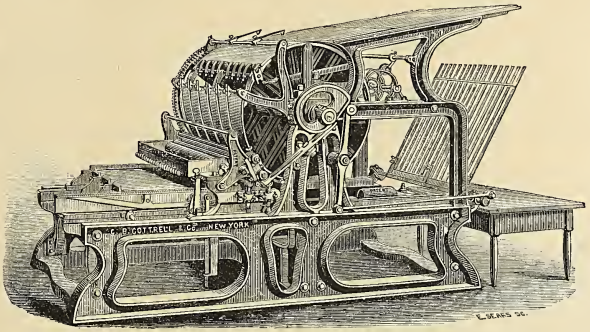
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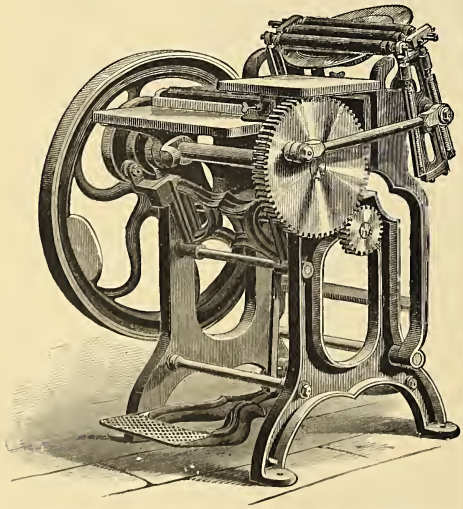
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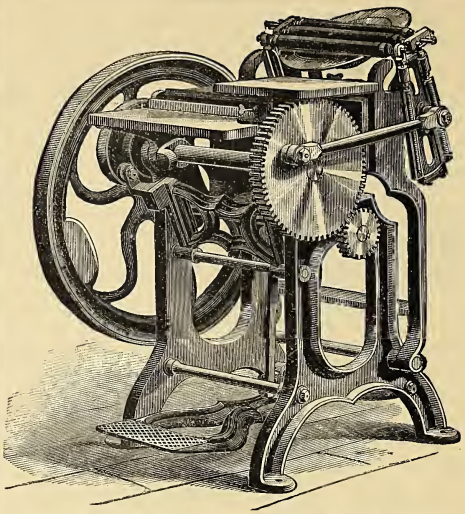
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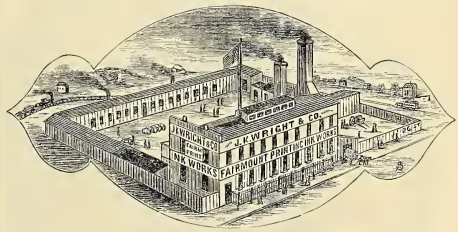
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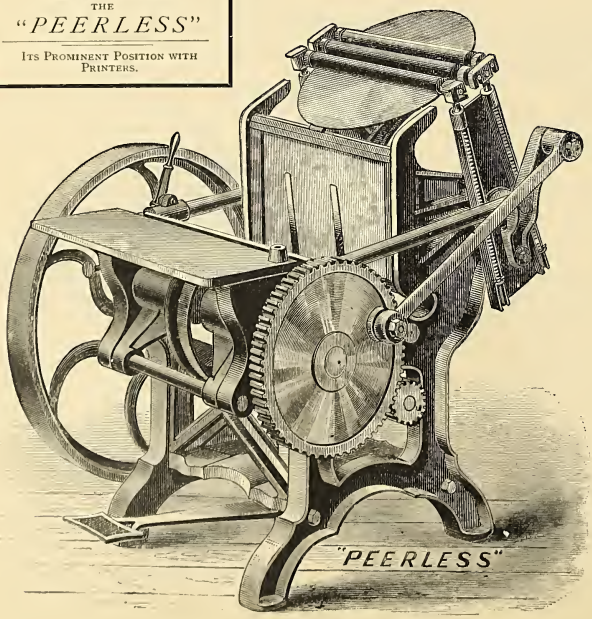
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THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLUME I. CHICAGO, MARCH, 1884. NUMBER 6.

NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

ED. KELLY.

NATAL, a British possession in South Africa, is the subject of the present article, which may probably possess some interest to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER on account of the prominence which this colony gained during the Zulu war and Boer struggle for liberty.

Natal, viewed from the outer anchorage off Durban, presents a scene of utter barrenness. Corrugated-iron houses are scattered promiscuously over a desertlike country. The entrance to the harbor is obstructed by a sandbar, and in attempting to cross this dangerous spot many vessels have been lost. Once over the bar, a magnificent bay comes in full view, the water of which—calm as a millpond — is dotted with shrub-covered islands. Tugs, brigs, barques, schooners, lighters, and small boats of every description, are here intermingled in glorious confusion. The wharf is a picture of bustle and excitement. White men are running to and fro urging on the Zulu laborers to renewed exertions, and the peculiar "click" of the native language may be heard on all sides. East Indians—men, women and children—are peddling bonbons to those employed on the wharf. Black and white convict laborers are toiling on the breakwater, while the Zulu policeman, armed with assegai and knobkerrie, keeps vigilant watch.

Durban is a seaport of inestimable value, being the key to Natal colony, Zululand, and the Transvaal. It is situated on a sand-flat extending from the sea-shore to Berea hill, a distance of five miles. The streets are broad and lengthy, the municipal buildings well constructed, and the stores — commodious and well-stocked — have a businesslike appearance. Mechanics' dwellings, however, cannot be spoken of with praise; they are impromptu erections of wood and iron with an exorbitant rental attached. The history of Durban is marked with episodes of a stirring nature. The Dutch Boers, after many scenes of bloodshed, wrested this place from the Zulus; but a few years afterward, in 1842, the British put in a claim, and the Boers, though undefeated, were ultimately compelled to abandon it. During the late Zulu war it was the landing-place for British troops, and again, when the Boers so practically asserted their independence in 1881, it was a military camping-ground for months before the difficulty was amicably settled. At the period of which we write, grim-visaged war had once more cast a shadow over the prospects of the settlers, and the colonists were called upon to subdue the ever troublesome Basuto. Substitutes were offered pecuniary inducements to exchange the implements of peace for the accoutrements of war, and many printers were among those who volunteered to join the expedition, and vacant frames and silent presses bore testimony to the valorous spirit of the members of the art preservative.

Pietermaritzburg, the only other town of importance, is fifty miles inland, as the crow flies, but by rail, owing to numerous curves, ascents and descents, the journey is about seventy miles. It is the capital of Natal, and conveniently located in the center of the colony. A large majority of the inhabitants of this town are Zulus. They are employed as laborers, watchmen, wagon-drivers, policemen, washermen, kitchen-mechanics, and in fact in every position where muscle is the primary consideration. When not in a state of nudity their dress is of the most grotesque description. The new arrival looks handsome in a cornsack; his more refined brother, dressed in a discarded redcoat, battered chaks and bathing-pants, is not to be scoffed at. The brave, simple, mirth-loving Kafir is a man to be envied: he knows not what care is, and dreads nothing. The Dutch Boers are frequent visitors to 'Maritzburg. They are the commercial travelers of South Africa, trading between the towns and the Kafir tribes of the interior. Their means of conveyance, in lieu of sea or rail, is an immense wagon, strongly built, securely covered, and internally resembling a drygoods store; attached to this awkward-looking caravan is a span of sixteen oxen. The residents in this town boast of its commerce, its altitude and comparatively cool climate, its rural scenery and well-formed streets and buildings.

Newspapers in this colony are yet in a primitive state, not one single daily being published. Bi, tri and weeklies are issued, the only ones worthy of notice being the *Mercury* and *Advertiser*, Durban; the *Times* and *Witness*, Pietermaritzburg; the latter heads the list with a circulation of eight thousand. The printers of Natal—Scotchmen generally—are not sufficiently remunerated for their work. Competent men are paid £2 15s. per week; piecework, 1s. per thousand ems. Their salary does not allow them to live in luxury or save any part of it when the following items are considered: House rent (four apartments), £3 10s. per month; firewood, 3s. per cwt.; bread 6d. per lb.; milk, 6d. per pint bottle; butter, 3s. per lb.; eggs, 3s. per dozen; cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. each; other articles equally high-priced. The climate is semitropical, and the printing-offices, as they are built, offer no resistance to the extreme heat of the sun. "Taking one consideration with another, a printer's lot in Natal is not a bed of roses."

WELL INFORMED PRINTERS.

BY TOM BROWN.

DO printers read up in their own profession as much as they ought to? I should say not. It is a deplorable fact, but nevertheless true, that, as a class, the printers of this country do not keep read up on the subject of printing. Where you find one that does you will find a dozen that do not. In this day every office in the land is kept supplied with all manner of craft journals, specimen sheets of late faces, and numberless circulars describing new inventions and novelties for the use of the printer; yet but few avail themselves of even these auxiliaries. I know of more than one office in the country where from

three to half-a-dozen men are employed, and not a craft publication or circular is read by them once in three months. These men work day after day, simply following furrow after furrow, like a horse dragging a plow, with no object before them except a longing for dinner-time, supper-time, and Saturday night. And yet these men are called *printers*.

The printer *must* read up in his trade in order to be proficient. Who would employ a physician, or a lawyer, who did not keep read up in their respective professions? The leading men in our legislative halls are invariably the best read men. This is an age of progression, and the progression is due to the circulation of printed facts and opinions, descriptions of new devices and improved methods, and the man who does not read cannot be as proficient as the one that does; consequently, the former is not worth the wages of the latter. The well informed man is generally paid for what he knows as well as for what he does; he is a mechanic—the other a common laborer.

This condition of the craft, in a degree, accounts for the low wages paid, and one of the first steps toward advancement is to increase our knowledge. This must be done by reading more. I will not attempt to follow this subject into its minute details, for that would precipitate a discussion of "An Apprenticeship System," "Regulation of Wages," etc., which is beyond the limit of this article; but I would like to impress upon the minds of printers generally that they *must read more*. More reading will produce better workmanship, and better workmanship will bring better wages.

NUTS TO CRACK.

THE many recent printing failures in Chicago seem to indicate one of two things, either that the printing business is exceptionally unprofitable, or that printers lack the essential elements of good business men. To the former, having an intimate acquaintance with the trade, we interpose an unqualified negative; we know of many printing establishments in the city that are conducted on sound business principles, combined with thorough practical knowledge, that are reaping rapid fortunes for their proprietors. This knowledge justifies us in saying that the printing trade bears a percentage of profit equivalent to if not exceeding that of the majority of manufacturing trades.

How comes it then that so many promising enterprises end in disaster?

The causes may be threefold: lack of administrative business capacity, ignorance of the proper mode of estimating, or want of technical knowledge; sometimes dissipation and extravagance, but as the two last qualities are not indigenous to printers we will pass them without remark. By administrative capacity, we mean that ability which dictates to the various departments of the house, and apportions with clocklike precision the duties of each employé and machine, so that every minute of time is utilized. Under a happy-go-lucky system, we venture to assert that the time frittered away between jobs will cost from five to fifteen per cent of the profits. We remember on several occasions visiting the pressroom of a house which, not a hundred years ago, went under with financial crash, and each time observed the window recesses crowded with idle boys, whom we suppose were drawing pay for working; it is exceedingly difficult to disabuse one's mind of the connection between the idle boys, the standing machinery and the crash. It is as plain to be seen as the sun at noonday that while boys are idle and plant standing, that not only is nothing being earned, but that the expenses of the boys and the plant are eating up the profits made while working. It is administrative capacity that corrects this and makes each minute furnish its increment of production toward the day's earnings. Again, this quality is as essential in the counting-house as the workshop. A capable manager, especially where the capital is limited, will have constantly before him a chart of the firm's obligations, and not only be cognisant of all maturing paper, but be in a position to provide for it. On the other hand, there are, and we know it, a large number of tradesmen, printers especially, who never give maturing paper a thought until advised by the bank or the holders, and at the last minute have to run around to raise the amount at a ruinous sacrifice, ending with that *ignis fatuus*, a chattel mortgage, which is usually the precursor of disaster. It would be an interesting study to the printer's supply vendor to examine the list of chattel mortgageors, and ponder on their eligibility for credit.

The hap-hazard plan of estimating is a still greater factor in calamity. That this plan is in extensive operation in Chicago today is well known. A short time ago a case came within our ken of two houses which tendered for a certain job of work, and between the two estimates there existed a difference of upward of one hundred dollars, the highest being three hundred and eight dollars, while the eager-for-business man undertook the job for two hundred dollars. By what process of figuring the lower amount was arrived at is a mystery, for the highest estimate as shown to us compiled by an expert figurer showed the stock to cost one hundred and fifty dollars, with sixteen pages composition, fifty thousand run, folding and binding. No, the house has not got wealthy, but it is a fitting sequel to remark that it met the inevitable, and the place that knew it knows it no more.

We know of another still more recent case, where a railroad corporation, whose offices are in this city, requested certain houses to furnish estimates for printing and ruling two hundred thousand blanks, two sides of matter, faint lined, stock furnished by the customer. The figures given by one house were one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, by the other sixty dollars,—a slight difference, which to an outsider would savor of robbery. Let us, however, examine the figures and see where the robbery comes in. They would be, or ought to be, printed folio size, and run four plates at a time, which would make one hundred thousand impressions:

Composition, 10 hours, at 50 cents	$ 5
Ruling, 100 reams, faint line, 18 cents	18
Electrotyping	9
100,000 impressions, at 90 cents	90
Miscellaneous charges, proofreading, etc.	5
Total	$127

Can any one well posted in the business tell us where the profits of the above lie at sixty dollars, for it will be seen that at that price it leaves but twenty-three cents per thousand for the presswork of a job requiring a cylinder press to run. Such estimating as this fully explains why some printers figure so largely in the chattel-mortgage record, and no wonder.

There are few printers in this city today who possess the faculty of working out an intricate estimate, but who, rather than be left behind in the race for business, will jump at figures. Such a system, or rather lack of system, will surely lead to the attentions of the sheriff, and rightly too, for any house whose claim to public patronage exists only in low prices, deserves to collapse. It becomes simply a question of time until John Jones puts out his sign as successor to Tom Smith, and with the assistance of a friendly creditor, and the want of a sensible bankruptcy law, evades payment of debts even, as far as his ability permits.

Estimates ought to be made on a fixed basis of cost for time, labor and price per token, a fixed percentage on stock, and if ruled or bound, the binder's figures should be first obtained, which in these days of telephonic communication is no difficult task; then let the competition be in quality of workmanship. As it now is, in nine cases out of ten, where unremunerative figures are given, it is intended to work in a job and stock inferior to sample. Sometimes the low prices are made the pretext of an attempt to reduce the wages of the workman, or to stand him off when Saturday night comes. These malpractices are to be deprecated, and we are convinced that an insensible slaughtering of rates works incalculable injury to the trade, bankrupts its votaries, and affords no advantage to the customer.

Another feature worthy of mention: Customers are beginning to find out that some houses of inferior standing have a practice of underestimating, and they apply to these for figures, not with the idea of entrusting work into their hands, but simply to obtain figures to hold *in terrorem* over the head of their regular printer, with the usual So-and-so has offered to do this work for so much—here are his figures. In many cases these tactics succeed; but we maintain it is a wrong policy for any business house to drop its price when once made (unless an error be detected in calculation), and it sets a bad precedent for any future transaction. Mathematicians say figures cannot lie; therefore if, after careful estimate, it is found at what price a job can be turned out to realize a fair profit, it is suicidal to undertake it for less; better far without it.

The want of technical knowledge is so manifest a drawback that we need not dwell on its influence as a factor in financial crises. In the foregoing remarks our object has been to outline, for the information of the journeyman, some of the probable causes of the many failures. They are frequently charged against bad trade, but this charge is not sustainable; the printing business in Chicago is good, and has been so for a long time past. No amount of good trade alone will compensate for the injury inflicted on a business through bad generalship or wanton mismanagement, and, as in other enterprises, success usually attends ability, energy and industry.

CHOICE OF INK.

INK should always be selected to suit the paper it will be used upon: for cheap paper, cheap ink; for fine paper, fine ink. At least three qualities—book, news and fine job—should always be kept in stock by a printer who does miscellaneous work, although other qualities are often needed. The speed of a press will be largely controlled by the ink, if it is oily or gritty, or if it dries on rollers, or sets-off, or does not dry quickly, or does not keep its color on paper, it will seriously hinder the pressman. As the finest black inks are usually of a stiff body, and distribute with difficulty, they can be used to advantage only on presses that have ample provision for distribution. When ink of this nature is provided for paper of soft stock, the speed of the press should be reduced, to prevent the ink from tearing the paper when the paper leaves the form after impression. Ink-tables need frequent cleaning, and the ink fountain should always be kept covered, to keep out the dust and floating particles of paper.

ABOUT ROLLERS.

GOOD rollers are as necessary as a good press. On fast presses the rollers should be harder than those provided for slow presses; but on either kind of press they should have a smooth, moist, clinging, elastic surface. Rollers with many fine cracks or pin holes, may serve for common newspaper work, but no skill of the pressman can make them do superior presswork, the best presswork always requires rollers as good as new. Before they are put in press they should be tested by lightly passing the palm of a clean hand over the surface, if they soil the hand they need cleaning; if dry and skinny they need sponging; if wet and clammy they should be lightly rubbed and exposed to dry air. Glycerine rollers should be kept in a dry, and glue and molasses rollers in a damp, atmosphere. In cleaning, use lye sparingly, and never on a new roller; oil, benzine or turpentine are better. Every press ought to have two sets of rollers, of different grades of firmness. Rollers should be made a week at least before use.

MECHANICS WHO RISE.

THERE is a large-sized nugget of truth in this from Dr. J. M. Buckley's series of "Letters to Young Men," in the New York *Christian Advocate:*

Benjamin Franklin told the truth when he said that the best knowledge a man could give to his son was the mastery of a good trade. Such a man is cosmopolitan. He can make himself useful anywhere, and he can live anywhere. If it should not be necessary always to work at his trade, he feels the ability within to support himself. . . . Between the average mechanic and the great manufacturer or merchant prince, great numbers can be found who began as mechanics, and who have taken positions by their mechanical skill fully equal to that of the average merchant and far superior to that of most clerks and professional men. . . .

Always have in view rising above the position of a mere journeyman. Look at things from a broad business point of view. Consider that some day you may not be a journeyman, and try to study the relations of capital to labor, and to master the principles of business, so that, if you should ever form a partnership with a business man, you will not be at his mercy, and so that, if you choose, you may at any time enter upon business for yourself, and not fritter away your life in a vain effort to overcome by mechanical skill financial obstacles.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

AN OPERATIVE JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY WORKMEN.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, MARCH, 1884.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

OUR friends are informed of the following change in our editorial staff. Mr. H. H. Hill is succeeded by Mr. A. C. Cameron, a working printer of thirty years' standing, with qualifications of no mean order, assisted by a volunteer corps of practical printers, who will relax no effort in endeavoring to attain for THE INLAND PRINTER a high-class standard of technical journalism. We are grateful for the many commendatory letters our efforts have brought us; at the same time we wish our friends to understand we are by no means thin-skinned, and we invite criticism from those who may observe room for improvement. Probably under the chastening influence of the critic's rod we may learn many wrinkles of service to us.

THE MILWAUKEE DIFFICULTY.

THE printers employed on the *Evening Wisconsin*, of Milwaukee, twenty-three in number, are on a strike, because the manager of that sheet insisted, after several remonstrances, on paying the female compositors, members of the Cream City Typographical Union, twenty-eight cents instead of thirty-three cents per thousand ems—the union scale—as paid to the male compositors; and this, too, in the face of the admission that the women did better work than a majority of the men.

The action of the union in making the cause of the girls its own is worthy of all commendation. Of course, no protective organization could tolerate, for a moment, a *sliding scale* arrangement, all its members, irrespective of sex, age or nationality, being required to observe the *minimum* rate of wages. Any other policy would be suicidal. The standard raised—"equal pay for equal work"—is one which will command the sympathy of every right-minded citizen; and it is needless to add that those now engaged in this struggle have our warmest wishes for their success.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN, WRITE FOR YOUR PAPER.

WE shall be pleased to receive from any locality notes of interest to the craft. Remember, friends, "where there's a will there's a way." The want of time is a common excuse, but *ten minutes* each evening for a week will give you an hour, and in that time there are hundreds, nay, thousands, of our readers who can jot down some suggestion, some reminiscence, some comment, whose publication will both interest and edify. If you have never tried before, try now. Break the ice, and you won't find the water half so cold as you anticipate.

A TRADE THE BEST.

FIRST-CLASS mechanics are often spoiled to make third-rate lawyers, doctors and other professional men; and some that would make a comfortable living as mechanics are doomed to a life of drudgery and want as clerks and bookkeepers.

An ordinary clerk bears no comparison with that of the artisan in point of worldly advantage. The latter is not only better paid, but has a degree of independence to which the clerk is a stranger. His clothing and his rental costs less, and, except in times of great depression, there is ten times the demand for his services than there is for that of the clerk. There are hundreds of them idle in large cities where there are not scores of unemployed mechanics. The demand for the clerk does not keep pace with the supply, and parents are, in a measure, the ones to blame for this. They have a vague idea that they are opening the way to social preferment, such as they themselves have never been able to obtain, by sending their sons to a desk or behind a counter, instead of to a trade, after they leave school. In a large number of cases they discover too late that they have doomed their offspring to a life of constant struggle to make ends meet, and that a clerk is much more dependent on the caprices of an employer than is the artisan. The public schools are a draw-farm for the merchant's desk, and boys fresh from pupilage will, at a nominal salary, undertake the duties of the old hand.

Old hands thus thrown out of employment in the larger cities of the country, can be seen every morning closely scanning the first issue of the daily paper under the head of "Help wanted." It must be a sad spectacle—and the reflection must be sadder still—of the hours and days of suspense, waiting, Micawber-like, for the summons that will never come, or if it come, only with the offer of excessive work at starvation wages.

The moral is plain: Bookkeepers and clerks are at a discount. Teach your boys a trade.

A WORD WITH NON-UNION MEN.

THE recent statement in the New York *Tribune*, that the most skillful and efficient workmen are to be found outside the pale of union organizations, is a falsehood so mendacious and colossal, so entirely at variance with even the semblance of fact, that we are at a loss which to condemn most, the utter disregard of truth, or the estimate placed upon the intelligence of its readers. We certainly do not claim that admission to a typographical union, or any other union, will make an inferior workman a skillful one, or that exclusion therefrom will transform a number one mechanic into a botch; but we do claim that non-membership, as a rule, arises from one of two causes — *incompetency* or *moral cowardice*, and that no valid reason can be assigned, why an honorable, qualified workman should refuse to identify himself with an organization which secures the highest remuneration for his services, and whose primary and essential objects are his financial and material welfare. As definitely stated in the constitution of the Chicago Typographical Union, these are:

1. To elevate the position and maintain and protect the interests of the craft in general.
2. To establish and uphold a fair and equitable rate of wages, and to regulate all trade matters appertaining to the welfare of members.
3. To influence the apprenticeship system in the direction of intelligence, competency and skill, in the interest alike of employers and employés.
4. To endeavor to replace strikes and their attendant bitterness and pecuniary loss by arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of all disputes concerning wages and conditions of employment.
5. To relieve the deserving needy and provide for the decent burial of deceased members.

These objects, so succinctly stated, need no commendation at our hands. They silence carping criticism, and command the approbation of every right-thinking man. To those, then, who are lost to all feelings of honor or self-respect, who glory in their shame, we have no argument to advance, no appeal to make. To do so, would be love's labor lost. To address their honor is to address a quality they do not possess; to appeal to their manhood, to cast pearls before swine. But to those whose shortcomings are of omission rather than commission, who have sinned through ignorance rather than design, and in whom the promptings of a latent manhood can be aroused, we have a word to say.

Trades-unions are the *creatures of necessity*, and will remain so as long as our competitive wages system prevails. "Defence, not Defiance," is their motto. They are based on a practical recognition of the fact that in union there is strength; that the united demands of five hundred workmen, organized for mutual protection and the recognition and enforcement of their rights, will secure what the disunited, individual efforts of these five hundred will fail to accomplish; that the same causes will produce the same results, whether tested in the industrial centers of Lynn, Lyons or Manchester; that if our so-called republican institutions are different from those of the old world, *selfish human nature is the same;* that in conflicts between money and muscle, muscle is invariably placed at a disadvantage. On the part of capital it is a contest for the possession of the *surplus;* on the part of labor, a struggle for the absolute *necessaries* of life. Under these circumstances, and they are daily becoming more and more apparent, we insist the mechanic who refuses or neglects to identify himself with his trade's organization is a libel on the human race, and unworthy the name of protector, husband or father.

The charge so freely made that the advice of the ultraist is the advice that controls their counsels, is as false as it is cowardly. For thirty years we have been identified with their deliberations, during the greater portion of which we have enjoyed special facilities for judging of the action,— not of one craft, but of many,— through their associations, and conscientiously affirm that in nineteen cases out of twenty the sober second thought prevails, and that the rational, conservative address, in which hasty, ill-advised action is deprecated, and the interests of the employer as well as the interests of the employé considered, is the speech which carries the day. Of course there have been times when all conciliatory overtures have been abruptly rejected, thus compelling a resort to *dernier* measures, but they have always succeeded not preceded, such official action. As an evidence of the truth of this statement, we can cite a dozen instances where union employés have *voluntarily reduced* their wages when justice demanded it, to one where employers have *voluntarily advanced* them under similar circumstances.

During the memorable struggle of 1867, in this city, when organized labor endeavored to secure the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and was recklessly charged with wantonly destroying property, and in fact every crime in the decalogue, we called on the president of one of the largest railroad corporations in the United States, and, at the request of its former employés, tendered the services of one thousand men to protect its property, if necessary. "I am very glad you have come on such a mission," said that gentleman. "I want you to take a message *from me* to our men, for I still look upon them as such, and tell them that I have every confidence in their honor, and do not believe that one of them would injure a dollar's worth of the company's property; that men who have the *moral courage* to stand up for what they consider their rights, as they have done, are the last men to resort to cowardly violence; and if I thought our workshops were in danger, they are the only special police whose services I would invoke!" This tribute we consider one of the grandest compliments ever paid to organized labor, and a stinging rebuke to those journals and demagogues that so wantonly misrepresented its position.

In reply to the claim so often put forward by non-union employés, "*I am receiving union wages,*" as a palliation of their treachery or truckling subserviency, we affirm that even were the statement true, which is seldom, if ever, the case, it proves them to be petty thieves as well as cowards. They are sneaks enough to recognize a standard which they are doing their utmost to destroy, and appropriate, without acknowledgment or responsibility, what the pluck of true men have secured. How long would they receive or their employers pay *union wages,* were the unions wiped out of existence, and how long would they exist if their members were the cowardly, time-serving tools they (the non-unionists) have proven them-

selves to be? Employers may like the treason, but rest assured the traitor is estimated at his true value.

With refreshing candor, said a former well-known anti-union coal operator, with whom we had had several discussions: "I want to explain my position, and wish you had been here a few minutes sooner, when I was having it hot and heavy with an operator from Brazil, Ind., on this very question. I told him frankly that the miners were doing *just what we would do* were we in their places, and that but for the union even our men would be digging coal for one-third less than they are now getting, but as we are anxious to get our coal mined as cheaply as possible, *if* we can find men (?) who are willing to work on *our terms*, and thereby enable us to break down your trades organizations, it is our selfish interest to employ them, and that is the whole matter in a nutshell."

The following *truthful* illustration will show the makeshifts to which dishonorable men are compelled to resort to justify their action. An employing printer with whom we had worked many years ago as a union member, in reply to a question as to the cause of his change of base, replied: "You see *dishonorable competition* is so prevalent and margins so small, that in self-defense I was compelled to make my office a non-union establishment." Being pressed for a more lucid explanation, he continued: "Well, let us take this very report we are now at work on. Last year I received —— cents per thousand; this year I ascertained another firm was figuring for it at the same rates, so I had to *underbid* its estimate, or I would have lost it." Yes, yes, just as anticipated. The dishonorable competition of which you complain was displayed in your own action. *You* intend to make as much of the job this year as you did last, and in order to do so, *underbid* an honorable employer, who estimated on the basis of living wages, and cut down the compensation of your soulless slaves in order to secure it. Non-union reader, don't you see with what scrupulous care your interests are guarded by the men who have the audacity to claim to be your "best friends"?

In Great Britain, the home of trades-unions, for the past fifty years they have been the great factors in the social, political and intellectual elevation of the working-classes. They have been the instructors, the training-schools of the masses, the forerunners of coöperative and benefit societies, and begotten a spirit of manly independence, which has done more for the advancement of the industrial element, from a political and financial standpoint, than any agency with which we are acquainted. In corroboration of this statement we may refer to the Trades Union Commission of 1867, appointed by parliament, to inquire into their objects, workings, results, etc., of which Sir Wm. Earle was chairman. It was appointed in compliance with a popular demand, raised by the magnified charges brought against the members of the Sheffield sawgrinders' union; and out of a committee of eleven, but three or four, among them Messrs. Harrison and Mundella, were recognized as friends of the workmen. Yet such was the nature of the testimony given by such leaders as McDonald, Applegarth, Allen, Guild and others, that despite the composition of the committee a favorable report was presented, their necessity and advantages acknowledged, their objects virtually endorsed, and their recognition and the protection of their funds by law secured.

A still further and more convincing evidence of their beneficial results is afforded by the following: During the past twelve months the amount of wages earned, according to Professor Leone Levi (an acknowledged authority), by the working classes in Great Britain, was $2,240,000,000. Comparing the numbers and increase of the working classes with those of others, the professor shows that in thirty years an average family of the lower middle classes has improved its position by thirty-seven per cent, while *one of the working classes has improved by fifty-nine per cent.*

We might continue this subject at length, but space forbids. We know it has been claimed by a class of apologists that as it is the ambition eventually of most American mechanics to become their own employers, they have not the same interest in the building up of trades' unions that British workmen have—which is the *veriest buncombe*. Such twaddle may touch the national vanity, but the *truth* is, the vast majority of *American* workmen have all they can do to make both ends meet and keep the wolf from the door, and it is for these—the rank and file—we plead, for we cannot all be generals, colonels, or even corporals, in the grand army of labor. We ask the dupes who hug this delusion to remember the ups and downs of life, that the "hosannah" of today becomes too often the "crucify" of tomorrow, and the employer of January the wageworker of April.

In conclusion, young man—you who are just entering the race of life, who have the opportunity of making or marring your future—can you afford to blight it by deliberately parting company with the reputable element of your craft, and casting your lot with creatures devoid of manhood or honor? Remember the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. Remember also that the men who have the manhood to respect the rights of others, are the men who have the manhood to respect *their own*.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE annual report of the Public Printer, recently published, contains a deal of interesting and valuable information, especially to the craft. In it that official says: "The United States does its printing, as it does everything else, on a big scale. The Public Printer is able to announce in his report, that his office has had at times as high as twenty tons of type locked up—probably the largest amount of 'live matter' ever kept standing at one time in this or any other country." Its employés number over 2,100 persons. During the last fiscal year, Congress published 14,416,744 documents, ranging in size from a brief committee report of a single page to 'The Nautical Almanac' and the 'Medical and Surgical History of the War,' containing respectively five hundred and a thousand pages in each volume. In 1883, the tons upon tons of printed matter that issued from that office included 42,000 volumes of work unfinished in the previous year; 38,750 volumes of the *Congressional Record;* 60,000 copies of eulogies upon six members of Congress who died, some of

the eulogies covering 120 pages; 300,000 volumes of agricultural reports; besides a vast deal of other matter, which in the aggregate was enormous. The weekly pay of this the largest printing office in the world is $30,000.

THE EVILS OF OVERTIME.

OVERTIME is a growing evil, which deserves the special reprobation of the craft. While we are well aware there are exceptional cases where it is absolutely necessary (and these will present themselves without special reference), we are equally aware it is degenerating, in many instances, into a system whose effects are injurious and demoralizing. *We want a reduction instead of an increase in the hours of labor*, and there is no obstacle which stands more prominently in the pathway of this much desired reform than the system to which we here take exception.

Overtime, as a rule, is *unprofitable*—unprofitable to the employer and unprofitable to the employé, and nine foremen out of ten will corroborate this statement. Extra work *commences* at the *close* of the legitimate day's labor, and is at best an overtax on the physical system. The man who has stood at his case for ten consecutive hours, who persistently supplements them by three or four of extra work in the already vitiated atmosphere of a printing-office, is in no condition to do justice either to himself or those to whom his services are rendered, and is taking the proper course to make himself a physical as well as an intellectual wreck. We also insist that, so long as qualified printers walk the streets of our cities in quest of employment, duty and justice alike demand that their services shall be utilized, before men in *permanent situations* are required or requested to remain after six o'clock.

Another and by no means the least important objection to overtime is the fact that it develops soreheadism, and is demoralizing in its tendency. It caters to the inherent greed of the earthworm, and leads too often to a supercilious ignoring of the rights of others. In all offices where it is in vogue will be found the *semper paratus* (always ready) candidate; the man who feels slighted if *he* is not asked to "work too"; the chronic growler who thinks he has "as good a right to work" as anybody else, and the quiet observer, who says nothing but does a power of thinking; and as the conclusion invariably arrived at is that prejudice or favoritism enters largely into the selection, the *morale* of the office is not improved thereby.

But extra work is to be especially deprecated because of the injurious effect it has on the rising generation. Young men brought up under its baneful influence are almost sure to become a drag upon the labor movement. Men are but children of an older growth, and the habits and principles imbibed in youth, as a rule, distinguish them in after-life. A selfish boy is very apt to become a selfish man, and the influences by which he is surrounded when a boy are equally apt to exercise a material influence in shaping his future character.

The lesson we need to learn is, not the "value of remnants," but the "power of numbers," and the duties and responsibilities of systematic organization. It is common to prate about the heartless exactions of capital, yet the exactions of capital are not half as injurious as the *selfish avarice* of workingmen, some of whom evidently regret that the day is not composed of forty-eight instead of twenty-four hours, and are willing to sacrifice the comforts of home and the opportunities for mental and physical recreation for a few palty dollars' extra compensation for extra work.

In conclusion, we are painfully aware that in our own ranks there are a class of men who, Esau-like, are willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, who pooh, pooh every movement looking to the social and intellectual improvement of the working classes, and complacently tell us that, as capital always has and always will control labor, all such movements are visionary and impracticable. They forget to tell us, however, that the failures of the past have been, in a great measure, owing to the *mal* influences of these very arguments, and that the shortsighted selfishness of those who presented them, more than any other drawback, has paralyzed the efforts of those who had the manhood to advocate and battle for the right.

THE coming session of the International Typographical Union promises to be one of unusual interest. A determined effort will be made to merge it into the organization known as the Knights of Labor. We do not believe, however, that the I. T. U. will endorse such a suicidal policy.

AT the last meeting of Detroit Typographical Union, No. 18, held February 3, on motion THE INLAND PRINTER was recommended to the attention of Detroit printers, and the Financial Secretary was instructed to subscribe for a copy, to be kept on file for the use of the union. We want every union on the continent to do likewise.

TERMS RELATING TO BOOKS.

CAPTIONS and SUBHEADS are words or expressions that stand above chapters, sections and paragraphs, for the purpose of indicating their contents. SIDEHEADS are of a similar nature, but put in the first line of the paragraph or paragraphs to which they refer. RUNNING TITLES, or, as they are sometimes called, *headlines*, are such words or phrases as are placed at the top of the page. All these are printed usually in capital or small capital letters; but sometimes, especially in magazines, in italics.

SIGNATURES are the letters of the alphabet, used to designate the sheets of which the book is composed, so that we may refer to a sheet and call it signature N, for example, and know and indicate exactly the pages of which it consists. It assists the binder in *folding*, because it occupies a certain specified place in every sheet, and it is only necessary that the folding is done so that the signature is in a certain position to know that it is done properly without going through all the folios. It also assists the binder in *gathering*, i.e. in collecting the sheets so as to fall in their proper order, as well as in *Collating*, i.e. examining whether the gathering has been properly done. If the letters fall in their regular alphabetical order, the sheets must be right, and it will be unnecessary to ascertain the sequence of the pages.

There is no signature A; that properly belongs to the title-page, and would look unsightly if placed there. The title-page indicates how the first sheet is to be folded. Some printers leave out J, Y and W, others only leave out J, making the alphabet to consist of twenty-five letters, which is a handy number, being one-fourth of a hundred. If the book contains more sheets than the alphabet of signatures will number, a second alphabet is used, thus—AA or 2A.

Signatures are usually in SMALL CAPS of the same body as the page, and placed at the foot of the page near the right-hand corner, divided from the body matter by a blank or white line.—*Printers and Lithographers' Weekly Gazette.*

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

RULEWORK.—*Continued.*

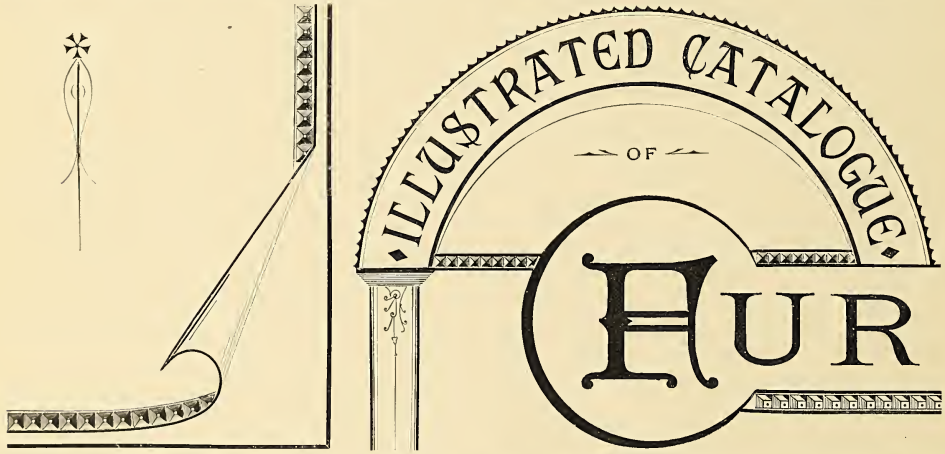
IN making designs in curved rulework, the compositor need only be limited by the range of his own ideas, as brass rule may be curved and twisted into every conceivable form, and with the aid of a file the face of the rule can be varied in thickness and made to join at any point with other rules in the job.

In many display jobs blank spaces occur where the insertion of a small fanciful design in rulework would add to the beauty and attractiveness of the work. Our first illustration will give an idea how to utilize small pieces of rule with artistic effect in such cases, and many little fancies could be carried out with very little trouble, and at the expense of a few minutes' extra time on the job. Business cards, programmes, and covers of catalogues, can always be made attractive in appearance by the judicious addition of such ornaments.

Our second illustration shows how the plainness of a border may be relieved by giving it the appearance of a sheet with the corner turned over. This may be accomplished by making an angle on the perpendicular rule of the side on which you wish the corner to turn over, the point of angularity being determined by the size of the scroll. The bottom rule needs to be bent at a sufficient curve to meet the end of the perpendicular rule already bent, and the addition of a thin rule reaching from the point of the angle to the outer edge of the curve will give the outline of a scroll corner. The addition of a few rules to form a shading will make the corner complete, and the number and length of the shading lines will be determined by the size and sweep of the scroll. If a border is used in addition to the rule, as in our illustration, the few pieces near the curve and the angle will need cutting down to properly fill the space they should occupy.

Our third illustration is a section of the cover of a furniture catalogue, and shows a very artistic arrangement of curved rules. Some of the rules employed in its construction were very thick, and in order to get a good curve it was necessary to soften the rule. This was easily done by holding it for a short time in a gas-flame, the heat rendering the rule very pliable. All rule thicker than four-to-pica should be heated before being curved, because, if not softened, it is liable to crack and spoil the symmetry of the curve.

The semicircle containing the words "Illustrated Catalogue," springing from the top of the column on the left, and forming an arch over the initial letter "F," was a happy thought of the compositor, and is well proportioned to the remainder of the work. The curve around the initial is formed of a piece of nonpareil rule, first heated, then curved into almost a circle, and filed gradually away until the top and bottom tapered from a nonpareil on the left side to a point on the right, where each point was joined to a horizontal rule running right across the page. To make the horizontal rules meet the point of the curved rule, it was necessary to undercut them with a file, leaving a sharp projecting point at the face to reach over the part necessarily filed away on the nonpareil rule to bring it to a point. The use of the small border in combination with the rule gives the work a compact appearance, and shows how sometimes small things can be used with good effect in work of this character. The design is well conceived and skillfully executed, and is an excellent example for young printers to copy or try to excel.



We have had to omit further illustrations of curvilinear rulework, on account of the space at our disposal being limited; but the few specimens we have placed before our readers will be sufficient to show them how to design and execute combinations of rule and border in an artistic manner. There are so many jobs in which fancy rulework can be appropriately displayed, that no printer need be at a loss to carry out any idea that his busy brain may conceive and his dexterous fingers put into shape; and this kind of work rarely fails to give satisfaction.

We fancy we can hear some of our young friends say they could never do such elaborate work. But persistent effort is nearly always crowned with success, and it may be

found to be not nearly so difficult to accomplish as their imagination depicts. Do not say "I can't," but "I'll try," and with patience, perseverance, and a determination to succeed, you will find that the work you thought beyond your power becomes comparatively easy, and you will be surprised to find that what others have done you can do, even if you are not able to do far better than those who have gone before.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MR. HOOLE, of Snider & Hoole, is among us.

MR. WIMPHEIMER, representing Sig. Ullman, of New York, in a line of bronzes and German inks, is in town.

WE received a welcome call from G. E. Sanborn, of the well known firm of Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, during his visit to Chicago.

GENIAL Joe Sprague is once more buzzing around the Garden City ink consumers, after a short trip among his rural customers.

TRAVELING agent Wood of the Queen City Printing Ink Co., of Cincinnati, called in our sanctum, glad to escape from the deluge.

WE rubbed shoulders on the street with the majestic form of Chas. Eneu Johnson, of ink fame, who is here scalping the city with his accustomed vim.

J. K. WRIGHT & Co., ink manufacturers, of Philadelphia, have established a Chicago branch, with Mr. Harry Raymond, formerly of New York City, in charge. Their location is 27 Washington street.

MR. RICHARD SULLIVAN, press-foreman at Shepard & Johnston's, is the delegate elect of Pressmen's Union, No. 3, to the annual International Typographical Convention to be held at New Orleans next June.

AT the last meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union, Mark L. Crawford, P. H. McLogan, C. G. Stivers, W. Mill and A. C. Cameron were appointed delegates to the State Labor Convention, to be held in this city, March 26.

THE specimens of rulework illustrating our articles on "Hints to Apprentices" are the work of Alex. R. Allexon (with Shepard & Johnston), Chicago, and illustrate his great ability both as a designer and first-class workman.

MR. J. K. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, is in the city, and paid us a visit. He informs us that his firm intends having a share of the Chicago ink trade, and have opened a branch for that purpose. We heartily wish them success.

JUST think, only some fifty years ago, Chicago published her first newspaper. Today there are no less than two hundred and seventy-five regular journals published in the city, and two thousand compositors employed in their production.

THE printing and kindred trades, of Chicago, with their characteristic generosity, contributed to the Ohio floods relief fund the munificent sum of $2,018, exclusive of a check for $1,000 donated by R. Hoe & Co., and sent direct to the sufferers.

WE regret to have to record the very serious illness of L. B. Jameson, of the firm of Jameson & Morse. Mr. Jameson is one of the veteran printers of Chicago. His urbanity and uprightness have won for him the respect and esteem of every one who has had any business contact with him, and we believe we but reflect the earnest wishes of the whole fraternity of the city in heartily hoping for his speedy recovery. Mr. Jameson's ailment is Bright's disease.

CHICAGO Pressmen's Union, No. 3, held their regular meeting Saturday evening, March 1, and the following gentlemen were elected to the respective offices named below: Geo. McLenehen, president; Rudolph Timroth, vice-president; Michael Curtis, treasurer; John Langston, financial secretary; Michael J. Kiely, recording secretary; Steve McNamara, Wm. Casey, Louis F. Halla, executive committee; Frank McDonald, Al. Mareilus, Sam. Goss, Wm. Brookover, John Henry, board of directors; Wm. Brogan, guardian; R. F. Sullivan, delegate; Fred. DeWitt, alternate delegate.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE San Francisco Typographical Union now numbers over 600 members.

THE English-speaking compositors in Paris have formed a Typographical Club.

BRASS broadside type is now being produced by Messrs. J. H. Rust & Co., of Vienna, the cost being about twenty-five per cent above that of wood letter.

ALL newspapers printed in the Colony of New South Wales are carried free of postage if mailed within seven days from the day of publication.

ONE of the London evening papers has adopted tricycles for distributing their various editions throughout the suburbs. The papers are placed in a wire cage in front of the machine.

AT the time of the last census there were in Scotland 7,775 letterpress printers; 1,371 lithographers and lithographic printers; 51 copper and steel printers, and 542 typefounders and cutters.

THE government of Fiji, after several years' experience of printing by contract, has decided to follow the example of the other Australian colonies and establish a printing-office of its own. The government printer is to receive $1,750 per annum.

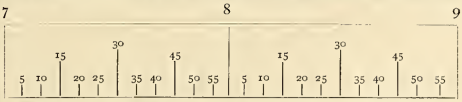
IT is said of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria that when at Godollo, her castle near Budapesth, in Hungary, she whiles away her leisure by composing poetry, setting up the type with her own hands, and having it printed on a small machine under her own superintendence, so as to form a volume by-and-by.

ON Saturday night, February 16, the Prouty Cylinder Press Works at Madison, Wis., were partially destroyed by fire. Fortunately a number of machines were saved in that part of the building which the fiery element did not reach. Marder, Luse & Co., their Chicago agents, inform us that at the present time of going to press, the works are in full swing again.

ON February 16, Toronto (Ont.) Typographical Union, No. 91, held the fortieth anniversary annual dinner at the Richardson House, Toronto. Concord and unity reigned supreme, and the affair was one of those happy, convivial meetings in which our friends over the border so happily excel. These social gatherings are excellent mediums in cementing the friendship and extending the acquaintance of the brethren of the craft, and we wish we could have the pleasure of recording a few more of them in our own state.

WHERE ARE THE RUSHERS?—The following challenge was published in the New York *Herald* of Saturday, February 9: "As it has been freely announced by members of the craft, more especially those employed on the *Times*, that Mr. George Arensberg can "beat all creation" in rapid type-setting, I am prepared to back Mr. Joseph McCann, a compositor at present employed on the *Herald*, in the sum of $500, to set type against any man in this city (Arensberg preferred) for from three to ten hours. MANNIS J. GEARY, *Herald* composing-room."

PARKER'S TIME RECORDER, a ready, simple and convenient method of keeping time by the workman, on any kind of job-work, fills a long needed want, and is especially useful when the compositor is required to turn his attention frequently from one job to another before completion. The following diagram showing a subdivision of time from 7 to 9 o'clock will serve as an illustration of the principle:



The method of using is to make a perpendicular check-mark below the figure corresponding to the time of beginning. On leaving the job make another check-mark at the proper figure, and connect the two by a horizontal line. The time thus embraced can be seen at a glance, the same as inches on a foot-rule. S. K. Parker, of 107 Madison street, Chicago, is the author of the plan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., February 21, 1884.

Do you know of any lubricating compound superior to the trashy, gummy stuff palmed on to us as machine oils, and where it is obtainable? A COUNTRY JOBBER.

The finest quality of sperm oil is the best known lubricator. It should be used frequently and sparingly. It is for sale by almost all of the press manufacturers.—ED.

SINGING SECTION OF TYPOGRAPHIA No. 9.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 25, 1884.

It was about two years ago when "Typographia Mænnerchor," a singing section of German printers, was carried to the grave. The few which remained, worked eagerly for a long time to organize a new singing section. The hard and earnest labor was at last crowned with success, and those who remained, with the aid of a new force, once more gathered, about two months ago, to organize the "Singing Section of Typographia No. 9." After two months' hard and faithful practice the section was enabled to step before the public. A committee, consisting of five members, was appointed to arrange a "*Ball mit Abend-Unterhaltung*" (ball, including evening entertainment), on Sunday, February 17, at Klare's Hall, on North Clark street, and which, I am proud to say, was a success in every respect. The singing of the section was a clear proof that, although not long in practice, good and willing work was done. Everyone's countenance expressed the feeling of enjoying his evening.

May our English-speaking brethren assist us, and, if called on, we will do our utmost to cater to their enjoyment at their festivals.

FRANK LEHMANN.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT ADDRESSING ENVELOPES.

To the Editor: OTTAWA, Kas., February 16, 1884.

A letter should always be addressed in such a manner as to insure its safe and speedy delivery. When envelopes are used with printed addresses, as is the case with wholesale houses, banks, and like branches of business, I have found the following form very desirable, and recommend it to the consideration of job printers:

CHICAGO,

To ILLINOIS.
The Inland Printer,
No. 2, Taylor Building.

It is the common method to write the name of the party addressed in a large, bold hand, the first line, following with the name of the town and state still smaller. Now, the postal clerks do not care to know *to whom* your letter is addressed, but *to where* it is to go, and if letters were addressed as above suggested, they could be handled with greater facility and accurateness. Printers, make the suggestion to your customers and see if they catch the idea. Fraternally, T. B. B.

THAT BOY AGAIN.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 1884.

Your January issue contained a well-meant article headed "Treatment of Feeders," in which the writer, by way of inference, dubs pressmen as abusive tyrants, and makes the boys pose as meek and much-abused martyrs. Now, as pressmen, we know that the feeder is by no means the tractable lamb one might imagine him to be from the tenor of the aforesaid article; he is amenable only to discipline, and in order to keep him anyways under control, he requires discipline of a stringent order, which when, relaxed, converts him into an incontrollable nuisance. I have just a few under my charge, so I can say from experience, that to try to rule them by a namby-pamby sentiment would be wasted energy. I find, and probably I am not solus in my experience, that where two or three are gathered together, mischief is in their midst, and it requires the metaphorical rod of iron to exorcise the demon. I have never yet seen the boy in the pressroom who could be coaxed or cajoled into the performance of any duty "he didn't have to"; but I have met with many that nothing but the fear of the "bounce" would keep working. Why, the boy himself would snicker at the pressman who tried to boss him with a *be-a-good-boy-and-get-on-with-your-work* kind of an argument. No, sir! Whatever sentimentality may advance in behalf of the youngster, it is a fact that he cannot stand to be petted; it inspires his contempt, breeds familiarity and begets a spirit of rebellion. Set him his task and exact punctilious obedience; that is the only way I know to make a boy a good feeder.

Fraternally,

A PRESSMAN WHO HAS BEEN A BOY.

A GOOD WRINKLE.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, February 11, 1884.

In this number of the PRINTER I noticed the article on pad and tablet making. For the benefit of the proprietors of small job offices, I send my experience (the results of which have been most satisfactory), for publication if you see fit.

I used to make up pads in the old way you mention, that is by binding the edges with paper, but noticing the superior beauty and cleanliness of the red-edge pads, so much in use of late, it struck me that I might try to make them myself.

Accordingly, having a glue pot, I bought some white pulverized glue, which dissolves readily, a common oil lamp, and a five-cent bottle of red ink. Having made the glue, I stirred enough of the ink into it to get a good color, and in ten minutes I had a pile of twenty pads. When they were quite dry, I took a very thin-bladed spatula and separated the pads. I had now as clean and neat looking a pad as any made by the largest manufacturer.

There is no danger of the sheets breaking apart, if the pads, when dry, are carefully separated. Until such a time as the composition you speak of comes into general use, the above may be of some practical good. Yours, WM. MEYER, JR.

FEMALE LABOR.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 20, 1884.

The employment of women in mechanical trades is and always has been a perpetual menace to the wages question. It is wrong socially and economically, and no amount of sophistry can make it otherwise. In those trades in which female labor is largely available (take weaving for instance), men's wages are at a low standard, and the reason is not far to seek, nor does it require great perspicuity to fathom. Female labor is chiefly obtained from the ranks of the unmarried; having no incumbrances, herself only to support, with these immense advantages, she brings her labor into undue competition with man's, and usurps a place in the community which should properly be filled by the breadwinner of a family. Regardless of the injury she may inflict on her co-workers in trade, she is generally willing to sell her labor, irrespective of its commercial value, for whatever price may be offered, according as expediency or her needs may prompt, recognizing no law but her own selfish requirements, bound by no organization, she respects no standard of wages, which even custom may have made a recognized tariff; she is invariably an apple of discord (the present Milwaukee strike to wit, which, by the way, would have heaps more sympathizers were it directed against the employment of female labor altogether); and although her grace and charms may probably throw a halo of bliss and neutralize the dull monotony of the composing-room, I am one of those who believe that both herself and the composing-room would be benefited were she at home perfecting herself in the art of making pancakes, and otherwise fitting herself for the important duties she ought to be able to (but seldom can) fulfill, when she lays down the composing-stick for the obligations of marital life.

In the former part of this letter I mentioned the weaving trade as an illustration of the pauperizing effect of female labor. On the other hand, observe how the bricklayers and ironmoulders, by unity, have kept up their prices, not having to contend with that element. Of the unsexing tendencies of the indiscriminate commingling of the sexes in the workshop I forbear to speak; that phase of the question alone admits of arguments which the circumscribed space of a letter would prohibit even a passing glance, and the remarks I have been induced to make are chiefly called forth by the anomalous position which *woman* occupies in the conflict now pending at Milwaukee, where she is setting type at five cents per thousand less then the scale of men's wages. Notwithstanding Mr. Aiken's assertion that the women's work is equal in quality to men's, it is pretty certain that employers will give the men the preference when the Cream City Typographical Union enforces the payment of one rate of wage irrespective of sex; and the outcome of the Milwaukee conflict will, I trust, obtain this, and thus sound the death knell of female labor in the composing-room. Yours,

COMPO.

REARRANGEMENT OF CASE.

To the Editor: CANASERAGA, N. Y., February 5, 1884.

To the uninitiated person, one of the strangest things about a printing office is the arrangement of the alphabet in the case; and the ease, certainty and rapidity with which the compositor picks from the various boxes is to him a source of wonder. Long practice, however, has made the compositor as familiar with the case as with his own name, if, indeed, not more so. I do not know as history sheds much light on the question as to when and by whom the present arrangement of the case was made, or as to whether or otherwise it was gradually developed. It certainly has, aside from being universally adopted, been in use and remained substantially unchanged for many years; and this notwithstanding the great progress made in the art of printing within the last two or three decades.

During the somewhat extended period in which I worked at the case, I was frequently struck with the awkward manner in which some words set and distribute; also with the inconvenient location of some letters. For instance, *l* is on the extreme left of the case, and there is not one letter on that side, excepting *e*, with which it may be coupled in making a word. *U* also seems to have secured a poor place, although it frequently precedes or succeeds *l*. Other instances might be given, but these are sufficient for the present.

For some time I have been experimenting with a view of ascertaining if any improvement of the present arrangement of the case could be made. On these experiments I am still engaged. The aim of any attempted re-arrangement should be: *first*, to lessen the distance traveled by the hand; *second*, to secure directness and simplicity in the motions of the hand. The whole question is, can the awkward things of the case be eliminated without producing others in some other direction? Of course, it would be folly to attempt an entire change. No improvement can be made unless it be in the location of some of the letters. As to whether I will be able to effect any improvement remains to be seen. If I do, it will be given to the public after a thorough test; if I do not, probably there will be no harm done. According to the present arrangement of my case, the setting and distribution of fully one-third of the words in ordinary use will not be changed. They are such as

the,	his,	doom,	deem,	methodist,
and,	made,	knot,	scion,	since,
come,	death,	too,	taste,	dishonest,
home,	noon,	most,	sistine,	common, etc.

Among the words which require less movement of the hand than formerly are

roast,	buggy,	useless,	deficient,
robber,	presbyterian,	robust,	contrary,
goat,	baptist,	lovely,	grave,

and all words terminating with *ly*, *ally*, or *ully*.

I would be pleased to hear from printers all over the country, either through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER (with the kind permission of the editor) or by mail. F. O. JONES.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1884.

Whether the spirited political campaign through which we have just been passing, has been instrumental in helping the printing business any, I cannot say; but it is gratifying for me to note, that just at this time, from information I have gathered regarding the state of the trade here, it looks as though it had; all our large offices seem to be busy, and I notice few men out of work. Speaking of politics, it reminds me how inseparably connected with the political world is the printer, both compositor and pressman. How the words of the orator, and the essays of the editor are passed from the compositor to the proofreader, finally to culminate in the *press*, which fairly floods the earth with benefits that overflow on every hand. Then what a long list of worthies, distinguished for prudence, zeal and integrity, rise before us, who once, like us, were toilers at the *case* or *press*, time would fail us to chronicle their names, nor is it necessary. Their examples and deeds and words will ever live to gather new luster, as time shall continue to unfold them. Pennsylvania numbers among her ex-governors, five who were disciples of Guttenberg, Faust and Schöffer; and if journals like THE INLAND PRINTER, conducted by bonafide workmen, continue to exist, this influence will be more powerful than ever. I sent a friend of mine living in Steelton, Penn., engaged in the large steel-works at that place, a copy of the PRINTER, and he writes me that the advice given in it is suitable for all people, no matter what their vocation. So say we all.

The Philadelphia Typographical Union has passed the following resolution in reference to the copyright law, viz:

Resolved, that it is the sentiment of the Typographical Union, No. 2, of the city of Philadelphia, that they are opposed to all or any international copyright law or treaty, a part of whose conditions do not require the manufacture of the copyrighted work or publication in the United States.

A copy of the above is to be sent to every senator and representative "in congress assembled."

A large number of printers in this city are made happy by a decree of the supreme court, which permits the publishers of the *Saturday Night* printing-house to continue to operate their machinery at night. Some old fogies tried to stop the running of the presses, and had they been successful, the whole establishment would have been removed to New York. The judges, in delivering their opinion, said that a person who resides in a large city cannot expect to be surrounded with the stillness which prevails in a rural district. He must necessarily hear some noise, and occasionally feel slight vibrations produced by the movements, labor of its people and the hum of its mechanical industries. Sensible judges! And they who are not willing to acquiesce in the above, had better *make* themselves *ready* to move elsewhere.

Our German friends (printers) had a grand ball on the 2d inst., at Industrial Hall. When our German citizen starts out to have a good time, he takes not only himself, but his wife and children, and the above occasion was no exception to the rule. When I speak of it as being a German affair, don't imagine there were no other nationalities there; because we noticed a large number of people who were not German by a long shot. In fact, it was quite a cosmopolitan affair after all. Good order prevailed, and everybody felt glad they were there. Mr. Julius Weyda and wife led the grand march. More anon. C. W. M.

THE London (Eng.) Society of Compositors has since its foundation expended the enormous sum of $531,500 in "benefits" for its members, including $41,400 dispensed to medical and trade charities, and in assisting their own and other trades. A persistent effort is being made by the society to bring into its ranks all the working compositors in the city.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us, under date of February 25, suggesting that a joint picnic, under the auspices of Typographical Union, No. 16, and Typographia, No. 9, of this city, be given on the 4th of July next, predicting, that if such an arrangement is mutually agreed upon, a grand success. We think the proposition a feasible one, and suggest that a committee from No. 9 (with whom the proposition originates) wait upon No. 16, and endeavor to enlist its coöperation.

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?	b	ch		ca		de		er	ers	i	is		st	f	g	fi	0
!	li	ma	man	no	ne	ho	hi	in	ing	ir	of	or	pe	we	4 em Sps.	5 em Sps.	Hair Sps.
ly	le	me	m	to	n	ha	he	the		o	on	y	p	w	,	en Quads	em Quads
la	l					ter	h										
z	ver	ll	ti	tion	te	3-em Spaces		The	ou	as	ar	re	ri	was	wi	2 and 3 em Quads.	
x	ve	un	u	that	t			ad	an	a	and		ro	;	:		
qu	v	ur		th				al	at			r	ra	.	-		

COPYRIGHT SECURED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
„	”	Mr.	Mrs.	ad	al	an	and	ar	as	at	be	but	ca	ce	ch	co	day	de	di	ed	en	er	ers	es	for	ge	
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DESCRIPTION AND PLAN OF COMBINATION TYPE AND CASE.

THE above diagram, which represents a new combination type case, fills a long-felt want, and will no doubt be generally used when its merits have been thoroughly tested and appreciated. The advantages presented may be seen at a glance, among the more prominent of which are: The combinations made consist of syllables which occur most frequently in the English language, the vowel “e,” for example, occurring in twenty-one of these formations; many of the cross-motions now necessary, as from e to r, s to t, etc., are dispensed with; one-third time is gained in composition; errors are less liable to occur; matter is not so easily pied, and time is saved in correcting. The first essay may not be entirely successful, but as practice makes perfection, it will require but a short time for an intelligent compositor to master all details. In this he will be materially assisted by an observance of the fact that each combination is placed as near as possible to the initial letter of that combination; also that the positions of the single letters and characters are virtually unchanged; that where the old boxes are not subdivided, they retain the old characters; that when subdivided the single character is placed in the lowest subdivision of that box which is nearest the center of the case. In fact an easy method of learning the combinations is to begin with the “a” box; call it the “a” box subdivided, *thoroughly memorize* those subdivisions and then go through the alphabet in like manner.

The terminal letters of combinations beginning with the same initial letter frequently have an influence in deciding the relative positions of those combinations; thus “o” is above “a” in the case, so “co” is placed above “ca,” “ho” above “ha,” and “ro” above “ra,” and for the same reason “ri” above “ro,” “ad” above “al,” “an” above “at,” “ce” above “ch,” “en” above “er,” “ly” above “la,” “ss” above “st,” etc. etc. The same plan is also followed as much as possible in regard to a combination being placed to the left or to the right of another one. Of the fourteen combinations ending in “e,” all except four are placed each above its initial letter; learn the four, and remember the rule for the rest. The “di,” “hi” and “li” are next above “de,” “he” and “le,” whilst “ri” is somewhat above and to the right of “re.”

When a combination of two letters is supplemented by the same combination with one or more added letters, the larger combination will be found to the right of the smaller with but two exceptions; thus, “and” is considerably to the right of “an,” “ers” to the right of “er,” and so on with “ing” and “in,” “man” and “ma,” “Mrs.” and “Mr.,” “tion” and “ti,” “ter” and “te,” but “that” is above “th,” and “ver” above “ve.”

In naming a combination call it by the several letters which compose it, pronouncing them in a group, as to name them by the word or syllable which they spell will be apt to lead to confusion. The most feasible method seems to be to use the combinations as *frequently as possible*. Pick up the first one which presents itself, do the same with the next, and little if any, trouble will be experienced. A two-letter combination should not be used, when its last letter will take away the first letter of “and,” “day,” “ers,” “tion,” etc., because it is quicker to set l-and than la-n-d, di-n-n-ers than di-n-ne-r-s, etc.

Its advantages to the compositor are practically illustrated in the following ordinary paragraph, constructed at random: “The attention of our holiday purchasers is called to the advertising card of Mr. and Mrs. Rand, stating that they have in store a large and choice line of hand-made lace collars, of the latest styles, very suitable for Christmas presents.” Here we have a *saving of fifty per cent* in the motions of the compositor; the number required under the present system being one hundred and ninety-one, under the above method but ninety-nine.

The prominence given to the word “the,” is explained by the fact that it frequently occurs one hundred times in a thousand ems. The positions of the 4-em, 5-em and hair spaces — over the quad boxes, in also a vast improvement, as the composing-stick is usually held over the “t” box when justifying, thus dispensing with the inevitable cross-motion — an advantage of no mean importance.

In these few observations we have by no means exhausted the merits of the system, and believe the compositor cannot spend an evening or two to better advantage than by studying them and making himself conversant with the combinations.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Marder, Luse & Co., of this city, for the use of the above diagram, in whose specimen department the case and combination may be seen in operation.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are 211 newspapers in the State of New Jersey.

THE Woodland (Cal.) *Daily Democrat* is the only paper in America issued on Sunday evening.

THE value of printing-presses and type exported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, was $267,375.

THE government printing office at Rangoon, British India, employs two hundred hands, and is well supplied with the newest type and machinery.

AN attempt is being made to have the printers employed on the morning newspapers in Melbourne, Australia, take Sunday as a holiday instead of Saturday, which has been the custom heretofore.

SAN FRANCISCO Typographical Union and the locked-out printers of the *Call and Bulletin* have been tendered a grand complimentary benefit entertainment by the various trades and labor unions of that city.

THE bright parts of a printing machine can be kept from rusting by using a mixture composed of fat oil varnish with four-fifths of well rectified spirits of turpentine. To be applied with a piece of sponge or flannel.

GOLD PRINTING ON SILK.—The silk must be first treated with size—isinglass size preferable—and then be printed with gold size, on which the leaf is laid when it is tucky, or dusted over with "gold powder," which is the usual thing.

LUMINOUS PAPER.—To make paper luminous in the dark, it is sufficient to mingle with the pulp the following ingredients in these proportions: Water, ten parts; pulp, fourteen parts; phosphorescent powder, ten parts; gelatine, one part. The paper will also be waterproof.

CIRCULARS to the trade have been issued in Australia calling attention to the fact that with the advent of the New Year the eight-hour system, and the minimum standard of $12.50 per forty-eight hours, comes into operation as agreed upon by the Master Printers' Association and the Typographical Society.

AT the Manchester (Eng.) Technical School a class has been established for scientific instruction in letterpress, lithographic and other processes of printing, and the Local Master Printers' Association have expressed their sympathy with its objects, and promised to "render such aid to the project as may be deemed expedient."

RICE PASTE is especially to be recommended in cases where it is desired that the objects pasted on or together shall undergo no change in color or shading. It is prepared by mixing rice flour and water, which mixture is then heated slowly to boiling point, until the required consistency is obtained. It possesses great adhesive power.

NOW that so many of the job texts coming into use have small caps in addition to lowercase, the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., of Middleton, N. Y., have taken time by the forelock and introduced a case for fonts of this kind. This is done by reducing the regular italic case so that it has both the cap and smallcap sections.

HOW TO PREVENT TYPE "BAKING."—Great difficulty is sometimes experienced in distributing type which has been allowed to remain in form for any length of time. Prevention, of course, is better than cure; but where the remedy is required, the following may be tried with advantage: Pour boiling water over the type, and allow it to stand about half an hour. Repeat, if necessary, until the desired effect has been obtained.

ELECTROTYPING HANDWRITING.—To produce electrotypes or stereotypes of letters, signatures, ordinary written matter, drawings or sketches, coat a smooth surface of glass or metal with a smooth, thin layer of gelatine, and let it dry. Then write or draw upon it with an ink containing chrome alum; allow it to dry exposed to light, and immerse the plate in water. Those parts of the surface which have not been written upon with the chrome ink have become insoluble in water, after exposure to light. The relief may be transferred to plaster of Paris, and from this may be made a plate in type metal.

THE Huntsville (Tex.) *Item* says: One of the most convenient inventions for the job printing-office is the furniture cabinet. It saves its cost in time saved in a few months. An old typo suggests that a compartment in the end of each division to hold a tier of the respective sizes of sidesticks would be an improvement, and not take more than two inches from the present space.

GLAZE PRINTING INKS.—In order to give printing inks a rich bronze-like appearance, the following may be adopted. Take twelve ounces of shellac and dissolve in half a gallon of spirits of wine of a strength of ninety-five degrees. After standing for twenty-four hours, add seven ounces of aniline red, and leave it standing for a few hours. The liquid will then be ready for use, and may be added in small quantities, as required, to good black, blue, or other dark inks.

TO RENDER LEATHER, PAPER, ETC., IMPERMEABLE.—MM. Huleux and Dreyfus advise the employment of the following mixture, which operates according to the quantity and proportion of the materials added:

	Grammes.
White or yellow wax, first quality	1000
Burgundy pitch	60
Oil of arachide	80
Sulphate of iron	50
Essence of thyme	20

No city upon the American continent has a larger floating population than Washington. It is estimated that during the sessions of congress, twenty-five thousand people, whose homes are in various parts of this and other countries, make this city their place of residence. Some come here attracted by the advantages the city offers for making the acquaintance of public men; others have various claims which they wish to present; while the great majority gather here, as the crows flock to the carrion, for the sole purpose of getting a morsel at the public crib. The latter class, as a general thing, originate the many schemes which terminate in vicious bills, all of which are either directed at the public treasury or toward that revenue which the blackmailing of corporations or private enterprises may bring.

BUYING TYPE.—In buying type for newspapers, the space occupied by a pound of type may be stated as three and a half inches. Ascertain the number of square inches in a page, and divide by three and a half; the quotient will be the weight of type in a page. If but one page is to be set in that type, allow fifty per cent for type remaining in cases, and matter set up and left over. The greater the number of pages, the less will be the proportion of allowance for extra type needed. Thus:

For 1 page	weighing	100 lbs.	buy	150 lbs.
" 2 pages	"	100 "	each, buy	250 "
" 3 "	"	100 "	" "	350 "
" 4 "	"	100 "	" "	450 "

It will be found that the above is a minimum estimate, the standing matter and sorts in cases fully equaling the space taken by leads, clumps, etc., plus the allowance indicated.

NEW USE FOR THE PRINTING-PRESS.—Among the many uses of the printing-press, none is more novel than the production of imitation stained glass. Designs for any pattern desired are engraved on wood. The blocks of wood are placed on an old-fashioned hand-press, and then are inked with oil-colors compounded with special reference to the use for which they are intended. Then a sheet of very thin hand-made porous paper is laid on and a prolonged impression given, in order that the color may thoroughly permeate the paper. Each color is, of course, printed at a separate impression. Having completed the printing process, the different pieces of paper which compose the design are soaked in warm water half an hour, taken out, the water sponged off, and then coated on one side with a thin cement. A similar coat of cement is given the glass to which the paper is to be applied, and then the paper is laid on in place, and varnished over. The plain glass window becomes at once, to all appearance, a window of stained glass. The effects of the lead-lines, the irregular pieces of colored glass, the heads of saints and soldiers, the antique, or the modern Japanese designs, are all to be had as brilliant in color as the genuine glass.—*British and Colonial Printer.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MECHANIC.

EACH ensuing day makes more prominent the fact that we have come upon the time when the mechanic is master. We have crowded professions and ill-filled trades. A chance to fill the position of sub-assistant clerk in a wholesale house is eagerly grasped at by a hundred applicants, though the wages received be scarcely more than "a chance to learn the business." Let a master workman try to obtain an apprentice at three times the salary offered the clerk, and his applicants will be poor alike in quantity and quality. A skilled workman in any trade need never want for hire; he is eagerly sought after by a hundred employers; he is independent of the condition of the market; the skill and cunning of his hand and eye are too valuable to lose, and must be paid whether the products are slowly or rapidly consumed. If business ceases, the master hand is eagerly seized by some rival house, which knows and values the product of his skill. He who would crush down the obstacles to success in our days must have, as well as the wit to see the crevice, the strength to deal the blow. This is an age of the steam engine, and it is the engineer, not the conductor, who is master.

VALUE OF SMALL THINGS.

SOME years ago a firm in England patented a candle. Now a candle seems to be a pretty small thing to patent, but it made a fortune for its owners, and when one reflects on the large number of candles annually consumed they will better realize that a very small royalty on every pound of them will aggregate a large revenue. Similar instances might be given from cases at home, where inventors have originated some simple article in daily use, patented it, and then have received large rewards. "Despise not the day of small things," says the proverb, and we may say, in addition, deride no idea as useless that intends to advance the arts and sciences in ever so small a degree, merely because it seems simple.

A very great misconception prevails in the minds of many persons in respect to patents. They are regarded as stepping-stones to fame! This is usually a delusion. An invention is first and principally an investment—just as an artist's picture. The glory and renown attaching to either picture or invention is the after part—the dessert to the solid feast of dollars and cents. The natural result of the mistake alluded to is to lead persons to underrate the value of their ideas. It is not at all uncommon to hear individuals exclaim: "What, get a patent on that thing!" in alluding to some little affair that can be carried in the pocket. That very despised "little thing" is just as likely to be the means of putting dollars into the pocket of its patentee as the little candle patent was the foundation of one of the largest candle manufactories in England.

TYPOGRAPHICAL COST AND COMPENSATION IN FRANCE.

M. QUANTIN, the Paris publisher, recently gave a dinner to his employés, and he touched upon the great question of wages. He confined his remarks exclusively to their own interest, the typographical. He acknowledged that while the demands of the workingman are increasing, so are the difficulties of life and the desire for comfort, and this he found perfectly legitimate; but the general expenses of the manufacturer remain the same, and the increased price may shut out his markets and thus entail a forced discharge of workmen. Even in coöperative undertakings the managers become "bosses," and must look out for the interests of the stockholders. The capital that remains idle is the only one that is criticised in America, but in France these questions are not fully comprehended. The profits, even in the largest houses, are small, and often uncertain, and printers who have been associated with coöperative establishments can understand this better than others. Even these profits have to be continually sunk in costs of maintenance, etc. To increase wages, prices for work must also be raised. Then the publishing business is peculiarly risky, and if risk there is to be, no law can compel a publisher for having his work done cheaper in the country. Even supposing the Typographical Society establishes a common tariff over all the country, the result will be the same, as a great deal of business will be given up. The speaker then alluded to the system of "bids" for government and other work. For the same job three of the best houses put in bids of 15,000 francs and 7,386 francs, respectively, the latter being thus less than one-half of the first. Monsieur Quantin asked what this proved, but acknowledged he could not answer it. (It strikes us, however, that such discrepancies as these would hardly happen in the bids of three leading American printing-houses?) He thought that the whole question constituted a regular problem, and that only two qualities could solve it, cordiality and patience; cordiality, because everything is in vain if we mistrust one another; patience, because everything is likewise compromised if we try to succeed too quickly. Only one issue is possible, participation. But the difficulties here are very great. The workingman, in this case, must abandon a great many of his preconceived opinions; he must not treat capital as an enemy, but, on the contrary, recognize its rights. In the distribution of profits a large share must be attributed to the remuneration of the capital employed, to the risks he has run, to the losses it has suffered, and the dangers that the uncertain future may hold in reserve. And this share must be the greater because these profits are shared. Some workmen say, if you think you can give a share in the profits of your house, why not do so by raising their wages at once? Here is the question: the workman then becomes a partner, and the increased profits and his share must be sought for in the increased diligence and fidelity of the workman.—*Paper World.*

HINTS TO PRESSMEN.

We are indebted to Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. for the following useful hints on making ready for cylinder presses, which may be studied with profit and advantage by any pressman:

1. The nature of the making ready should be governed by the paper provided for the work. Soft news paper readily takes impression; hard writing paper resists it. When little time can be allowed for making ready, the paper should be wet down and made pliable the day before the form goes to press; and the quires of damp paper should be turned and put under heavy weights, or in standing-press, so as to make the sheets equally damp in every part. Avoid over-damping. Job and wood-cut work are most acceptably done on dry paper, but usually at greater loss of time in making ready.

2. See that the bearers of the bed are properly adjusted, a trifle more than type height, and that both impression screws have proper bearings on the journals, so as to allow the cylinder to fairly, but not too firmly, press upon the bearers.

3. The packing, or the impression surface of the cylinder, should next receive attention. Every press is provided with an India-rubber blanket, which makes the most serviceable packing for general work. It is smooth, firm, elastic, and will last a long time, if carefully treated. Do not allow oil or grease to get on it. Do not paste overlays on it.

4. For rude presswork, like posters, old plates, or newspapers set in worn type, the India-rubber blanket is, by some printers, thought not sufficiently elastic. They prefer a woollen blanket, because it helps them to make ready quicker. But what may be gained in speed by use of blanket is lost in increased wear of type and in inferiority of impression. The more elastic the surface, the duller or coarser the print.

5. Fine presswork is most surely had by the aid of an inelastic press-board packing. This press-board is the hard and strong board which is usually provided for the dry-pressing of printed sheets in standing-presses. Press-board packing can be used to advantage only on forms of types, or on plates made from types that are as good as new. As it compels the pressman to slow and careful making ready, it cannot be used to advantage on general jobwork, or on small editions. When a form of new type has been properly made ready for this packing, it will show a sharper impression than can be made by any elastic packing. Properly used, it is not wearing to type.

6. The different kinds of packing may be combined for special kinds of work. Flannel or billiard-table cloth may be put over a thin press-board packing; two or more sheets of paper may be put over a rubber blanket.

7. The packing selected should be tightly stretched over the cylinder, without bag or wrinkle. Labor in making ready is thrown away if the packing be not kept tight. One end of the rubber or woollen blanket may be fastened on the hooks that project inward in the

opening at the gripper edge of the cylinder. The other end may be tightly laced with saddler's thread, at the other opening. A better way is to sew a strip of canvas on that end of the blanket, and to wind it around the reel in this opening.

8. To put on a press-board packing, select a board the full width of the cylinder between the bearers, and about ten inches longer than the impression surface. If the board be too wide between bearers, cut down to exact length. Cut with sharp knife, straight and smooth, leaving no rough or turned edge. Carefully crease the part of the board that will be under the grippers, about one half-inch from the edge. Lay this creased part on the flat edge of the cylinder at its opening, cover it with a thin cherry reglet, and bring down the clamps provided for the purpose quick and hard, so as to hold the board securely against any pulling from the other end. Proceed in a similar manner at the other end, stretching it so tightly that it hugs the cylinder at every point. Some pressmen carefully dampen the packing after it has been put on, by repeated spongings, until the board swells and bags. When it has swelled sufficiently, they re-stretch the board and fasten it down. As the board slowly dries, it contracts and hugs the cylinder with great tightness. To restore the surface, made somewhat rough by dampening and stretching, it must be covered, when dry enough, with shellac varnish. This is tedious work, usually taking two, sometimes three days; but it is worth the trouble, for a packing neatly put on will last, with care, for years. One or more sheets of paper may be put over this packing, on which paper overlays may be fastened. The packing itself should never be touched with paste, or moisture of any kind. To secure the overlays, a web of muslin may be stretched over all by means of the reel.

9. For some kinds of wood-cut presswork, the press-board packing may not be hard enough. A packing or jacket of sheet brass is sometimes riveted on the cylinder. In one New York office the cylinder itself is made so thick that there is no need of packing. The added brass or iron makes the printing surface solid, and best adapted to the giving of sharp impressions.

10. Examine the form before anything is done toward making-ready. If it is a type form, see that chase, furniture, rules, and types rest flat on the bed. If any part of the form springs, it is unfit for making ready. The chase may be warped; the form may be locked too tight; the justification may be bad. Whatever the cause, the fault should be corrected. If not corrected, spaces and furniture will "work up" under impression, presswork will be delayed, and the type will be seriously damaged. If the form is of plates, see that the blocks are not warped, and that they are of even height, and are firmly held in the chase. If plates are fastened on blocks, and the blocks are warped, are out of square or of uneven height, have these faults corrected before beginning to make ready. The blocker can correct in shorter time than the pressman. Lock the form up firmly on the bed, so that it cannot move, using furniture that does not spring and gives good bearing. If the form be small, put it as close to the back of the bed as the grippers will allow, and midway between the bearers. The cylinder should have been set so that the grippers will just lap over the edge of the back of the bed. When the grippers are in this position, take exact measurement of the distance between the point of any gripper and the back edge of the bed. Make a gauge from brass rule of the measurement, and use it every time a form is laid on the bed. See that the distance from the type to the edge of the chase tallies with the gauge. This test is needed to prevent the closing of the grippers and the crushing of type on a form that may have been made up too near the edge.

THE better-half of a printer named Ream has presented him with a baby. A Ream baby must be about a quire. It will probably be ruled when it is older. We should say that a Ream baby is a "token" of affection, and probably nearer a brass band than a quire.

"ARE you boss of the establishment?" said a customer, entering a paper-ruler's office. "Well, no," replied the man addressed, coming forward with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up to the elbows: "I'm not the boss exactly, but I'm the ruler of the place." The customer left the job.

FUNNYGRAPHIC.

A PRINTER'S wife always puts the baby in "small caps."

THE kind word that turneth away wrath has no practical effect in turning away a book agent.

WHEN two young ladies kiss each other they fulfil a gospel injunction,—they are doing to one another as they would men should do unto them.

"HOW shall we stop the great evil of lying?" asks a religious weekly. Don't know—give it up. It's a habit "we" ought never to have fallen into.

WHEN a certain bachelor editor was married, the members of the bachelor club "broke him all up" by sending him as a wedding present a copy of "Paradise Lost."

The click of the type has more of might
Than fortress grim or castle wall;
And it can batter towers to dust,
That laugh at siege and cannon-ball.

IT was a pressman who perpetrated this double-barreled, breach-loading, triple-pun conundrum: "Why is an old man's farm in Texas like the focus of a sun-glass? Because it's where the sons raise meat."

"UNCLE, when sis sings in the choir Sunday nights, why does she go behind the organ and taste the tenor's moustache?" "Oh, don't bother me, sonny; I suppose they have to do it to find out if they are in tune."

"SET 'em up again!" as the irascible foreman said to the unfortunate comp. who made "pie" of the whole "take." "Oh, in 'case' that's the 'rule,' I'll have to 'stick' to it, I suppose," replied the unlucky comp.

A VERMONT deacon, whose hen-roost was suffering from depredations, upon being called on in meeting to pray, arose and prayed earnestly that the Lord would have mercy on that thief if ever he (the deacon) got hold of the fellow.

IF you are in doubt whether an article you have written is funny or not, just watch the proofreader. If he smiles, no matter how sadly, you can depend upon it that you have written something that will make your readers fairly howl with laughter.

A wasp went buzzing to his work,
And various things did tackle;
He stung a boy, and then a dog,
Then made a rooster cackle.
At last upon an editor's cheek
He settled down to drill;
He prodded there for half an hour,
And then he broke his bill.

"LOOK at that," said one of our comps., as he painfully drew off his coat and disclosed an arm swollen to double its normal size. "That's the result of vaccination." "Well," growled the foreman, "you've got what you're always kicking for, ain't ye?" "What's that?" was asked in some surprise. "A fat take," said the foreman. The compositors climbed on top of their cases and waved their sticks in the air, and shrieked, till the editor whistled up through the tube that if they didn't quiet down he'd come there and strike somebody—for a chew of tobacco. That sobered them.

IF compositors break the *rules* of the office, are they sent to the *galleys?* Is *light literature* printed on a machine fitted with *flyers?* Are the children's spelling-books usually printed in *primer?* Is the *Citizen* set up in *bourgeoise?* Are *milling* machines used for *punching?* Are printers' devils *locked up* if they sit on the *forms?* Is a printer's *minion* the usual *type* of his class? When you receive a *printed* invitation to a ball, are you expected to make a *stereotyped* reply? Is an agreement between publisher and author considered *binding*, and does the printer have the *pull?* Does an engraver continually *die sinking?* Could *playing cards* be printed from *rubber* stamps? Would an artist be locked up if he were to have *designs* on the cards at an exhibition, *pocket* books, and *steel* pens? Are temperance cards painted in *water* colors?—*Funny Folks.*

Do you want to know how to write for the press? Write on both sides of the sheet and then cross it. This will please the compositor. Adorn your articles freely with quotations from poets and writers in all possible languages. This will please the editor. When the copy is set up, send for it and make corrections, additions and erasures in every line. This will please the proofreader. When the article is ready for the press — burn it. This will please the general reader.

THE following letters were written over the ten commandments in the chancel of a Welsh church, and remained there a whole century before they were deciphered. By the use of the vowel e they form a two-line verse:

P R S V R Y P R F C T M N,
V R K P T H S P R C P T S T N.

Persevere ye perfect men,
Ever keep these precepts ten.

A GOOD story is told of a quondam partner in a publishing firm in this city, who, though a man of education, had a very limited knowledge of the printer's business. It is related of him, that one day while editing the progress of a certain book, he hurried into the composing-room with a proof in his hand, and, pointing out several turned letters to the comps, he exclaimed, in good faith: "You must be more careful in distributing, boys, for some of you have been throwing your letters in the cases upside down!"

A RATHER amusing anecdote is related of Andrew Millar, the original publisher of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. It appears that the great lexicographer, like some authors in the present age, was dilatory in furnishing copy, and when the learned doctor had sent in the last sheet of his dictionary, Millar acknowledged receipt of it in the following terms: "Andw. Millar sends his compliments to Mr. Samuel Johnson with the money for the last sheet of his dictionary; and thanks God he has done with him." To which the doctor retorted thus: "Samuel Johnson returns his compliments to Mr. Andrew Millar, and is glad to find (as he does by his note) that Andrew Millar has the grace to thank God for anything."

A WITTY BOOK AUCTIONEER.—From a biographical memoir of John Keese, a New York auctioneer, described as the "wittiest man of his day," we cull a few anecdotes showing his peculiar vein of humor, which will be of some interest to our readers. Selling a black-letter volume "Concerning the Apparel of Ministers," he supposed it referred probably to their "surplus ornaments," and assured his audience that the poems of the Rev. Logan were the "'Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon'—at all events the brays." "Really, this is too much pork for a shilling," was his pathetic remark at the sacrifice of a copy of Bacon's essays for twelve and a half cents. "Going—going—gentlemen—ten cents for 'Caroline Fry'—why, it isn't the price of a stew!" (a jest prompted, perhaps, by a thought of the supper awaiting him); and the same reflection probably suggested his interpretation of the title F.R.S.—"Fried, Roasted and Stewed." On knocking down a copy of Watts' Hymns he ventured the parody:

"Blest is the man who shuns the place
Where other auctions be,
And has his money in his fist,
And buys his books of me!"

"Locke On the Understanding" was put up with the remark, "opened by John Keese." A volume of the Rev. Dr. Hawks was accompanied by the quiet observation, "A bird of pray, gentlemen." He knocked down Dagley's "Death's Doings," for seventy-five cents, "to a decayed apothecary," with the consolatory comment of "smallest fevers gratefully received," and introduced a volume of impossible verse with, "This is a book" (glancing at the biographical sketch) "by a poor and pious girl—who wrote poor and pious poetry."

GEO. WEBBER,

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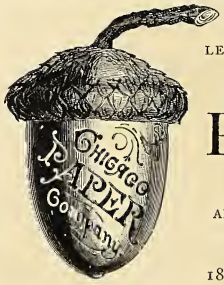
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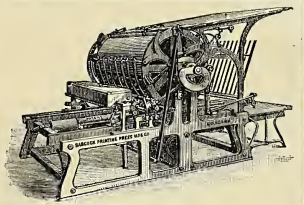
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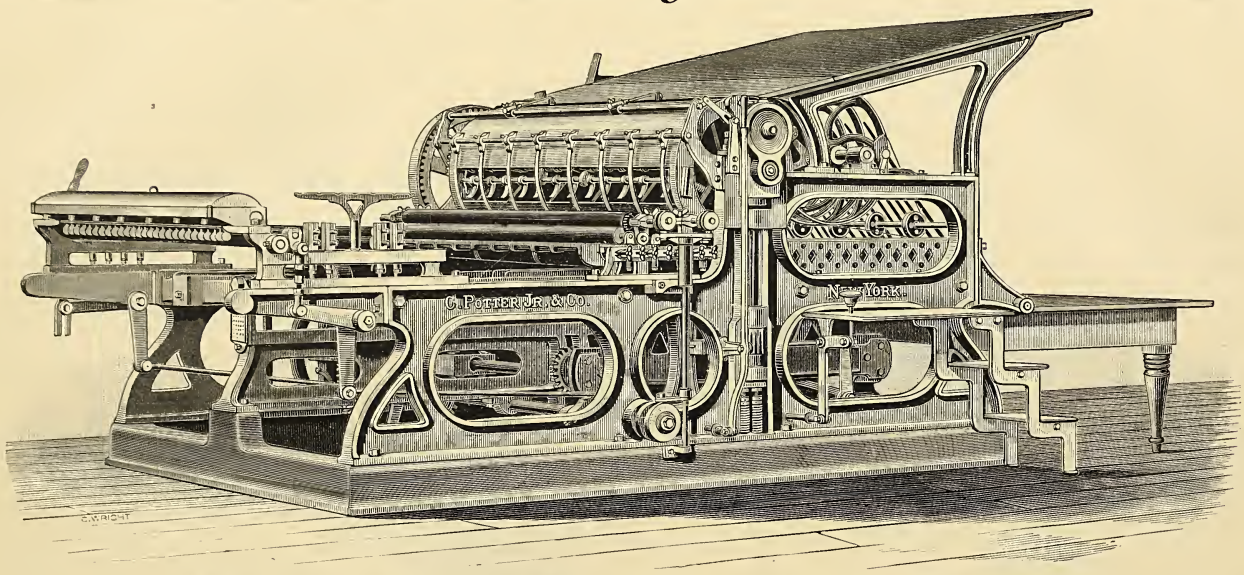
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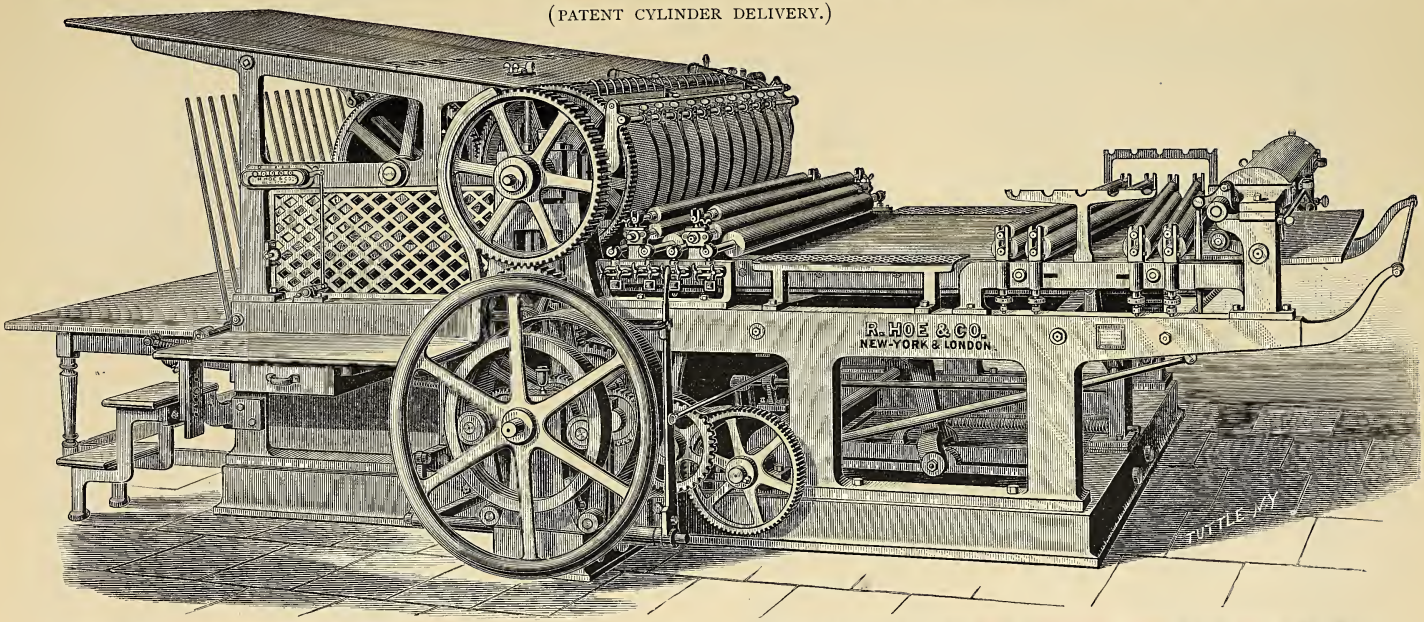
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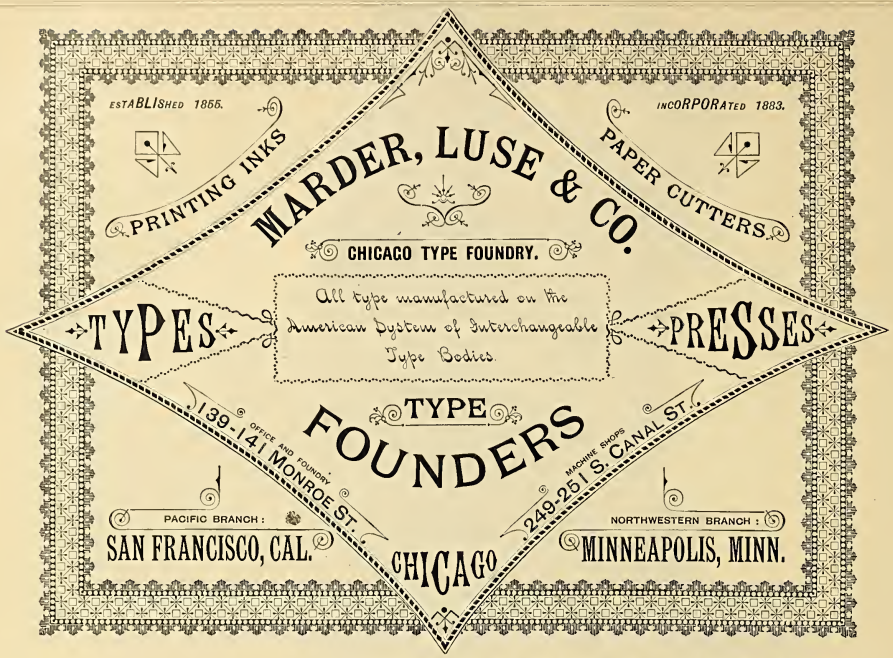
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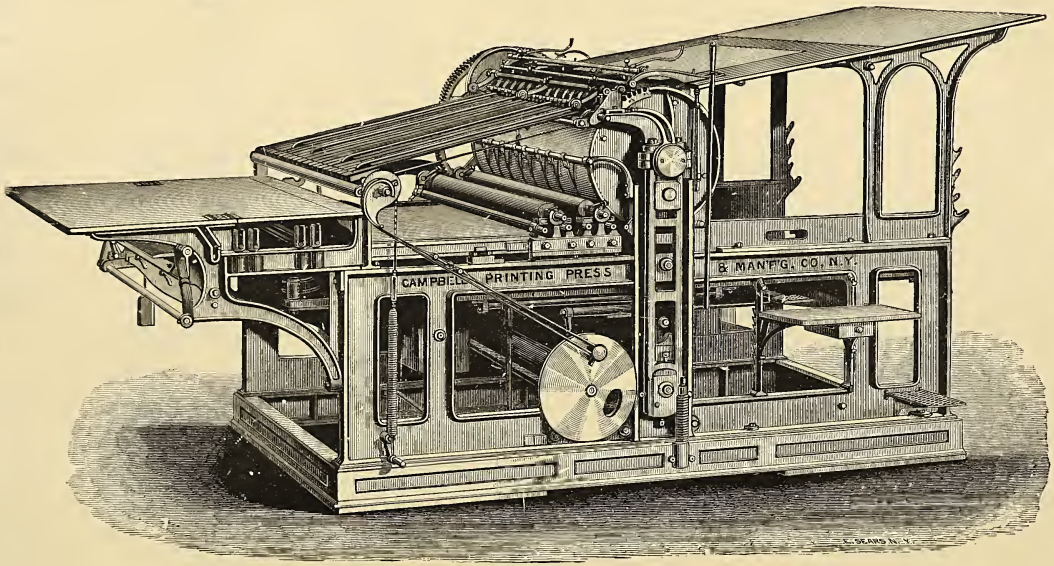
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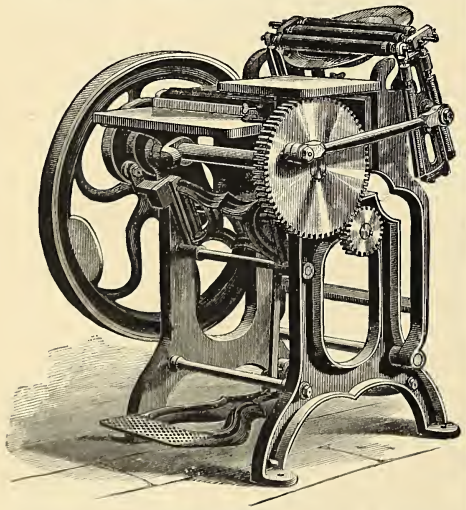
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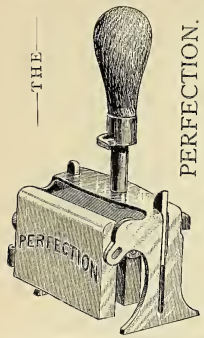
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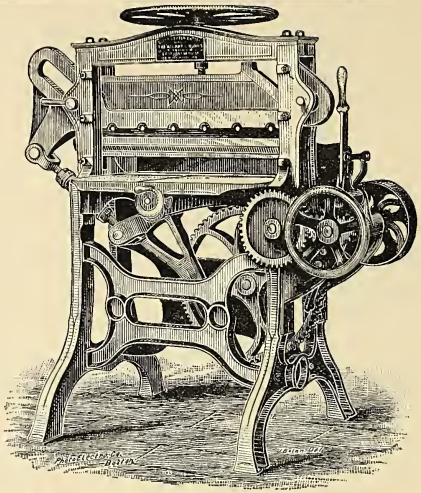
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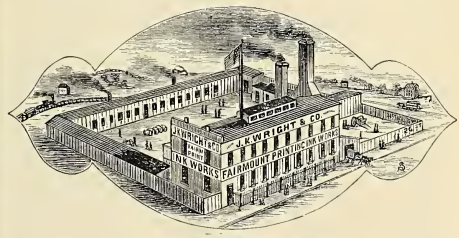
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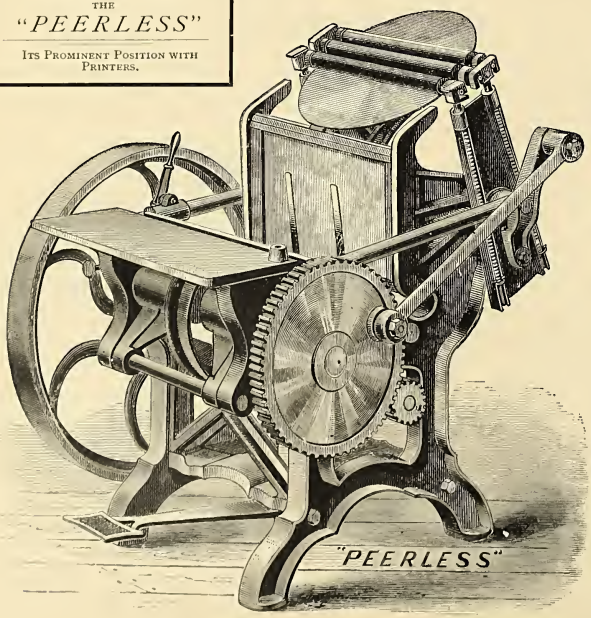
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THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLUME I. CHICAGO, APRIL, 1884. NUMBER 7.

COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS OF STANDARD PAPERS.

BY JOHN C. WARD.

THAT papers of standard qualities and sizes have not been made a careful study by manufacturing printers and lithographers, is a deplorable fact which cannot be disputed. Paper is the principal and most expensive article used, and is suffered to be so from the want of a thorough knowledge of its relative qualities and comparative weights. The common sizes of book and flat writing papers are familiar to those who handle them; but when a form is to be enlarged or reduced, and the same thickness of paper is to be retained, it becomes a question of dollars and cents; invariably so, from the fact that, at this age of printing, a job is not placed in the hands of the printer until a price has been fixed upon the same.

The procedure in the selection of paper for a form which is to be enlarged or reduced is somewhat in this wise: A letter is sent to the paper-dealer for a certain kind of paper, which is simply a matter of presumption as to whether the paper required will be of the same thickness and quality as your sample sheet. If your office is in the country, the delays and vexations need not be recited. The better way to become proficient in handling paper is to familiarize yourself with all the sizes of standard papers, and be able to recall them at a single thought; to know the various grades carried in each particular size, whether laid or wove, and in what colors; whether unsized, sized, uncalendered, and sized and super-calendered. The weights per ream of each size is the next step to be taken, the flat papers increasing in weight by two pounds in light papers and four pounds in heavy papers. The book qualities increase in weight by five pounds in light and ten pounds in heavy papers.

The comparative weights per ream, or the relation of a given size and weight to all standard sizes and weights, form the principal feature. It is true scales are made for weighing a single sheet of paper to determine the weight of a ream, but there is such a variation on the whole, that absolute accuracy cannot be obtained. The correct method is only to be found by proportion. To simplify the corresponding papers in different sizes, take the "Tables of Comparative Weights of Standard Papers," which are published in book form, and mark the corresponding weights on a few sample sheets of flat and book papers of graduated thicknesses and place them in your memorandum book, which will dispense with a vast amount of folded sample sheets usually found on your desk. To illustrate: Select a sheet of fourteen-pound cap and let it form a leaf in your book. Mark it $14\times17-14$; then follow with $15\times19-17$; $16\times21-20$; $17\times22-22$; $18\times23-24$; $25\times38-56$, and so on, proceeding with the next thickness of paper in the same manner. By this means you can obtain from your paper-dealer the exact paper required, if in the market. Much has been said on the subject of paper, but the practical and experimental portions have been omitted.

Another important test must be made, that is, familiarizing yourself with the weights by the sense of touch. Take several thicknesses and qualities and mark the weight on each and turn the marked side down. By constantly interchanging them you will soon be able to detect the weight of each. Papers of high calender and those unsized must be carefully observed, as the finer the finish the lighter it seems, while in reality it is heavy.

The subject of paper has not been treated as information to experts, but as a simple explanation to those who desire to acquire an easy method for handling papers. Too many embark in the printing business without a thought in regard to this matter, the details of the trade occupying most of their attention. To readily select paper in the market is as essential to the printing business as it is for the merchant to judge the quality of silks or sugar, the one being as staple as the other.

REFORMS IN THE COMPOSING-ROOM.

BY ED. KELLY.

THE many and wonderful improvements which have lately been introduced to the pressroom have astonished even the pressmen themselves; and were the letter-press printer of bygone days to again visit the scene of his former efforts, he would find himself in a quandary. How different is it in the composing department! The typo of fifty years ago might return to his frame and manipulate the type as he did in days of yore. The only improvements we can boast of, some of which are far from perfect, are the type-setting and distributing machines, graduated rule case, mitering and curving machines, iron frames, wedge quoins, and a combination type case, which, when put to the test, will disappoint many of its supporters. Type, certainly, has been improved, but the credit of that is due to the founders, and has added but little to the speed and comfort of the workman.

Last month's INLAND PRINTER contained a letter by Mr. Jones which was suggestive of a step in the right direction toward the reformation of the case, but in his arrangement — like that of many others — he omits what undoubtedly is a very important item, viz., to place the space-boxes in a cluster. Why should the spaces be at such a distance from each other? Most of our cunning news-hands adopt the plan of forcing a piece of brass rule into the space-box in order to obtain a convenient corner for thin spaces. The upper case appears to be unworthy of notice, but why, it is difficult to understand. Surely some definite arrangement will one day be brought to light regarding it. Every office in all parts of the world has its own peculiar lay; for instance, in Scotland the smallcaps occupy the two top rows, and to the diminutive compositor are suggestive of forbidden fruit. Some offices have the capitals to the right, others to the left; a

few begin the alphabet on the bottom row, but the most convenient arrangement is that where the capitals begin on the fifth row from the top, on the right side of the case, the letters X, Y, Z, T, U being placed over A, B, C, D, E. Then the fractions, signs, accents, etc., meander *ad libitum* all over the ordinary cap case, although we all know that most offices provide separate cases for these sorts. The remedy which suggests itself to prevent confusion in the distribution or laying of a case is that each box bears a prominent and indelible impress of the type which it is meant to contain; this plan is specially applicable to the Greek and Hebrew cases. Again, the boxes of the lower case may be considerably improved by being concaved and perforated in the bottom. A concaved box would prevent packing and enable the workman to pick up the last type in the box with the same facility as the first. The benefit of perforation can be easily understood; it would prove an outlet for the poisonous matter so injurious to the health of the compositor. A copy-guide and lead-rack are necessary appendages to the cap case of the future. But before any of these improvements could be carried out, it will be necessary to build the cases of some other material than that now in vogue. Galvanized tin, or a combination of wood and tin, would probably serve the purpose. The printers' carpenters have signally failed to improve on their productions of fifty years ago, and for this reason we must look in another direction for reforms in the composing-room. The antiquated, vermin-breeding, rickety wooden cases, racks, frames and galleys are no longer popular, and ought to be at once deposited in a museum as relics of printing in the seventeenth century.

An improvement in the narrow brass galleys might be made. Under the existing system, sidestick and quoins are necessary before matter can be proved, and in searching for these articles considerable time is lost. It is within the range of possibility to have these manufactured with a sliding outer side. The Gordon chase is another article where telescopic sides might be applied; for example, place four movable pieces inside the chase and connect with a lever or thumbscrew; this arrangement would lessen the trouble and annoyance which is coincident with the locking up of a single word in a chase capable of holding a demy quarto page.

A galley-holder is also required,—not a rack, but simply a neat little piece of metal capable of supporting a galley with matter. This stand to be fixed to the frame at which the compositor is employed, so that he would be enabled to empty a stick or lift a handful without moving from the space-box. If this stand were to work on a pivot, it would also be adaptable for correcting or overrunning matter.

In correcting a form on the press or stone, it often occurs that the ordinary gas-jet does not give sufficient light to allow the compositor to perform his work satisfactorily. This difficulty would be obviated by the use of a simple and inexpensive contrivance known as the candlestick light. It is a small brass stand with a gas burner and rubber tube attached. One end of the tube is pressed over the gas-pipe burner, and by this means the gas is conveyed to the candlestick, which may be moved from page to page as the corrections necessitate.

The above suggestions were prompted by experience of the defects in various offices throughout the world, and the severest comments of the readers of this journal are respectfully requested.

To the Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York, the printers in America owe a debt of gratitude for the unexcelled additions they have made to the printing business, and it is hoped they will continue improving—keeping the health of the workmen in view—until such time as they transform the composing-room into a suitable place for human beings to work in.

A SHREWD FOREMAN.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT.

PRINTERS, as a rule, are a shrewd and secretive class of people, as the following incident will show: A foreman in one of our large printing-offices a few years ago received an order for two thousand half-letter circulars, the person leaving the order stating that Mr. Smith had sent it, who in turn had received it from Mr. Jones, and that Mr. Brown would pay the bill. The foreman, knowing the parties referred to, received it as a bona fide order, and as there were no further instructions the job was duly executed and placed in stamped envelopes, which had been already directed. In due course of time the person who had given the order came, paid his bill and departed. The foreman, cursorily glancing over a copy left, to his surprise found that it contained a gross libel; but the discovery came too late, as the work had been delivered, and so the matter was allowed to drop. The next morning, on looking over the "Personals" in one of the city papers, his eye fell on this notice: "$500 reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the parties who issued the following circular." Here followed the libelous article. While somewhat agitated by the announcement, he determined to ascertain, in a quiet way, if any of the men knew of the affair. As investigation convinced him they did not, he patiently awaited developments. He had scarcely sat down to his lunch, paper in hand, when a well dressed individual entered, and in a familiar way gave an order for two hundred additional copies of the objectionable circular, accompanied by the statement that having done the work before he thought it would be executed cheaper than elsewhere, as he supposed the form was still standing.

The foreman, though somewhat puzzled, was equal to the emergency, and with a glance at the circular and a smile at the gentleman, remarked that the visitor had doubtless got into the wrong office, as he had no form of that description in the place. (The form having been distributed.) "But," said the detective,—for that was what the stranger proved to be—"I was told to come here by the party who gave the first order, and thereby save unnecessary expense." "Well, to show you that you have made a mistake," continued the interviewed, "here is our index card of specimens of type, and you will see you have two lines in that circular that are not on the card, and as to the saving, that would be insignificant; however, if you will leave the order we will do the best we can, and it is

questionable if any but a printer will know the difference." "No, no," replied the detective, "that will not do. The same party who did the first job must do this, as it must be a facsimile." "Well, I am sorry we *cannot accommodate you*," was the shrewd response. "And so am I," thundered the detective, as he left the establishment in disgust, much to the relief of the foreman.

FORMS FOR ELECTROTYPING.

ELECTROTYPERS frequently experience considerable trouble with forms which have not been justified or locked up properly. It also often happens that in placing the bearers round them a fallen letter or protruding lead will disarrange the entire job, and this disarrangement is, of course, increased as the form is tightened. In the course of an article on this topic, the *Electrotyper*, among other pertinent advice on the important and somewhat neglected subject of preparing forms for electrotyping, says: "The forms for the electrotyper should always be locked up more tightly than when to be used on the press, for the reason that the adhesiveness of the wax mould is more likely to draw letters than the suction of rollers. All forms for electrotyping should also be well planed down after the final locking up, particular care being taken to exclude all extraneous substances so as to secure perfect flatness. A proof of every form should be taken after the last lock-up, and this proof closely scrutinized, to see if anything has been deranged or misplaced. A clean final proof should be sent to the foundry with the form, so as to give the electrotyper an opportunity to examine it and place him in a position to repair any damage that may possibly happen to the form while it is in his hands."

THE LUXOTYPE PROCESS.

THE last issue of *The Printer*, published in London, England, contains a remarkably fine portrait of Mr. Gladstone and his grandson, obtained by what is known as the Luxotype process, which doubtless marks the commencement of a new era in illustrating books and periodicals. It is the result of the labors of Messrs. Brown, Barnes & Bell, after many years of anxious thought and study. *The Printer* says: "The block we have used is produced *without the aid of draughtsman or engraver*; it is the direct result of photography and a clever use of chemicals. The process is yet in its infancy, but in the hands of such gentlemen as Messrs. Brown & Co. it is impossible to say to what extent it may not be used. It has already been used by several daily papers, and has given great satisfaction, the fidelity of the work being equal to that of photography. The invention is one of great merit, and we feel sure that printers will not be slow to avail themselves of a process at once cheap and valuable for the purposes of illustration. We hope shortly to lay before our readers further specimens of the work accomplished by the luxotype process, and we believe the verdict of competent men will be, that for accuracy, delicacy and beauty of appearance it far surpasses the work of draughtsmen and engravers."

HOW TO MAKE PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

THE old formula of one pound of glue and one quart of molasses is the best. A first quality glue only should be used. Put the glue to soak over night, letting it take up all the water it can, until each and every piece is soft; then drain it thoroughly, after which place it in a kettle constructed upon the same principle as a regular glue kettle — the outer shell filled with water, the inner one the composition. Boil (we do not mean simmer) the glue until it is *all* melted, leaving no hard pieces, then add the molasses (the old-fashioned New Orleans molasses is the best) and stir constantly for about three-quarters of an hour.

It is important that the roller-mould should be well and thoroughly oiled, so that the roller, when cast, can be removed, which must be done steadily and without haste, else the face of the roller will be marred. Do not attempt to remove the roller from the mould in less than twenty-four hours. In warm weather use more glue in proportion to the molasses; in cold weather, *vice versa*. A roller made in this manner will last longer and do better work than any of the alleged patent compositions.

The roller being cast and successfully removed from the mould, should not be used for several days, until it is thoroughly surfaced.

To keep it always in good condition it should not be cleaned either with kerosene or benzine, as they burn out the molasses, leaving an unyielding mass of glue, full of cracks and perfectly useless. Wash the roller in oil, wipe off with a rag, and you will have a roller that is always reliable.

THE LENGTHS OF LINES OF TYPE.

A PROMINENT medical man of France has published an article in which he unequivocally condemns the lines of type in books and newspapers, arguing that their present length — being too long — is unfavorable to the eyes and nerves of readers. He maintains that the eyes cannot, as of right they should, take in all the words of each line in the range of one focus. This doctor insists that the line of type ought not to extend much over two inches, that being the normal range of the eye when it is stationary. In regard to the shape and size of the letters, the same authority declares that the smaller the type the harder the strain on the eyes. An example is given in the miniature edition of Dante, shown in the last French exhibition, which ruined the eyesight of three printers and two proofreaders. Concerning the shapes of letters, the tall, thin Roman letters, technically known in France as poetic type, are the most trying on the eyes. Short heads and tails are to be preferred, because the eyes run more easily over them, and there is less liability of confusing one line with another. Like the German oculists, the French doctor maintains that the shortsightedness so prevalent in Germany is due entirely to the use of Gothic type.—*Pacific Printer*.

OIL STAINS ON PAPER.—To remove oil-stains from the pages of a book without destroying the printing, gently warm the stained parts with a hot flatiron (so as to take out as much of the oil as possible) on blotting-paper, then dip a brush into rectified spirits of turpentine and draw it gently over the sides of the paper, which must be kept warm during the whole process. Repeat the operation as many times as the thickness of the paper may require. When the oil is entirely removed, to restore the paper to its usual whiteness, dip another brush in highly-rectified spirits of wine and draw it in like manner over the stained place, particularly round the edges. By adopting this plan the spots will entirely vanish and the paper assume its ordinary whiteness.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

AN OPERATIVE JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY WORKMEN.

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CHICAGO, APRIL, 1884.

A LIBEL NAILED.

STATE Senator Miller, of Cape May county, New Jersey, has got himself into hot water by his advocacy of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the feasibility of having the public printing of that state done by convicts in the penitentiary. In doing so he went out of his way to insinuate that there would always be plenty of printer convicts to perform the work. Trenton Typographical Union determined to resent the insult, and as the falsity of the statements made was proven by the official records of the New Jersey state prison, which showed that there have *not been five printers confined in it in five years*, that body passed a series of resolutions denouncing the unjust and unmanly aspersion and its author, and declaring him an enemy of the printers' craft and workingmen in general. Mr. Miller is evidently an ignoramus of the first water, with whom truth is of secondary importance.

AN ERA OF FRAUD.

THE number of new corporations — printing and publishing companies contributing their full quota — which are springing up in this state is perfectly marvelous. The reckless manner in which twenty-five thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are slung around — metaphorically speaking — must astonish the natives. Pseudo-inventors, broken-down tricksters and impecunious adventurers, to whom a fifty-dollar bill would be a bonanza, have the cheek to send to Springfield for a charter incorporating this or that company with an authorized capital equal to a prince's ransom — *on paper*, at least. But why protest, as this fact is accepted as *prima-facie evidence* of returning business prosperity; and when the authorized capital stock is computed at the end of the year Illinois will be many millions of dollars richer than she was last January? That's the rosy way to look at it. The proper way, however, is to regard them as the outgrowth of an era of speculative craze, and to estimate most of them at least at their true value — as the schemes of confidence adventurers. But if gudgeons will bite, gudgeons must suffer.

CONSUMPTION AMONG COMPOSITORS.

THE London Society of Compositors have called the attention of the trade to the excessive mortality prevailing among the members of their craft, which possesses a special interest to the American printer, because the principal causes of this mortality exist as much on this side as on the other side of the Atlantic. In THE PRINTER, statistics are given concerning funeral allowances, which for 1883 amounted to seventy-four. Of this number twenty-two compositors died from consumption and thirteen from bronchitis, etc., giving a total of thirty-five deaths, or nearly fifty per cent, due to diseases of the respiratory organs. The position in which the compositor is required to stand, the irregularity of the hours of labor, the insufficient ventilation of the workrooms, and the general want of cleanliness, are acknowledged to be the chief factors of evil. The first two grievances, we are afraid, will continue to contribute their quota to the death list, though in job offices at least the overtime *system*, to which we took exception in our last issue, could be practically abolished. While there has recently been a great improvement in the construction of our composing-rooms, compared to the dilapidated rookeries of a few years ago, from which light and ventilation were carefully excluded and access to which was only accomplished at risk of life or limb, there is still room for great improvement, in the matter of ventilation at least. The violent and dangerous change of atmosphere admitted by the opening of doors or windows is *not* ventilation; and it is difficult to determine which is the most fruitful source of disease, inhaling week after week a polluted atmosphere, or being constantly subjected to a chilling and sudden draft. As to the last cause, truth compels the admission that the men have nobody but themselves to blame. A correspondent, writing on this subject, says: "I could point to composing-rooms that have not been thoroughly swept for years, the corners and out-of-the-way places of which are receptacles for old boots and other inodorous refuse, but, to a great extent, also, they are attributable to our own irregularities when in health. It was impressed on me by a physician whom I consulted for an attack of colic many years ago, 'Never eat food in the office without previously washing the hands, for, no matter how careful you may be, it is next to impossible to prevent the type-dirt getting into

the system.' A hurried stand-up meal is frequently taken in offices where men nearly always work at high pressure, and I have often seen compositors drop their sticks for a minute and hurriedly take a mouthful, and while masticating this resume work, and so on till the food was finished." Cleanliness is next to godliness, and we believe a practical recognition of this fact, with a judicious daily indulgence in physical exercise, will materially diminish the mortality list. We believe also that the establishment of a gymnasium, with bathrooms attached, by the larger typographical unions, would prove a paying investment in more than one sense, and be the means of removing many of the nervous diseases now caused by high pressure, work and foul atmosphere.

THE NEED OF A BANKRUPTCY LAW.

BUSINESS assignments in the printing trade in Chicago have for the past year been so much more than ordinarily frequent, and that in an era of good trade, that one may well pause to inquire the wherefore. That a serious percentage of these have been fraudulent is too apparent to be doubted; indeed, it is well understood to be so among the craft, and it would appear that the time had arrived when some effort should be made toward stamping out the morally criminal tactics of unscrupulous men. The primary cause of these commercial frauds is, without doubt, the facilities for dishonesty through the lack of proper insolvent laws, which, while affording the unfortunate debtor relief, may in some measure protect the victimized creditor and punish the cheat. The want of such legislation offers a premium for dishonesty, and experience has proven that men devoid of the capacity to succeed in straight business have not been slow to take advantage of it; in fact, the unprincipled trader has a better show, by manipulating his business toward failure, than in struggling along, working on a small margin. He has none of the worry and incessant anxiety and care incidental to the honest dealer, but spends money freely, lives like a prince, and, when the inevitable approaches, turns over *en bloc* what few assets may remain to his brother or his sister, his cousin or his aunt, or some other confederate, and snapping his fingers at his creditor, says, with Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it? Take fifteen cents and let me start on again." The present laws afford the victims no redress, and as the easiest and least expensive way out of the dilemma, the fifteen-cent compromise is accepted, and the fraud at liberty again to duplicate the performance. If the matter ended here it would simply be an affair between debtor and creditor, and call for no observations from third parties, but its injurious influence on the trade demands that some measures be taken to checkmate these malpractices. The creditors, usually comprising paper-dealers, ink-makers and machinists, by their supine inertness and easy acquiescence with the first offer made, are culpable, and the question may well be asked, "Is such action just or square to those honest traders who are paying them a hundred cents on the dollar?" The question admits of but one reply, and that a most emphatic "No." Thus the fair dealer is too heavily handicapped to compete with the frauds, who, intending to pay nothing, can turn out a job away below its cost and realize for themselves a handsome profit. The business in Chicago at the present time is, by means of these fraudulent practices, rotten to the core, and can only be resuscitated to healthy action by an energetic stand by the printers themselves. Many of these compromises are simply outrages on the honorable portion of the trade, for it is their money that has to recoup the creditors for losses caused by assignments, and the most practical and common-sense method of bringing the men who support them to a sense of what is due to their solvent customers, is by boycotting all establishments who encourage the cheats. Unity of action and firmness of purpose will easily accomplish this, and if we mistake not the feeling of the trade, the tide of this sentiment is already beginning to flow toward the establishment of a *black list.* Let it be prepared, and the trade canvassed for a pledge to avoid dealing with any establishment figuring therein. We predict for such an arrangement an unqualified success, and heartily recommend its adoption by those printers who desire to see the printing business rid of the scabby sheep. *Boycott the accessories.*

INCONGRUITIES.

THE job compositor of 1884 certainly possesses many marked advantages over his less favored and pretentious predecessor of twenty-five or thirty years ago. The improvements and appliances of the art now in daily use in every branch of the business, as compared with the period to which we refer, are so marked, so many and so varied, that comparisons seem odious, the changes amounting to a positive revolution. But while this is true, it is questionable, very questionable, if the workman himself has kept pace with the march of improvement, or that a change for the better has been effected in his social, financial or intellectual position, his training, his practical knowledge or his tastes. While here and there one may be found whose superiority is conceded, and whose abilities, mechanical or otherwise, raise him above his fellows, we doubt if the great majority of the craft are as qualified, as a class, as they were before the numerous appliances which now facilitate and lighten their labors were in vogue. When the ornamental fonts, corners and combination borders, brass and metal flourishes, and the innumerable designs which are now found in every well stocked printing establishment, were comparatively unknown embellishments, frequently home-made, the result of care and study, were used to the best advantage, and only in cases when their necessity was apparent. Today the situation is entirely changed. The compositor has everything of this character furnished in endless profusion, and, as a consequence, too often fails to use that judgment and discrimination which the public have a right to expect at his hands. In no manner is this lack of judgment more painfully apparent than in the recklessness with which many of these combinations are maltreated. Designs, unmeaning and offensive to good taste, are scattered promiscuously from a poster to a business card, and as the evil is increasing from day to day, we think the present an opportune time to call attention to the fact.

From a number of samples, collected from time to time, the following will suffice to show the nature of our plaint: Here is the billhead of one who follows the æsthetic calling of a night-scavenger, upon which the compositor has evidently exhausted his skill, embellished with what is supposed to be a songster in his cage; while a circular from a coal-dealer exhibits an oriental eagerly scanning a line, perhaps intended to represent a mummy fishing for a fossilized silurian; but really what connection there is between the subject-matter and the surroundings our readers must judge for themselves.

Here, again, is an illustrated catalogue, published by one of our wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, containing the latest designs in top-boots, brogans and rubber overalls, suggestive of the aroma of the stockyards; yet in a corner of each page we find a fragrant flower, a pansy, japonica, heliotrope, mignonette, etc. Calling the attention of a printer to this travesty on good taste, he replied, "Oh, you see he (the compositor) wanted *something* to fill up the gap,"—the question of harmony or good taste evidently never entering the mind of the author of the outrage or his apologist.

Nor are these incongruities confined to the work of the unpretentious, often appearing in publications intended to illustrate the perfection of typography. In one of these now lying before us is a specimen circular, with the heading, "The Fellowship of Jesus Christ. An Hour for Simultaneous Prayer throughout the World," flanked on each side by a sphynx (a centaur would have been as appropriate) and a couple of Egyptian idols, perhaps a labored attempt to establish an identity between the "known" and "unknown God." A contemporary writer of Nero's court states that it was easier to find a god in Athens than a man, but it appears to have been easier for this designer to find four heathen symbols than one in harmony with the teachings of Christianity. Now what would be thought of an artist producing a picture representing "Nature in Repose" with a sirocco in the background, or a revivalist closing services with a chorus by a minstrel troupe? Yet neither of these inconsistencies would be more out of character with the nature of the subjects than some of the designs to which we have taken exception.

Again: these incongruities are not so much the result of a lack of mechanical skill as a lack of knowledge. *Intelligence pays.* Knowledge is power, and intelligence and skill should go hand in hand, the one being the helpmeet of the other. These can only be acquired by patient study and reflection. The mind as well as the taste requires cultivation. Superficial knowledge cannot successfully cope with *educated skill.* The printer who "cares for none of these things," will undoubtedly be outstripped in the race by the student who spends his leisure hours in improving his mind, acquiring practical knowledge and mastering details. Show us a workman whose ambition is bounded by the walls of the printing-office, who can tell the latest joke (?) in *Peck's Sun,* or the details of the latest crime, but who has no time or inclination to peruse his trade's journal, and we will show you a man who has mistaken his vocation, who, in all probability, will remain, as he deserves to remain, "a hewer of wood and drawer of water." Cause and effect go together. Nor should the ignorance existing be a matter of surprise. In many instances a boy who has been rushed through school at a breakneck speed, and who has obtained a smattering on this or that subject only sufficient to prove that a "little learning is a dangerous thing," is thrust into a printing-office, without desire or qualification, where he is too frequently allowed to think and act for himself, or placed under the tutelage of one whose knowledge is as limited as his own. When devices are attempted in which discrimination is required, he seldom if ever succeeds, *because* his knowledge is not based on intelligence. He stumbles along as best he can, mixing the sublime and ridiculous in a manner to be despised. All are fish that come into his net, and at length when he becomes a full-fledged journeyman, he joins the grand army of those who think "that gap should be filled up with something," regardless of its nature.

It is in this connection that a school of technique becomes a public benefactor, because under its fostering care no such incongruous productions as those to which we have referred would be allowed to see the light of day. The efforts of the apprentice would be intelligently directed; the *why* and *wherefore* pointed out; the absurdity of this or that combination, which now passes unchallenged, explained, and the graduate be enabled to "give a reason for the faith that is in him."

AN EMPLOYER'S ENDORSEMENT.

AFTER the issue of our February number we received a hint from an esteemed subscriber in New York that we were occupying too much valuable space in publishing the opinions of others on the merits of THE INLAND PRINTER. Conceding the value of this opinion, we withdrew the pages which flattered our vanity and delighted the human portion of our soul, fearful lest we might be regarded as self-boastful. We have, however, received a communication from a gentleman of such eminence in the trade, and who is known to be ever ready to support any worthy craft institution, that our modesty is not sufficiently matured to suppress its publication. With this apology for departing from our programme, we insert the letter *in extenso:*

CHICAGO, March 20, 1884.

Jos. Peake, Secretary Inland Printer Company:

Please continue THE INLAND PRINTER to my address. It is a credit to its publishers and the craft which it represents, and I hope you will be able to maintain it in its present style as to matter, composition, paper and presswork. I inclose two dollars.

Very truly yours, WM. H. RAND.

A SLOVENLY PRACTICE.

THE slovenly habit of making the quad-box the depository for bad or broken letters, etc., in fact a veritable hell-box, is one of the most reprehensible in which the compositor can indulge. Pi resembles geometrical progression—it increases at an astounding ratio. There is no reason why the quad-box should not be kept as clean as any other box in the case—and a little care will do so—instead of being turned into a miniature printing-office, as it too often is. We know of no better evidence of a slovenly printer than a pied quad-box, and yet there are many

men, who would feel insulted were they ranked as other than first-class compositors, who never think of cleaning it out from one month's end to another. But especially is this practice to be deprecated in the job office, because what is supposed to be everybody's business is nobody's business, and, as a consequence, it is here where this pernicious habit runs riot. It is generally just as convenient, and in the long run far more profitable, to put a stray letter *at once* in the proper case, than to throw it where it has no business — into the quad, hyphen, or colon box. There is an old saying, "If you want to keep the floor clean, when you drop one letter, pick up two." So it is the first wrong move that does the mischief; it is like the bell-wether of a flock — others follow its lead. Keep out the first wrong-font letter or space, and the second will never get in. Perhaps the safest plan is to keep the space and quad boxes of the job cases empty, justifying from the sort cases entirely. It is also a good plan for a compositor to place a hell-box on or near his stand, and have the contents of the same emptied on the dead-stone *every* morning. By adopting this method, all excuses for dirty quad-boxes and the accumulation of pi will be effectually removed, and the culprit or culprits who make a practice of throwing every word or line pied into them will soon be detected.

CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The London *News* has a correspondent visiting the great centers of English industry, and he has recently been at Oldham, a city of 120,000 inhabitants, near Manchester, noted for the extent to which co-operation has been introduced into cotton spinning. It may modify the conceit of some of our people who imagine that America has gone far ahead of anything attempted in the Old World in the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes, to learn a little about this city of Oldham, whose system of mills is, we may say, no longer an experiment, having survived successfully the severe depression of a few years ago. This system is, in short, simply the formation of joint-stock corporations by the laboring classes. The mills are managed by corporations, like those of Lowell, but the stockholders, instead of being wealthy capitalists, are the operators themselves. The London *News* correspondent says:

There are at present in Oldham some seventy-five joint-stock spinning-mills, with an aggregate share and loan capital of £5,000,000, which, added to the amount invested in coöperative stores, building societies, and other similar organizations, make a total of £8,500,000. I have the authority of the president of one of the coöperative societies, who is also secretary to a large spinning company, for saying that three-fourths of this amount is held by the working people of Oldham and the neighborhood. It by no means follows from this that the operatives are pecuniarily interested in the mills in which they work, or that three-fourths of them are shareholders or depositors. The majority are women and minors, and a man may, and often does, in fact, work in one mill and hold shares in another. Those who buy shares and lend money are naturally the thrifty, and the thrifty everywhere are in a minority. On the other hand, the industrial society, one of the most flourishing of the sort in town, numbers twenty thousand members, all belonging to the working classes. This society has expended during the last few years, £55,000 in building houses for its members, and is still building. Hundreds of factory operatives are living in their own cottages, and there are at least one thousand men in Oldham, now working for weekly wages, who are worth from £1,000 to £2,000. The sales of the Industrial and Equitable societies are at the rate of £608,000 a year over the counter. They return to the members a discount of nearly fifteen per cent on amount of their purchases, set aside £2,000 a year for educational purposes, and subscribe liberally to local charities. Economy is promoted by enabling families to purchase their supplies at wholesale prices, and thrift encouraged by offering facilities to workmen for investing their savings at good interest. Those who are not afraid of running a little risk, buy shares; those who prefer a steady, but relatively low rate of interest, place their money on deposit at four or four and a half per cent, for all the joint-stock mills accept loans, at call or otherwise, and a considerable proportion of the £5,000,000 is in this shape.

The mills averaged eight and a quarter per cent dividends in 1882, and about seven per cent in 1883, some paying as high as fifteen or twenty and some nothing, varying with the skill of the management. Profits are divided annually. Each quarter's statement of the business gives the attendance of directors, and those who neglect their duties are dropped. There is a great enterprise in adopting new machinery and keeping up with the times. The spinning mule has been enlarged within a few years to carry thirteen hundred spindles, instead of eight hundred, and the speed has been raised from three draws to four or five draws a minute. New mills have been built of greater size, to accommodate these large machines, and the cost of building and equipment has been reduced from thirty shillings to twenty shillings per spindle; one hundred thousand new spindles will be run this year, but a cable dispatch says that the association of the mills has taken measures to limit production and prevent a glut. So, in their business methods, everything is cut down to a fine point. The Liverpool cotton brokers charged one-half of one per cent commission, and refused to reduce; the Oldham men promptly formed an association to conduct their own buying.

It is scarcely necessary to say that an American spirit of equality pervades the town. "At the King's Arms you may see, almost any evening, the mayor of the town, a county magistrate, or other notability, and a self-actor, minder or foreman, from 'Platt's' (the large machine-making establishment), sitting at the same table, thee-ing and thou-ing each other, and discussing the state of trade and the affairs of the town." One of the big mills has two powerful horizontal engines, coupled together and working high and low pressure. One has engraved on a big plate the name "Labor" and the other "Capital," and so well is this relationship understood, that disputes about wages are adjusted there by a kind of arbitration, and without difficulty. Wages are high, and laborers go to and fro daily by rail from places ten miles away.

With such cities increasing rapidly in capacity of production, is it any wonder that Great Britain, in 1880, the last year for which we have the figures, exported cotton piece-goods to the amount of forty-four hundred and ninety-five million yards, and two hundred and fifteen million pounds of yarns,—the value of both staples being four hundred and twenty-five million dollars, or about fifty times as much as the exports of cotton manufactures from the United States for the same year? Yet the United States senate is higgling over the question whether we shall venture to contest the British supremacy in our neighboring republic of Mexico. The social and industrial conditions reached at Oldham ought to be a matter of envy and serious study by the leaders of industry in some of our American cities, where the laboring class have no share in the ownership of the mills, and are in constant quarrel with employers.—*The Springfield Republican.*

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

Following is the copy of a bill introduced by Senator Sherman, March 4, granting copyright to newspapers:

Be it enacted, etc., That any daily or weekly newspaper, or any association of daily or weekly newspapers, published in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, shall have the sole right to print, issue and sell, for the term of eight hours, dating from the hour of going to press, the contents of said daily or weekly newspapers or the collected news of said newspaper association exceeding one hundred words.

SEC. 2. That for any infringement of the copyright granted by the first section of this act the party injured may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction, and recover in any proper action the damages sustained by him from the person making the infringement, together with costs of suit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20, 1884.

In the March number of the PRINTER, a correspondent, under the head of "A New Wrinkle," gives his experience with pad making, which is open to a grave objection, that is, the glue is liable to crack and break off when dry. This can, however, be remedied by adding a small quantity of molasses to the glue. I never tried red ink, but aniline red makes a splendid color for the purpose.

Yours, F. A. L.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26, 1884.

Mr. McNamara's article in the January number of the PRINTER states the position and responsibilities of the pressman about as near as it could possibly be done. Would that every proprietor could be made to read the same; then, perhaps, they would give their much-abused pressmen proper material, and allow them facilities to do artistic work in an artistic manner, and not bring in an illustrated catalogue, with the order "to be done by four o'clock, the man is going out on the train," when the pressman ought to have from six to ten hours to make ready, saying nothing about running from five to ten thousand impressions. I hope we shall hear from brother McNamara often, through the columns of the PRINTER. Yours,

ONE OF THE MUCH-ABUSED PRESSMEN.

A "BETTER" WRINKLE.

To the Editor: WELLSBORO, Pa., March 12, 1884.

In the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER, Mr. William Meyer, Jr., tells the country printers how to make the red-edged pads by using glue colored with red ink.

I tried his method some time ago, but my customers found fault with the pads because the glue became hard and brittle, and the pads would break apart unless handled very carefully, and you know pads are not made to be kept rolled in tissue-paper, but for rough work.

I noticed that some of the pads in market were bound with a pliable substance, like roller composition, and that gave me an idea. I covered the edges of a pile of pads with a composition made in my glue-pot by adding a small quantity of glycerine, making virtually a hard roller gum. When dry they were separated with a knife, and were found to stand the "racket" as well as if bound with paper. The composition may be colored with any of the aniline colors, found at all drug-stores nowadays. Yours, A. M. ROY.

THE EVILS OF OVERTIME.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, March 12, 1884.

I have just read the article on "The Evils of Overtime," in THE INLAND PRINTER for March, and congratulate you on the stand you have taken. I endorse every word you say. Your statements are true from beginning to end. While we read of our fellow craftsmen in Australia enforcing the *eight-hour* system, a lot of earthworms in our midst — and that's the very name for them — are crowding each other to see who will work the longest number of hours. Shame on them, but you can't shame such creatures. How often have I looked with contempt upon them when word was passed 'round that nightwork was required, to see how many of them would try to put themselves in the foreman's way, as if to say, "*Please ask me*"? You truthfully say overwork is unprofitable. I know it to be unprofitable, and could give you scores of examples where the price paid for a job done in overtime didn't equal the wages charged. In the case of a railroad time-table or like matter, or the printing of election tickets, where each party puts it off to the last moment, it may be excused, but to make a practice of doing general commercial work in overtime is a bad mistake. I have labored in a great many cities, and have found this evil prevails to a greater or less extent in all of them, and I know some men who, if your article was written for their especial benefit, could not have been hit squarer. Give us another blast on the same subject; some may feel sore over it, but the good and true men to union principles will say — amen. AN ENEMY TO OVERTIME.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor: McGREGOR, Iowa, March 15, 1884.

Your paper has been received at our office, and is really very *good*, good in every sense. I appreciate many of the hints found in its pages, especially about small things.

I wish to make some little suggestion on rollers, etc., which I have found of benefit in our office.

Old rollers, too hard and dry, can often be renovated and made to do good service by giving them a coat of glycerine after washing. Let stand a day, or as long as the condition of the roller may require, then sponge off and allow to dry to the right suction. I have frequently treated old cast-off rollers in this way, and made them work as good as new.

When setting a job aside, to be used again, instead of tying it with string or cord, stretch a small rubber band around it. This can be done in one-tenth the time, is easier taken off, and is not so risky as tying a page-cord. A rubber band can also be conveniently used for a gripper on a job press instead of a string.

A. F. HOFER, JR.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

To the Editor: FORT DODGE, Iowa, March 13, 1884.

In your issue of March I noticed an article headed "A Word with Non Union Men." Admitting that a union is a good thing, still it is not the fault of a great many non-union men that they are such. If it were so arranged that we country printers could join the union without losing so much time, there would be a great many more union men, and good ones too. As it is, if a man is in a country shop it takes a month or more for him to get into the union. If he goes to the city to join, he is not allowed to work in the union offices because he is not a union man, and is then termed a "rat." About three months ago I wrote to the union at Sioux City, but have heard nothing from the secretary as yet. What am I to do to get into it? Go to the city and pay board for a month or more, I expect. This a great many of us cannot do; I know that it is above my means. If there is any way for me to join, I would like to do so, but do not like to strike out unless I belong to the union, as I think it would help a man.

Hoping to hear from you favorably, and at an early date,

I remain yours, F. S. B.

[If our friend will take the trouble to write to Mr. C. W. Corneny, Council Bluffs, state deputy for Iowa, he will receive all desired information. He is in error, however, in supposing that he would not be allowed to work in a union office pending action on his application to become a member. Provided the applicant has never worked as a journeyman, where a union existed, in a non-union office, a *permit* is issued, — equivalent to a working card — entitling him to secure employment in any union establishment until action *pro* or *con* has been taken on his case. In a future issue we shall have something further to say on this subject.—ED.]

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: March 21, 1884.

The last number of the PRINTER came to hand at the proper time, improved in tone, we think, very much, by the stalwart manner in which it takes hold of and argues the Union question. It rather got into my mind that it was trying to *straddle* this question, and I was sorry to see it. But now I am all right again. Since I last wrote, the weather here has been about as bad as the *devil* could get it *up*, and it seems to have had a depressing effect on business, too. Things are very flat just now.

Changes incident to this world have been going on here, as elsewhere. Notably, we notice the promotion of Mr. Alfred Harris to the foremanship of Henry Ashmead's large printing-house on Sansom

street. Mr. Harris brings to his position ability and experience enough, we think, to make himself a success.

Mr. James Hennessey has taken charge of the *Times* printing-house; we believe him to be the man for the place.

Mr. Bernard Nolan has left us, and is now working in your city (Chicago). Another case of Philadelphia's loss and Chicago's gain.

The Philadelphia Pressmen's Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. J. Adams, president; Charles Gamewell, vice-president; C. W. Miller, recording secretary; C. H. Scout, financial secretary; W. J. Harris, treasurer. Trustees: Charles J. Lynch, Frederick McCarthy, W. J. Adams, William Harrington, William Dewitt. Delegate to International Convention, Charles W. Miller.

Quite a stir was created today by the announcement that Messrs. Grant & Faires, of the firm of Grant, Faires & Rodgers, had retired, Mrs. Rodgers buying their interest on behalf of her son.

The above-mentioned office is one of the largest printing-houses in the city. If young Mr. Rodgers develops the business qualities and principles which characterized his lamented father, the establishment cannot fail to meet with the success which should attend the efforts of those who have an interest in the welfare of not only themselves, but of others.

The short notice in the last number of the PRINTER to members of the craft, urging them to write for their paper, has spurred one individual (a responsible one) to send me the accompanying interesting sketch relative to the secretive qualities of printers. More anon.

C. W. M.

ARE SKETCHES AND PROOFS TO BE CHARGED?

PRINTERS must not spoil the public. If a man went to his tailor and asked for a suit of clothes to be made and sent home on the condition that, if not approved, it would be returned, he might naturally expect to be laughed at. There are some people who never pay their tailors, or, for the matter of that, their printers either, but they, of course, don't count. It has been asserted that the custom of the printing trade is, that if a sketch—say of a poster—be made and not approved, it should not be paid for. We assert, on the contrary, that no such custom exists. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that a person, with a conscience not larger than a bee's knee, once ordered a four-page prospectus to be set up by no less than five different printers, and when four of them wondered why they heard nothing more about the job, and inquired, they were coolly told that the work of the fifth, to whom the order had been given, was preferred. The four printers put their heads together, brought four separate actions for the cost of setting the type and pulling proofs, and were paid just before the case came on for trial, this precious printer's patron discovering, at the last moment, that he was in the wrong box. We have heard of a Silly Printer [observe the capitals] who agreed to set up a job on the chance of pleasing a client, and with the further understanding that unless he succeeded in doing so, *and his price was also the lowest*, he would get nothing for his pains. But a week or two ago, the secretary of a big London Insurance Company brought a heavy prospectus to Ye Leadenhalle Presse, and asked that it should be set up on a similar understanding,—a request which, to his evident astonishment, was most promptly refused. He said that, from past experience, he knew he would have no difficulty in getting other printers to do the work on these terms. It was evident, however, that he wanted the job done at Ye Leadenhalle Presse, for he eventually agreed that the composition and proofs should be paid for under any circumstances. A heavy order has since followed. A sketch of a four-sheet double-elephant poster, completely finished in colors, was recently got up in Ye Leadenhalle Presse without any stipulation whatever. A second sketch, which was preferred, was made by another house, and the order was given elsewhere. The cost of the first sketch was within a shilling or two of four pounds, and when the bill for that amount was sent in, great surprise and indignation were expressed, with an intimation that if the charge were persisted in no further business would follow. The reply was that the sketches and proofs are *always* charged for, and notwithstanding the threat of loss of future business the charge must be met. A cheque followed: future business must take its chance.—*Paper and Printing Trades Journal.*

For The Inland Printer.

TYPES.

Unlike the Hydra, that myth so dread,
We're many-bodied without a head;
Of paradox just here are traces,
Though headless, we have many faces.

We speak all languages alike,
Cry down the wrong, uphold the right;
United we're a mighty power,
But sep'rate, weak as frailest flower.

The "devil" himself's compelled to fly
From the compo's wrath, if he makes a "pi"
Of any matter that's not yet dead,
Which is being made up for the bed.

Just hearken to our sprightly click,
As we're hustl'd together into the stick,
Soon to be locked up in the chase;
Who'd think our master were so base?

Oh! had we tongues, we'd cry with pain,
For now we're pounded with mallet and plane,
And very soon to press we'll go,
Be it Campbell, or Potter, or Babcock, or Hoe.

A million eyes will soon peruse
Our faces, in the form of news,
As every man our might can feel,
So to our craft we're true as steel.

WM. MEYER, JR.

OBITUARY.

WE are pained to announce the death of Mr. Alexander Ferguson Brown, treasurer and general manager of the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Co., which occurred at his home, Mont Claire, N. J., on Saturday, March 15, after a brief illness of one week. Though a young man, being only thirty years of age, Mr. Brown has been connected with the company for a lengthened period, and his talents, business capacity and energy have contributed in no small degree to placing it in the position it now occupies. His many noble qualities of head and heart endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances by whom his loss will be truly deplored. Though suffering great pain, his mind was unclouded, retaining his mental faculties to the last. He leaves a wife and two children, who will receive the sympathy of all who knew him, in their bereavement. Peritonitis was the cause of death.

SPECIAL NOTES.

THE business card of Meyer Bros., 871 Third avenue, New York, to hand, is a tasty production in four colors, chaste in design, and shows good judgment.

The British & Colonial Printer is one our most valued exchanges. Its editorials are marked by strong common sense, and its columns are replete with news of interest to the craft in general.

PRINTERS' HELPS is the title of an eight page pamphlet, issued by the publishers of *The Gazette*, Milford, Mass. It contains a number of valuable receipts, all of which have been tested and found practicable.

WE have also received a copy of Ward's Improved Tables of Comparative Weights of Standard papers manufactured in the United States and Europe. Designed for the use of printers, lithographers and stationers. Third edition. Published by John C. Ward & Company. Price $1.

WE have received direct from the publisher, Mr. W. John Stonhill, editor of *The British and Colonial Stationer and Printer*, London, England, the "A B C Paper Mill Guide for Great Britain and Europe." It contains an alphabetical list of English, Scotch and Irish papermakers; a classified list of makers of English, Scotch and Irish mills, their titles, names and mill numbers, registered watermarks, etc., and a complete list of European mills and makes. It is a very valuable publication, and contains a fund of useful information.

A PRINTER'S PARODY.

THE PLANER HARD.

Air—"The Ivy Green."

The typefounder's friend is the planer hard,
As he turneth new type into old;
For fine, small type he hath no regard,
As the blows of the mallet are told.
The type must be batter'd, tho' not decay'd,
To pleasure his leveling whim,
And each crumbling chip which blows have made
Is a pleasing sight to him.
Battering without slight regard,
A typefounder's friend is the planer hard.

Fast he batters on, as he levels and thumps,
For a hard, rough face hath he;
How closely he presses, how rudely he jumps,
On a delicate l or an e.
And quickly he glideth across the types,
As the i-dots and commas he breaks,
As typo hugs him in tightest of gripes,
And laughs o'er the havoc he makes.
Battering without slight regard,
A typefounder's friend is the planer hard.

Whole pages are bruis'd, and the types decrease,
And founts are thus ruin'd—who knows?
But the brave old planer shall never cease
From his hard and heavy blows.
The worn-out tool, in his cast-off days,
Shall merrily scan the past;
For the hardest metal Printers praise
Is the planer's food at last.
Battering without slight regard,
The typefounder's friend is the planer hard.

—*London Press News.*

USING WOODCUTS.

In solid matter, justify cuts in the text when it can be done with propriety. If any cut makes a side measure of less than eight ems of text, get a special order from foreman before leading type down the side of the cut.

When the cuts have square or well-defined outlines, leave a margin of about one pica in solid matter, and two picas in leaded matter, on all sides, exclusive of the legend line, or description of the cut. When the cuts are of irregular outline, have the block cut where it has large shoulder, and put the type as near as you can, at uniform distance on all sides.

In a leaded text, do not justify cuts in the matter, unless they are very small. Give them abundance of margin.

When two or more cuts have to be used on a page, put them apart, at equal distances, but in irregular positions.

If you can prevent it, do not allow a cut on one page, to back, in presswork, a cut on the next page.

In a form that has to be electrotyped, put stereotype bearers around the cuts.

LOCAL ITEMS.

E. P. DONNELL & Co. are just out with a new catalogue, illustrating the bookbindery-machine specialties in which they deal.

JOHN W. ROWEN, the genial foreman with Mills & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, was in the city, and called to congratulate us on what he termed our splendid *March* number.

WE are pleased to announce a change for the better in the condition of L. B. Jameson, of the firm of Jameson & Morse, whose serious illness was announced in the March issue of THE PRINTER.

OUR fellow townsman, Mr. A. C. Sheldon, recently the advertising agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has just been appointed general passenger agent of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis.

H. MCALLASTER & Co. have just issued a new illustrated catalogue of their new shape novelties, and birthday and bevel-edge cards; they have in stock a splendid and extensive selection of chromo and lithograph cards suitable for advertising purposes.

MR. ED. IRWIN, the energetic ex-president of the Union, is seriously ill. His many friends contemplate paying his expenses for a trip to the South as soon as the weather justifies it, in the hope that a change of climate may effect a change for the better. No man has worked harder or more unselfishly for the interests of the Chicago Union than Mr. Irwin, and the progress of the bronchial ailment affecting him will be watched with the greatest solicitude.

THE SUCCESSOR FINED FOR CONTEMPT.—The *Herald* of March 19 says: Judge Tuley issued an order in the case of M. Lilenthal *vs.* Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., imposing a fine of fifty dollars each on John Morris and W. C. D. Grannis, for contempt of court. These two gentlemen were summoned to answer as garnishees, and both refused to make any reply to the interrogatories put to them concerning their share in the well-known transformation scene whereby the defendant corporation was "succeeded" by John Morris.

PRESENTATION.— Mr. Cal. Lewis, who for the past twelve years has been employed in the job department of the J. W. Jones Printing & Stationery Co., was recently presented by his associates with a beautiful intaglio ring, on the occasion of leaving for a new field of labor. The presentation was made by A. C. Cameron, in a few appropriate remarks, who assured the recipient that he carried with him the respect and best wishes of his fellow workmen, who would always be pleased to hear of his success. Mr. Lewis responded in a graceful and felicitous manner.

OUR friend Harry Hartt, of H. Hartt & Co., Western agents for the Potter press, informs us that he has sold (among other sales) within the last week or two, three large lithographic presses to the Krebs Lithographic Company, of Cincinnati, one of the same to the Great Western Lithographic Company, St. Louis, and two super-royals, one four-roller and one two-roller printing-presses to the proprietors of the *American Engineer*, Chicago,—all of the Potter make. This looks like business. If there is any special merit in any particular machine he handles, Harry is the one to make it known.

THE Typographical Union was ably represented in the Illinois State Trade and Labor Convention held in Chicago, commencing March 26. Nearly one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance. The platform is a plain, practical, common-sense document. Among the measures introduced, of special interest to the craft, were resolutions opposing the pending international copyright bill in congress; in relation to boycotting the New York *Tribune* for its war on Union printers, and an appeal to congress for legislation to suppress the publication and sale of vicious dime-novel literature.

OBITUARY.—Samuel S. Beach, a charter member of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, died March 25, of sorosis of the liver. He arrived in Chicago in 1838, being then a boy of twelve years of age, and when it was merely a frontier hamlet. He was a man of excellent business ability, and soon after completing his apprenticeship, went into business for himself, and established the present well known firm of law-brief printers, Beach, Barnard & Co. He was a man of generous impulses, and was widely known and respected by the craft, a numerous body of which attended the last sad rites in his honor on Thursday last. The remains now rest in Oakwood cemetery.

THE election for officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, which takes place Wednesday, April 9, is absorbing the attention of Chicago printers at the present time. No opposition has so far been developed to M. J. Carroll, the present able president. Martin Burke announces himself as an aspirant for vice-president. Samuel Restall, the present incumbent, Wm. De Vere Hunt and E. J. Lafferty are candidates for secretary-treasurer. For recording-secretary, R. L. C. Brown, C. G. Stivers and A. J. Ulrich are running a triangular race. The next convention of the International will be held in New Orleans, in June, and for the honor of representing No. 16 thereat, the follow-

ing gentlemen present their names: Jas. A. Bidwell, Edwin N. Chase, Thos. A. Cook, Will J. Creevy, John Fitzhenry, Jas. O'Hara, C. A. Pearson, Frank S. Pelton, Chas. H. Philbrick, Jay E. Reeves, Wm. F. Russell and John E. Schildhelm. Four delegates will undoubtedly be sent, and as the membership of the union is now considerably more than one thousand, at least eight hundred votes will be polled. May the best men be selected.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FORTY paper and pulp mills suffered by fire during the past year, with an aggregate loss of $1,500,000, about three-quarters insured.

THE Minneapolis *Tribune* building, at Minneapolis, Minn., is to be one hundred and forty-eight feet high, and will cost when completed $400,000.

RULING-INKS can be made to dry quickly by adding half a gill of methylated spirits to every pint of ink. The spirit is partly soaked into the paper and partly evaporates; it also makes the lines firm.

WATERPROOF GLUE.— First, dissolve one pound of best glue in two pints of soft water, then add four ounces of dry whitelead and eight ounces of alcohol, which is shaken and mixed with the glue and used at once.

THE British *Medical Journal* advises that all books used by patients suffering from infectious or contagious diseases be burned after convalescence, and that the second-hand book shops and circulating libraries be occasionally subjected to disinfection.

To prevent set-off on the writing papers printed on one side, do not lay the sheets straight as they leave the press. This will enable the air to get between them and wonderfully expedite the drying of the ink. Do not allow the heap to become too heavy.

To remove ink-stains from the fingers, wash in chloride of lime and then rinse hands in a spoonful of alcohol. The operation should be done quickly, as the lime, of course, eats into the flesh. The alcohol renders the hands smooth again and takes away the disagreeable odor.

To take printers' ink out of silk without damaging the goods: Put the stained parts of the fabric into a quantity of benzine, then use a fine, rather stiff brush, with fresh benzine. Dry and rub bright with warm water and curd soap. The benzine will not injure the fabric or dye.

A NEW invention for producing showcards with silk and satin lettering is the following: Make an impression with any color, but mixed with No. 3 varnish, and dust it over, as in bronzing, with asbestos. This gives the appearance of printing in satin or silk, and has a beautiful effect.

STEREOTYPING.—Stereotyping was first introduced in this country by David and George Bruce, of New York, in 1813, but the process was slow, requiring some days to prepare the plates for the press. The improvements are so great in this department that the plates can now be prepared for the press in fifteen minutes.

ELECTROTYPING.—Electrotyping was invented by Joseph A. Adams, a wood engraver of New York city, in 1841, for electrotyping wood engravings. In 1846 Mr. Daniel Davis, of Boston, first commenced the business as a new branch, and from that day it has been rapidly growing into favor for all classes of work where a fine, clear, sharp impression is required.

A MODERN COLOSSUS.—We have received from the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, a copy of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," to be placed in New York harbor. It is a superb picture, 26×36, and is the only correct copy of that noble gift which next year will raise its flaming torch to more than double the height of Niagara Falls.

STRONG rays of light are day by day eating out more and more of the ink in the original parchment draft of the Declaration of Independence, which is kept in a glass case in the State Department's library. Few of the names are now legible. Near the parchment is the original, on foolscap paper. The ink is as fresh as it was when it dropped from Jefferson's quill. The many erasures and interlineations by Franklin, John Adams and others are still perfect as to color. The paper is yellow with age and worn through where it has been folded.

THE REASON WHY BELTS SLIP.—A practical mechanic of long experience complains of the manner in which belts are abused. He says that the reason belts slip, in nine cases out of ten, is either that they are too small for the place in which they are used or else they have been damaged by the use of rosin, brown soap, patent compositions containing tar, etc. Any composition containing tar will soon ruin a belt. His advice is to use belts wider than really necessary, and to keep them clean and well oiled with good neatsfoot oil.

FOREIGN.

A NEW printing machine, invented by Mr. A. Carruthers Miller, Edinburgh, a double rotary, built on the web principle, prints simultaneously 30,000 copies per hour.

ON the 1st of January, 1884, the London Society of Compositors had a membership of 4,850 members, there being an accession of 260 members during the closing quarter of the year.

FROM the official report on accidents from machinery in France during the past year, it appears that there was not a single accident from printing machinery causing a serious injury to anyone.

THE Paris *Morning News*, an American journal which started out under such favorable auspices, so far as the workmen were concerned, has become an unfair office and the society men have been called out.

THERE are now in London 401 newspapers, in the Provinces 9,177, in Scotland 161, in Ireland 156, in Wales 80, and in the British Isles 20, the total thus being 2015. The magazines, including the Quarterly Reviews, number 1,260.

THERE are in Greece ninety printing-offices, of which half are located in Athens. The number of existing newspapers and periodicals is given as 135, while the annual literary production is computed at from 500 to 600 books and pamphlets.

THE memorial bust of the late William Spottiswoode, subscribed for by his former employés, and recently placed in a niche above the principal entrance of Her Majesty's printing-office, London, bears the inscription: "A tribute from witnesses of a noble life."

THE town of Norwich, in England, has a newspaper 170 years old — the *Mercury* — which was started, or is supposed to have been started, in 1714. From 1727 the file in the office of the proprietor is complete. Reprints of the issues in 1727 are being made.

THE London Benefit Society of Compositors and Pressmen now numbers nearly two hundred members. During the past ten years it has expended a sum amounting to $9,500 in sick-pay and $1,600 in funeral allowance, and the average expenditure has not exceeded ten cents per week.

TWO new typographic journals have been started, both being published in the Spanish language. One, a bimonthly, is published by the Typographic Society at Havana, Cuba, under the title of *Boletin Typografico;* and the other, also a bimonthly, is issued at Montevideo, under the title of *El Typografo.*

THE Japanese Embassy in London have furnished some statistics of that country, from which it appears that in 1880 there were 3,313 new books published in Japan, and 2,952 in 1881. In 1880, of the newspapers published in the country 37,683,633 were sold. In 1881 there were twenty-one public libraries, the number of visitors during the year being 897,898.

THE PRINTER (London) says: We heard recently of a London firm which still keeps up one of the good old English customs. On Christmas-eve each married man was presented with an order on a first-class butcher for ten pounds of best beef, single men with an equivalent in cash, and the younger employés received each a money present. One old pressman has received the beef order for forty consecutive years, making a total of 400 pounds.

FROM the last census returns we learn that there are in England and Wales 61,290 letterpress printers, 5,682 lithographers and lithographic printers, 425 copperplate and steelplate printers, 1,269 typefounders and cutters, 20,097 bookbinders, 2,265 artist-engravers, 3,434

authors, editors and journalists, and 2,677 reporters and shorthand writers. In each trade both sexes are represented, the male preponderating, except in the case of the bookbinders. Of the letterpress printers, 59,088 are male and 2,202 female; of the lithographers and lithographic printers, 5,546 are male and 235 female; of the copperplate and steelplate printers, the proportions are 403 male to 12 female; of the typefounders and cutters, 2,237 male to 32 female; and of the bookbinders, 9,505 male to 20,592 female.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Bismarck, D. T., *Tribune* has been declared an unfair office.

THE Christmas number of the London *Graphic* was 560,000 copies, representing 19,600,000 impressions.

PRESSMAN'S Union, No. 1, Washington, D. C., have formed a local assembly in the Knights of Labor.

THREE thousand copies of the *Citizen*, a journal published at Ilion, N. Y., were printed by electricity, March 13.

THERE are rumors of a new daily to be started in St. Louis, not later than May. Twenty compositors will find employment.

IT is stated over sixty females derive a handsome support from the Boston press, mainly as reporters. All wear glasses and carry a pencil-sharpener.

A GOVERNMENT contract for 20,000 reams of printing paper was recently awarded to the Essex Paper Company, of Philadelphia, at 6 1 – 10 cents per lb.

THE difficulty existing for some time past between the proprietors of the Washington *Post* and the Typographical Union of that city, has been amicably and honorably arranged.

WE learn from an authentic source that serious inroads are being made in the circulation of the New York *Weekly Tribune* by the members of the various labor associations.

BUFFALO Typographical Union, No. 9, was never in as prosperous a condition as now. With the largest membership ever on the roll-book, it has a well-filled treasury and good prospects.

THE *American Police Record*, an eight-page weekly and monthly journal, has been started in Philadelphia and New York. It is designed to be the official paper of the police and detective forces of the United States.

THE New York *Times* is fitting another of its heavy presses with an independent Westinghouse engine, coupled direct to it and controlled by the pressman. A similar one, in operation for a year, has given great satisfaction.

THERE are 167 lithographing establishments in the United States, the combined capital of which is $4,501,825. They give employment to 4,322 persons, pay $2,307,302 in wages, $2,755,264 for materials, and produce $6,912,338.

THREE Massachusetts newspapers have recently tried the plan of printing semiweekly editions, and each has abandoned it. The majority of editors in the state assert that a successful semiweekly cannot be published in a country town, though why it cannot, no one seems able to explain.

ANSWERS TO A KENOSHA CORRESPONDENT.—1. Job printers receive $18 per week; compositors on bookwork, 37 cents per 1,000 ems; compositors on morning and evening newspapers, 37 and 40 cents respectively. This only applies to union offices. In rat offices the rule is, *get what you can*. 2. The *Times* has four Bullock presses, each of which is capable of turning out 8,000 perfect copies per hour; the *Journal*, a six-cylinder rotary, printing 12,000 per hour.

MR. MCCANN, of the New York *Herald*, who recently challenged Mr. George Arensburg, of the New York *Times*, for a one or ten hours' contest in setting type, for the championship of the United States, on Wednesday, March 11, set up in one hour 87 lines of minion, or 2,088 ems, which showed in proof good spacing. A correspondent claims this feat has never been equaled since Guttenberg invented the "art preservative." Mr. Arensburg's record is 2,064 ems of minion in one hour.

THE number of newspapers conveyed annually in the domestic mails of this country amounts to 852,180,792. Germany distributes 439,089,900; France, 320,087,636; Great Britain, 140,789,100. The smaller figures of England, France and Germany are in a measure due to the larger number of papers distributed by private agencies in those countries. Then our government gives an immense premium to newspaper proprietors, by charging the same amount for a pound of printed matter as it does for a half-ounce letter.

THE *Craftsman*, of Washington, D. C., in its issue of March 15, says: "The delegation from the Government printing-office had an interview last week with the printing committee of the house relative to the restoration of the old per diem rate which was reduced some 20 per cent several years ago, and, despite the energetic efforts of some able delegations at each succeeding congress, has so remained. They had a very pleasant conference with the committee, the members of which listened attentively to their views, and seemed well disposed to consider the matter favorably."

A TYPEFOUNDER'S ADVERTISEMENT.

The type of a glazier should be Diamond.
The type of an oyster should be Pearl.
The type of a jeweler should be Agate.
The type of an honest man should be Nonpareil.
The type of a citizen should be Bourgeois.
The type of a schoolmaster should be Primer.
The type of a bull should be English.
The type of freedom should be Columbian.
The type of a maiden should be Paragon.
The type of a mother should be Double Paragon.
The type of a soldier should be Canon.
The type of an author should be Script.
The type of a preacher should be Text.
The type of aristocracy should be Title.
The type of a baby should be Small Caps.
The type of an alderman should be Extended.
The type of a drunkard should be Backslope.
The type of a barber should be Hair Line.
The type of our foundry should be Excelsior.

English Magazine.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

To avoid a miss-take, always marry a widow.

WHY is Q rather impertinent? Because it is always inquisitive.

WHY is the letter D like a sailor? Because it follows the C (sea).

WHY is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though the first in pity, he is last in help.

NO woman should borrow the husband of another, because it is not good for a man to be a loan.

PROOFREADERS are a very incredulous body of men. They won't take anybody's word for anything; they must have the proofs.

WHAT is the difference between the entrance to a barn and a loafer in a printing-office? One is a barn door and the other is a darn bore.

AN old subscriber being handed his paper right from the press, asked why the paper was so damp. The editor said he didn't know, unless it was because there was so much *due* on it.

THE editor of a Western journal says: The great art of running a newspaper is the art of guessing where hell is liable to break loose next, and to have reporters right there to write it up promptly.

"I'M on the press," said John Henry, as he folded his girl in one fond embrace. "Well, that's no reason why you should try to pye the form," she replied, as she rearranged her tumbled collar and pinned up her hair.

THE *Casket*, which is published in the interest of undertakers, complains of depression in the coffin industry. Overproduction is not the

trouble in this case. What is needed is more consumption. This is encouraging for all the rest of us.

"I'd like to stay here," remarked the office boy, as he approached the editor's desk, "but de job's too heavy for me." "How too heavy?" "Well, I take de copy into de reposing room and dem depositors hit me on de side of de head. Dere's too much brainwork for me. S'long!—*Hebrew Standard.*

A PAIR of shears, which had long occupied an editorial table, one day observed a cockroach going for the paste-pot, and promptly called out: "How now, you vagrant!" "Who's a vagrant?" "You are, and I warn you to take yourself off!" "See here," said the cockroach, as he came to a sudden halt. "I don't want to crowd anybody off the editorial staff, but I must warn you that while plenty of editors never have any use for shears, no newspaper in this country can be run without cockroaches!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

TOM MARSHALL was engaged in the trial of a case in the inteiror of Kentucky, when a decision of the judge struck him as so bad that he rose and said:

"There never was such a ruling as that since Pontius Pilate presided on the trial of Christ."

"I confess, your honor," continued Tom, "that what I said was a little hard on Pontius Pilate, but it is the first time in the history of Kentucky jurisprudence that it is held that to speak disrespectfully of Pontius Pilate is contempt of court."

"Mr. Clerk, make the fine twenty dollars for a continuous contempt," said the judge, solemnly.

"Well, judge," Tom added, "as you won all my money last night at poker, lend me the twenty."

"Mr. Clerk," cried the judge, hastily, "remit the fine. The state can afford to lose the money better than I can."

"I congratulate the court upon its return to a sane condition," said Tom, resuming his seat amid roars of laughter.—*The Capital.*

THE MATERNAL SHINGLE.

When the angry passions gath'ring in my mother's face I see,
And she leads me to the bedroom—gently lays me on her knee—
Then I know that I will catch it, and my flesh in fancy itches
As I listen to the patter of the shingle on my breeches.

Every tinkle of the shingle has an echo and a sting,
And a thousand burning fancies into active being spring,
And a thousand bees and hornets 'neath my coat-tail seem to swarm
As I listen to the patter of the shingle, oh, so warm!

In a splutter comes my father—whom I supposed had gone—
To survey the situation, and tell her to lay it on;
To see her bending o'er me as I listen to the strain
Played by her and by the shingle, in a wild and weird refrain.

In a sudden intermission, which appears my only chance,
I say: "Strike gently, mother, or you'll split my Sunday pants."
She stops a moment, draws her breath, the shingle holds aloft,
And says: "I had not thought of that—my son, just take them off."

Holy Moses! and the angels, cast thy pitying glances down,
And thou, oh! family doctor, put a good soft poultice on;
And may I with fools and dunces everlastingly commingle,
If I e'er say another word when my mother wields the shingle.

Fifty cents will pay for an advertisement of three lines in this Department. Each additional line ten cents. Twelve words make a line. No manufacturer's or dealer's advertisement will be admitted here, this being intended for the accommodation of our subscribers.

FOR SALE—A Democratic newspaper and job office, in one of the best Democratic towns and counties in one of the oldest Western States; official organ of the party and county, and the largest paper with the largest circulation in the county. Old presses recently exchanged for new ones, and everything about the office in tip-top order. For full particulars as to the best bargain to be had anywhere in a county newspaper and job office, address "DEMO," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A thoroughly equipped book and job printing establishment, in one of the largest and best cities in Michigan. Business established ten years. Favorable terms given to the right parties. For particulars address "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

AN OPPORTUNITY RARELY OFFERED.—$750 will buy a splendid country newspaper office. Only $350 required down. Twenty-three quires circulation. Splendid advertising patronage. Paper will clear itself in less than a year. Town of about 850, and splendid outside support. Present owner must sell on account of business interests elsewhere. Office located in a thrifty Illinois town. Address "BARGAIN," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

GEO. WEBBER,

DEALER IN PRINTERS' WASTE,

113 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice.
Highest prices paid for Printers' Cuttings.
Offices in the City cleared periodically by arrangement.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY,

PRINTING AND BINDING.

Our facilities for Book Manufacturing are unsurpassed.

313–319 Wabash Avenue, - - - Chicago, Ill.

Publishers of the "RED LINE SERIES" School Records and Blanks.



SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOK WORK,
CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES.

WEDDING ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

J. H. BONNELL & CO.

Printing Ink Manufacturers

No. 7 Spruce Street, Tribune Building, New York.
No. 90 La Salle Street, Chicago.

We Manufacture all the Printing Ink used on the following and many other publications:

NEW YORK SUN.
HARPER'S WEEKLY AND BAZAAR.
MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLICATIONS.
THE PARKER & TILTON ART EXHIBIT.
NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
NEW YORK MORNING JOURNAL.
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, ETC. ETC.

FRENCH LINEN.

A Strictly First-Class Cream Laid Linen Flat Paper.

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Best Stock. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

12 LB. AND 16 LB. FOLIO. 16 LB. AND 20 LB. ROYAL.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 Monroe Street, Chicago.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

VANDERCOOK & CO.

DESIGNERS

ENGRAVERS PUBLISHERS

COR. STATE & MADISON STS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WOOD ENGRAVERS.

Printers in the Country should send for our Prices and Specimen Sheets before placing their Engraving orders.

We execute ALL KINDS of Engraving, Photo and Wood.

PULSIFER, JORDAN & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper, Card Board

and Envelopes,

Warehouse, 43, 45, 47 & 49 Federal St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Writing, Book Covers, Card Boards, Envelopes, Cut Cards, Ledgers, Linens and Ruled Goods.

W. A. FOWLER,

Manager Chicago Branch,

161 La Salle Street.

GERMAN

PRINTING INKS,

Bronze Powder.

SIGMUND ULLMAN,

51 Maiden Lane, New York.

CARTER & BARNARD,

BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

116 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

STAR PRINTING INK WORKS

We are the only firm in the city who manufacture a full line of

Black and Colored Inks.

H. HARTT, Pres't. WM. T. HODGE, Sec'y. ANDREW HARTT, Treas.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

CAPITAL STOCK, $150,000. ORGANIZED SEPT. 10, 1883.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material.

FACTORY: Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 196 & 198 Washington St.

CHICAGO.

DE VOS' PATENT LEAD AND SLUG RACK.

Cabinets, Cases, Stands,

Wood Furniture, Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

IMPORTERS OF

German Printing Inks and Bronzes.

Lakeside  Specimen.

Office Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,
Manufacturers Superior Copper-Mixed Type,
Fifth Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

80a 16A $9 75 PICA LAKESIDE No. 2. 40a 8A $5 00

Chicago, Ill., April 15, 1884.

Dear Sirs:

The very best evidence of the high esteem in which our Superior Copper-Mixed Type is held by the leading printers and publishers in the West is furnished by the numerous orders we are receiving from them. Within the last few months we have supplied the Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, St. Paul Globe, Kansas City Journal, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Western Newspaper Union, and a number of weekly journals throughout the country with handsome new dresses. We have no hesitation in saying that our Superior Copper-Mixed Type stands without a successful rival in this country to-day in wearing qualities, and it has only to be used to substantiate the assertion. We are receiving numerous testimonials from our patrons bearing out the above statement. Don't waste your money on poor material when the best in the market can be had at bottom prices.

Respectfully Yours,
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

60a 12A $10 00 GREAT PRIMER LAKESIDE No. 2. 30a 6A $5 25

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that during the past twelve years your firm has furnished the Tribune with a New Dress on four different occasions; that the last dress has been in use since the first of January, 1880; that the quality of your manufacture has been highly satisfactory to the Tribune Co.,—the faces clean cut and material of the best quality, hard and durable. The fact that you have furnished us during so long a time is evidence that we consider your type the best in the market, and our experience with your house has been such that we feel that any representation made by you and any agreements can be relied upon fully. Respectfully Yours,

A. Cowles, Pres'y Tribune Co.

THIS SERIES AND THE LAKESIDE SCRIPT WORK NICELY IN COMBINATION AS WILL BE SEEN ABOVE.

ELITE FACES

25 a 10 A — PICA ELITE. — $3 00

UPRIGHT AND HONEST AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN

Biggest And Most Stupendous Humbugs Under the Popular Political System of the United States

25134 MILWAUKEE & PHILADELPHIA 67890

Political Bums of Every Nation From Constituencies Representing Nobody but Themselves

Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Columbus, Oconomowoc

20 a 8 A — GREAT PRIMER ELITE. — $3 80

ORGAN GRINDERS AND OTHER MUSICIANS

Vessels Plying on The Northern Rivers Frequently Pass Through Uninjured

12345 CRITERION THEATRE 67890

From Parnassus Lofty Heights The Flowery Legend Came

14 a 6 A — DOUBLE PICA ELITE. — $4 80

GODS IN AWFUL CONCLAVE MET

Jove Himself Held the Gavel and Called the Meeting to Order

2345 COSWEL AND REFERN 6789

Graceful And Delicate Coloring Preserves The Effect

MANUFACTURED BY BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

HANDSOME LATTICE



12 A — PICA LATTICE. — $2 35

CHICAGO LEADS THE WORLD

SLEIGHING PARTIES GOING TO RIVERSIDE FOURTH OF JULY

DETROIT AND BOSTON BASE BALL ASSOCIATIONS

1234567890

10 A — GREAT PRIMER LATTICE. — $3 00

PANSY BLOSSOM PLEASURE CLUB

GRAND EXCURSIONS ON THE SOUTHERN RIVERS

BOOK OF THE CHECKERED LIFE

1234567890

8 A — DOUBLE PICA LATTICE. — $3 60

LOUISE & GEORGE

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL DEPOTS

LINGERING SUNBEAMS

1267845

MANUFACTURED BY BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

VULCAN SERIES.

30 A — Long Primer Vulcan. — $1 95

PINCH CLEAN BABIES

LAMENTATION OF THE ESTHETICS

59 FATHER IS BALD NOW 74

20 A — Pica Vulcan. — $2 15

SNOW AND RAIN

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS

89 SONGS OF LARKS 76

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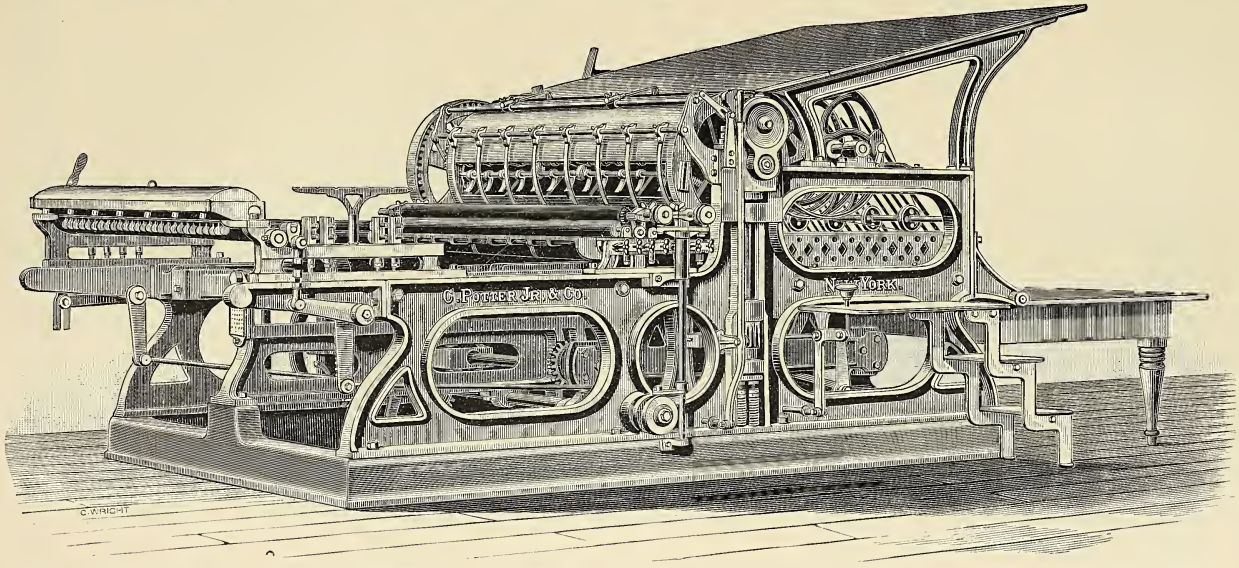
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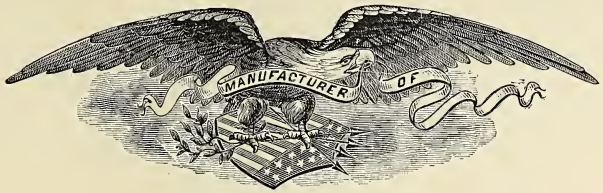
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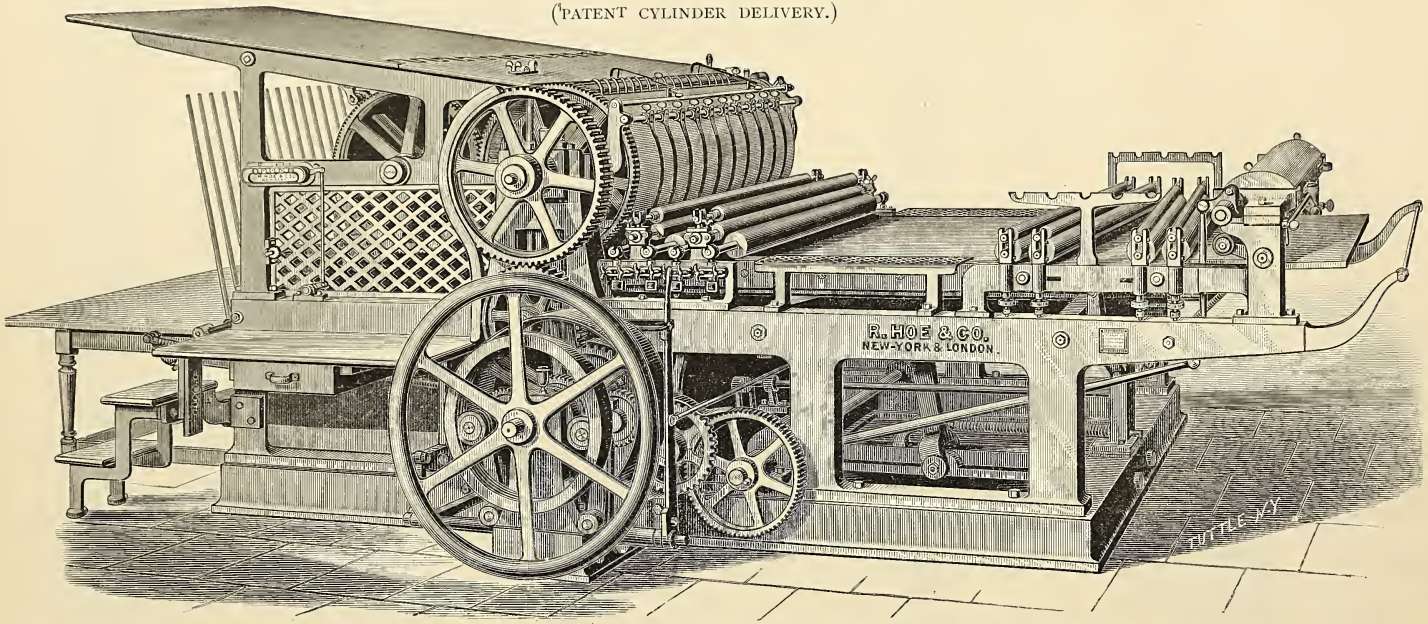
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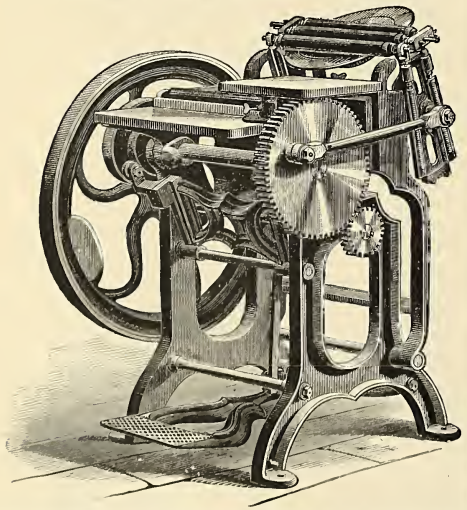
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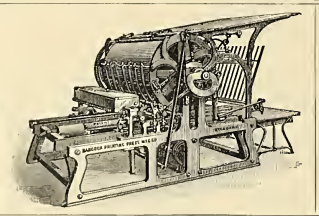
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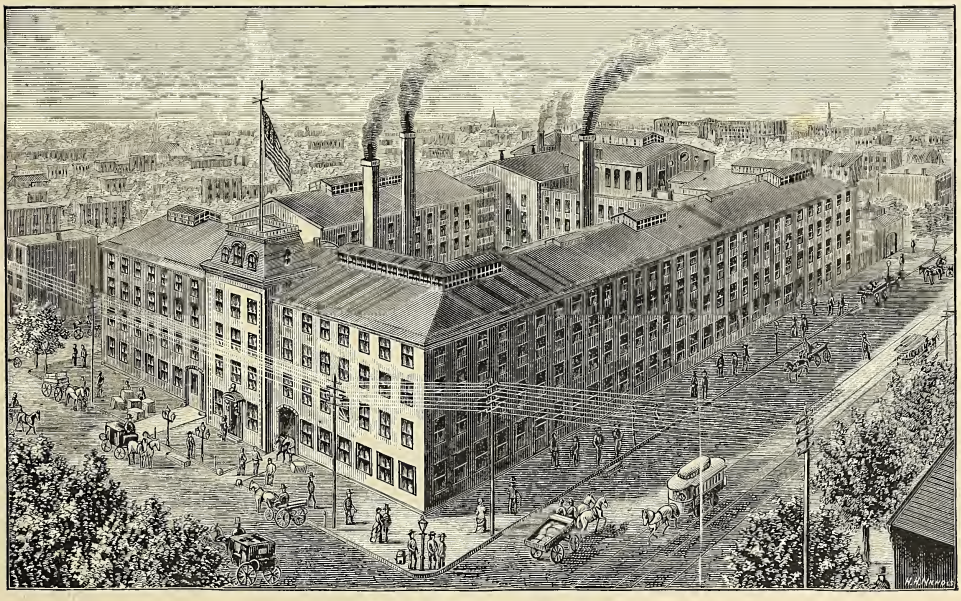
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VOLUME I. CHICAGO, MAY, 1884. NUMBER 8.

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most rank in its facilities for the production of government literature. The building is plain and unpretending in its architectural outline, but at once strikes the eye of the beholder as a structure imposing in its dimensions, if not in its exterior attractiveness. But for all this there is an air of business and industry surrounding it not at all in conflict with its sober exterior. It has more the appearance of a huge factory than that of a great printing-office, as the above illustration shows.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, when the labors of the day have closed, is the best time to inspect the army of artisans which inhabit its sombre walls during the hours of labor. If we were able to count this host of cheerful, hurrying mass of humanity, in their eager hunt for their comfortable homes, we should find that there were more than two thousand, who represent a population of nearly ten thousand people! Among them are noticed as many as five or six hundred females, of all ages, from the grandame, whose hair has been silvered by time, to the sprightly maiden in her teens, who, perhaps, is the chief support of an aged mother or an invalid sister, or other dear ones. The men come from every state and territory in the Union, and many of them served with distinction in the Grand Army of the Republic in the dark days of the rebellion. They furnish a rare study of human character, of personal peculiarities and mental characteristics; but they are bound together in a common brotherhood, which, when danger or want or suffering approaches, permits no one who is really worthy to suffer.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

Before proceeding to give a description of the interior workings of this mammoth concern, a brief reference to the early history and rapid growth of this branch of the public service will not come amiss.

Congress did not assemble in the capital city of the nation until May, 1800. The second session of the sixth Congress was held in the old capitol building in Washington, D.C., that year, and from that day till the present time has never assembled elsewhere. Of course printing for the government began with the organization of the

union of the states, but consisted principally in the publication of the journals of the proceedings of Congress and the laws approved by the executive. The Senate, in the earlier times, sat with closed doors, and there is but a meagre history of its deliberations of that period now in existence.

The yearly expenditures for printing for the government in the early times could not have much exceeded one or two thousand dollars. The appropriations for this service were so insignificant that they were usually coupled with other small items, such as firewood and stationery, or included in the contingent expenses, and was done for the two houses of Congress without much restriction under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House.

In 1801 Mr. Randolph first proposed a "public printer," but it failed to carry. Up to 1819 the "contract" system for the printing of Congressional documents prevailed, both houses refusing to create a "national" printing-office, although the project had received very careful consideration at the hands of a joint committee of the two houses, and was strongly recommended. About this time, however, it was decided that each house should elect its own printer, and the old firm of Gales & Seaton received the joint appointment for both houses. They continued for several years, but in 1827 a hot fight was made for the Senate printing between Duff Green, Gales & Seaton, Peter Force and Thomas Ritchie, without a choice. At the next session Duff Green secured the Senate and Gales & Seaton the House. From this time up to 1840 there was always a contest for the work, as it was now assuming considerable magnitude.

The several printers were Gales & Seaton, Blair & Rives, Thomas Allen, Ritchie & Harris. The cost of the House printing alone had now reached $200,000, and there was universal complaint of extravagance. The whigs wanted rates reduced, and they were reduced, but under Gales & Seaton were advanced again. Thomas Ritchie, of the old Richmond *Enquirer*, was the next printer, but was ousted through the whig influence of Garrett Davis, who again introduced the "contract" system under a joint Congressional committee. Under this renewed system things seem to have grown "from bad to worse." The public printing for the six years up to 1852 reached $3,500,000 as a total, and in that year a "Superintendent of Public Printing" was created, who was made strictly accountable for all public printing done under government auspices. John T. Towers, an old-line whig, was the first appointee. He was succeeded by A. G. Seaman, George W. Bowman, and, in 1859, by John Heart, who served up to May 12, 1861.

In 1852 a contest was had for the positions of Senate and House printers, in which four prominent personages figured: Gen. Robert Armstrong, Horace Greeley, W. G. Brownlow and Henry J. Raymond. The last-named trio were defeated, and Gen. Armstrong won the race. In 1856 Cornelius Wendell, who is really the founder of the Government Printing Office, had a close contest against John D. Defrees. Wendell was elected and expended large amounts in buildings and machinery, which was the nucleus from which has sprung the present Government Printing Office. The new law went into force under President Lincoln, and he appointed John D. Defrees superintendent, Mr. Wendell's establishment having been purchased by Mr. Defrees' predecessor, under a joint resolution of Congress, at a cost of $146,545. Andrew Johnson removed Mr. Defrees and appointed Cornelius Wendell. In 1867 Congress changed the law and made Mr. Defrees "Congressional Printer." In 1869 Mr. A. M. Clapp succeeded Mr. Defrees. In 1876 the power of appointment was re-conferred on the President, and Mr. Clapp was continued as "Public Printer," and confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 President Hayes appointed Mr. Defrees, who held the office until April 15, 1882, when the present incumbent assumed charge.

A very careful examination of the expenditures for printing from 1789 to 1881, reveals the fact that the government has paid about *one hundred millions of dollars* for this service. The annual expense of this one item has, for the past ten years, averaged about $2,000,000, but with the rapid development and increase of population of the country, it is perfectly natural that we should look for increased expense from year to year.

The printing ordered by Congress annually absorbs nearly one-half of the whole appropriation made for printing and binding for the government. Much of the printing for Congress is done at night, and is therefore somewhat more expensive than work performed wholly in daylight. It has been truly said that the value of the printing for Congress depends as much upon the *promptness* with which it is done as the manner of its execution. The main object is to have laid before Congress and the country the condition and wants of the public service in its various branches as officially communicated by the several departments of the government. It is of the first importance to intelligent legislation upon these subjects that the documents should be promptly printed and delivered; and if they are withheld or delayed until the leading measures of the session are matured, the printing is comparatively worthless. In estimating the cost of the congressional printing, therefore, its value in the assistance and guide it affords our legislators is an important element in the account. For the printing of the numerous extensive public documents in time to meet the wants of Congress a large establishment is absolutely necessary. There occur frequently emergencies when the entire force of the office must be thrown upon a single document, the prompt printing of which is considered of great importance.

Mr. Benton, in 1846, mentioned an instance in which the delay in printing a certain public document had cost the government one million of dollars; and a few years ago it was announced in the newspapers of this country that the displacement of a comma in a law had involved the government in the loss of an equally large sum.

(*To be continued.*)

RULING-INKS can be made to dry quickly by adding half a gill of methylated spirits to every pint of ink. The spirit is partly soaked into the paper and partly evaporates; it also makes the lines firm.

HONEST PRINTERS.

BY WM. J. ADAMS.

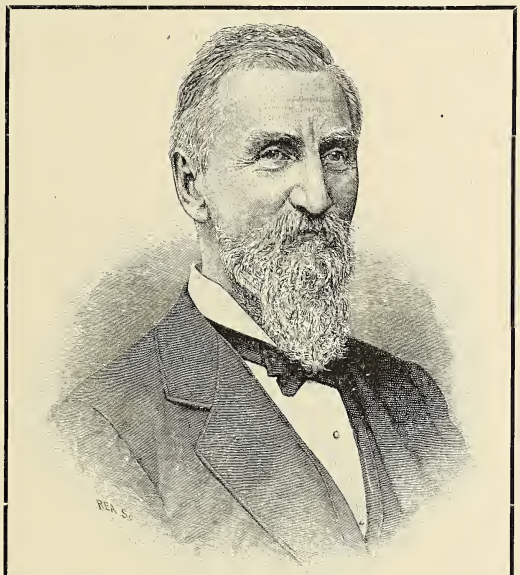
A FEW years ago the president of one of our Eastern railroads, about to start for Europe to enlist the sympathies of the stockholders in his behalf by the next annual election, had written a speech for the occasion, and wishing to have it printed to distribute to the newspapers simultaneously with its delivery, he engaged a reliable printer to do the work.

The proprietor being out of town, the foreman received the copy, with instructions to be as quiet about the matter as possible, and on no account to allow a copy of it to leave the office without a written order from the president, all of which he promised to do.

After reading the matter over carefully and marking it here and there, he gave it out in small takes, and in such a manner as to confuse anyone who might be too curious or inquisitive.

When the speech was all set up, and the copy and the proofs were read and read by the proofreader,—who was now let into the secret,—the forms were finally locked up and sent to press. Now came the rub. Could the pressman be trusted with the secret? The foreman thought he could, and the pressman was accordingly instructed in the nature of his work and advised to be cautious.

While the form was being made ready a well-dressed man entered, and with a businesslike air about him approached the press, but was stopped by the foreman, who asked him what he wanted, when he said he was sent by the president of the road for a copy of the speech. The foreman told him he could not get a copy without a written order signed in the president's own hand. On hearing this he retired, but soon returned and said he was unable to get the requisition, but as his paper wanted a copy of the speech before the other papers there were fifteen hundred dollars in it for the party who would get one; but this attempt failed like the first. The next day the proofreader was accosted on the street by a man whom he did not know, but who said he was a representative of one of the New York dailies, and was authorized to offer twenty-five hundred dollars for an advance copy of President ——— speech. The proofreader, although astonished, quietly refused, and hurried back to the office and told the foreman what had happened.



PETER A. JORDAN.

The work now became interesting, for the news had spread around the office like wildfire, but as everything was done but the presswork, there was little chance of any of the work going astray, although many an anxious eye was turned toward the press.

The pressman felt too big for his clothes, so greatly was he excited. Just to think! here were two offers of money, combined would make $4,000, for handing a copy of the speech to a reporter, and the only apparent charge that could be made for so doing would be a breach of confidence, and the only punishment, loss of a situation.

This was a temptation the pressman had never experienced before; but honor prevailed. The form was worked off, the sheets gathered up, counted and found correct, rolled up, packed in a trunk and delivered to the president, who sailed away the next day a happy man, while the pressman gathered up all the sheets used in making ready and, accompanied by the foreman and proofreader, marched to the cellar, where, with a heavy sigh, he heaved the entire lot of sheets into the furnace under the boiler.

None of the hands engaged in this work received other than their regular wages, while it made a fat bill for the employer.

MR. PETER A. JORDAN, the subject of the present memoir, departed this life March 25, 1884. He was born in Philadelphia, May 30, 1822, and commenced his commercial career as clerk in a hardware store. In 1854 he entered the service of Lawrence Johnson & Co., the parent firm of the present grand enterprise known as Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan, names which are "familiar in our mouths as household words." At Mr. Johnson's demise the surviving partners admitted Mr. Jordan into the firm, and the foundry was then denominated the Johnson Type Foundry, in honor of their late senior.

Mr. Jordan was a gentleman of fine business capacity, gentlemanly instincts and great literary taste. His courtesy and urbanity endeared him to all with whom he had business connections, and his successful and exemplary career is a noteworthy illustration of what may be achieved by industry and integrity. His sorrowing relatives and friends have the profound sympathy of the fraternity with their loss.

Requiescat in pace.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

AN OPERATIVE JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY WORKMEN.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canadas.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1884.

STATE OF TRADE REPORTS.

WITH the present issue we commence the publication of what it is intended to make a permanent and special feature of THE INLAND PRINTER,—a monthly statement of the condition of the trade throughout the country. As these reports are received direct from the officers of the local unions, their reliability may be depended on. The advantages of such data to the craft will be seen at a glance. Whenever a difficulty occurs, the fact will be made public, so that printers will have no excuse hereafter for allowing themselves to go to any locality under false inducements.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

THE power of an unmuzzled press for good or evil is well nigh incalculable. Properly directed, and controlled by a desire for the public weal, it becomes a weapon which vice fears and tyranny hates. On the other hand, when prostituted for the furtherance of selfish ambition, or the corruption of public morals, it is one of the greatest curses of the age. Many of the periodicals published in our larger cities are doing more to foster crime and poison the minds of the rising generation than any other agency. Nor are many of our more pretentious newspapers guiltless in this respect, because their preaching and practice do not correspond. Though their editorials affect to deplore the degrading tendencies of the times, the baneful effects of public exhibitions of brutality, or the prurient curiosity evinced at the disgusting testimony too often developed in our courts of justice, their news columns teem with the details of the latest bruising match, and the filthier the scandal, the more elaborate the minutiæ. While they attempt to justify such action under the plea that their readers demand the *latest news*, they fail to state that such publication creates the very demand to which they refer. It is not only their bounden duty to denounce, but to refuse to publish, all matters having a corrupting tendency; and so long as they continue to pander to this vitiated taste, and furnish the channels of commmunication by which this filth is doled out, so long will their protests be taken at their true value.

But of all occasions the advent of a presidential contest affords the most coveted to open the sluice-gates of personal abuse. Instead of impartially discussing the relative merits of the *principles* involved, it too often indulges in invective which neither convinces nor converts, and which is unworthy the press of an enlightened republic. Misrepresentation, willful and indefensible, is the favorite weapon with which the journals of one party try to outvie those of the other, and the paragraphist who can condense the most falsehoods into the fewest lines becomes the hero of the hour. A visitor not conversant with the facts would suppose, and naturally too, that instead of Christian statesmen having been selected as candidates for the chief magistracy, the choice had fallen on penitentiary graduates. And unless the signs of the times are deceptive, the campaign upon which we are about to enter will prove no exception to the rule. Is it not well to remember, under such circumstances, that the rebellion was in a great measure owing to the unbridled invective indulged in by our national legislators, which eventually silenced reason and forbearance, and that while the elasticity of American institutions is well enough in its place, it is neither wise nor profitable to put it to an unnecessary test?

We have been led into these remarks by the perusal of an article by George William Curtis, commenting on the severity of the sentence imposed on Mr. Edmund Yates, of London,—four months' imprisonment,—for publishing, on the authority of a lady of title, a story concerning an unnamed but generally recognized peer, which was false and libellous. In the article referred to, which is as full of sophistry as an egg is full of meat, Mr. C. assumes an air of superiority in this respect for the press of this country which is altogether undeserved. On the contrary, the curse of American journalism is the reckless manner in which private character is attacked, and the sanctity of the family circle invaded, in which libellous charges are made one day only to be retracted the next. In its enterprise, in the collection and condensation of the news of the day, its classification, its varied correspondence, its interesting selections and mechanical execution, it deservedly stands unrivaled, but its proneness to cater to the disreputable element for political purposes, its weakness for

the sensational, its disregard for truth and private character when a purpose is to be served thereby, are only worthy of condemnation. The so-called system of interviewing is often carried to brutal extremes. In the case of Mrs. Langtry, for example, journalists, claiming to be American gentlemen, outraged every principle of manhood by wantonly assailing a defenseless woman, dogged her steps at every turn, criminated her by interviews which never had an existence, and followed her even to the privacy of her private apartments. Was this commendable enterprise, or was it ruffianism?

The sentence, though a severe and sensational one, will not have been without its beneficial results if it prove the means of inducing the scandal-mongers of the American press to be a little more circumspect in the future, and of convincing them that falsehood and blackguardism is no evidence of journalistic ability. The only regret we feel in the matter is, that the pariah and professional garbage-vender of the British press, Henry Labouchère, was not sent to keep the culprit company.

UNVARNISHED TRUTHS.

THAT the *proficient* American Job Compositor is, as a rule, ahead of his fellow craftsman in the Old World, is a claim that an unprejudiced comparison of the work turned out by each will substantiate. His versatility and taste, his ability to adapt himself to circumstances, give him a decided advantage over those who by nature, custom, and force of education, are less subject to change, and are expected to move from year to year in the same old groove. But while this is true, it is equally true that improved material and appliances have increased in a greater ratio than the training and ability of the compositor himself. With the advent of these improvements came new responsibilities, and a higher standard of intelligence and workmanship is required to apply them. Truly artistic work, about which we have lately heard so much, implies "beauty and harmony," and we repeat that a great deal of what is palmed off as artistic printing is an insult to common sense, and that if the types could speak they would protest against such an abuse of terms. The old stereotyped rules—such as the grading of the features for prominent display—name, nature of business, location, date, the length of lines and proper spacing between them (even now a much neglected feature), the judicious distribution of light and shade, cap and lowercase lines, etc.—are well enough in their places, but the printer whose designs are required to be original and unique cannot be governed by conventional rules, and must rely on his own resources for success. It is the possession of these resources and the ability to utilize them that is the great desideratum of the hour, and that such possession is the exception and not the rule is too self-evident to admit of controversy.

While this popular craving after the artistic is a gratifying sign of the times, which, if *rightly directed*, cannot fail to exercise a refining influence on the national character, it is all essential to discriminate between the genuine and the counterfeit. Spurious imitations and misdirected efforts cannot be too carefully guarded against. We have the natural taste and capacity; all we require is development under proper auspices, but it certainly will not be developed under the superficial, slipshod system of education which at present prevails. This is emphatically an age of progress, and the successful printer cannot afford, any more than the successful machinist, to rest on his laurels, but must keep pace with the developments of the day. That this claim and complaint has something more than imagination for its basis, we think will be corroborated by observation.

The Japanese combination border, for example, filled a long-needed want, and the original and peculiar style of art which it displayed undoubtedly gave an impetus to and afforded a wide field for the aspiring printer to develop his artistic ability, yet it was frequently maltreated beyond recognition. It was used in all sorts of jobs and under all sorts of circumstances, in season and out of season, until its appearance was tabooed in many of the leading offices throughout the country. If criticism was indulged in, it was generally supplemented by the remark, "Never mind changing it, let it go *now*," and go it did, till it became a nuisance and an eyesore. The zigzag, oriental, Egyptian, and other styles which followed, for the same reasons are fast treading in the footsteps of their predecessor. In short, it is not the proper use, but the glaring *abuse*, of these and similar designs to which we now take exception. For years past we have had our periodic outbreaks of popular delusion, First, there was the dolly-varden craze,—the more *outre* the pattern and raiment, the more artistic (?) the work. This was followed by the dado epidemic, when simpering misses and sillier women were permitted, by the use of unsightly designs and garish bric-à-brac, to transform a parlor into an imitation dime museum, under the guise of art. Then we were inflicted with the sunflower idiocy and its legacy a crop of dudes. All of which remind us of the Scotchman who defined metaphysics to be "*something* of which the man who lectured and the men who listened knew nothing at all about." Oh, art, how many outrages are committed in thy name!

And now the inexplicable craze for the grotesque seems to have reached our type-foundries,—for certainly many of the specimens recently turned out, dubbed "the latest artistic designs," are the most atrocious and abominable ever conceived by the mind of man, and bear as much relation to artistic printing as a dromedary does to an Arab steed. They not only lack the harmony of proportion, but set at defiance every essential requirement of art. We may smile at the "hieroglyphics" of a schoolboy's first attempt at chirography, though we would hardly think of accepting them as models in conducting our correspondence; yet in no imaginable job in this world, or any other, could the use of some of these samples be else than repulsive to good taste, because they are a gross violation of every element pertaining to the beautiful.

Again, it is very questionable if the revival of the Caxton or "old styles" have not been productive of more harm than good, and the studied attempts now being made to out-Herod Herod in their production seems very much like "enterprise run to seed." A few months ago there was held in this city a "World's Railroad Exhibition," designed to show the improvements made in the various

departments since the advent of the "Rocket" and "John Bull," the pioneer engines, both of which were exhibited. As *relics*, containing the first practical application of a revolutionary principle, as the *first mileposts* on the road of railroad travel, they were well worthy of study and attraction, but no sane man desired that engines constructed on their models should be *substituted* for the modern locomotive, beautiful in mechanism, perfect in design, and powerful beyond compare with these pioneers, displayed on each side of them. Yet not more absurd would have been such demand than the growing habit of resurrecting designs which were supposed to have been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, whose only claim to recognition is their antiquity.

But as there are two sides to this question, let us now refer to some of the causes which help to produce the evils complained of, over which the compositor has no control.

The system of *rushing* now in vogue is detrimental to the production of first-class work. In many offices the foreman is compelled, doubtless against his better judgment, to have a job *rushed*—when he knows to do so is virtually to spoil it,—but as he is only a subordinate and his instructions are imperative, he has no discretion in the premises. How often are the expressions heard, "*Don't spend much time on this job*"; "*This is in a big hurry*"; "*Get this up any way you can*," etc. Frequently this repetition grows so monotonous that the compositor loses all interest in his calling, and works more like a machine than a man, as the requirements of study, care and taste indispensable to the production of a really meritorious job are ignored, and, as a consequence, in all such establishments poor work must be the rule and good work the exception.

A short time ago, one of the most promising job printers of our acquaintance, who was such an enthusiast in his trade that he purchased material, took it home, and spent hours in devising this or that design—left it in disgust, because, as he remarked, "Whenever I want a chance to show what I can do, I am always checkmated with the excuse, 'This kind of work don't pay,' while it is the only kind of work I care anything about." In his new vocation he has made a reputation of which his old companions feel proud, though, to this day, he insists, "If I had only been given a *chance*, I am sure you would not have been ashamed of my efforts." Now work turned out under these circumstances may "come out all right," and it may not. If it does, it is more due to luck than good judgment, because a job that is justified in a hurry, locked up in a hurry, read in a hurry, and worked off in a hurry, is very apt to be passed in a hurry by those for whom it is intended. In the pressroom the same rule is observed: the pressman has no time to overlay or underlay, and he does the only thing he can,—puts on a little *more ink*, a little *more squeeze*, and then grinds away, often doing more harm to the finer-faced fonts than the amount received for the entire job pays for. And when it fails to give satisfaction, and its defects are pointed out, an injustice is invariably done both to the compositor and pressman, because no allowance is made for the undue haste in which it has been gotten out.

Another, and by no means the least important, drawback is the whim of some customers to have their work set up according to their *own tastes*, regardless of propriety or appearance, forgetful of the common-sense adage, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*—let the shoemaker stick to his last. We have often seen workmen tested till Job's patience was discounted, who, after vainly spending half a day to suit the grumbler, were informed that the *first proof* suited best of all. There are others, however, who insist on their *own* ideas being carried out to the letter, upon whom reason and argument are thrown away. No matter how outlandish their taste, it must be gratified, even at the expense and reputation of the office. That such meddlers are generally cranks does not help the matter, as the public takes the job for what it is worth, and cares nothing about the attending circumstances.

But the overshadowing cause is doubtless owing to a defective mechanical and intellectual training. Investigation would corroborate the statement that, where errors of judgment or taste have occurred, not once in a hundred times has the attention of the offender—man or boy—been called to the fact, nor is it likely to be until an efficient apprenticeship system is enforced either by the International or by law. And this much-needed and long-demanded reform cannot be brought about too speedily.

THE SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

AS the date for the convening of the International Typographical Union is fast approaching, when subjects of vital interest to the craft will be brought forward for acceptance or rejection, we believe the present a favorable opportunity for presenting a few practical suggestions which we trust will be deemed worthy of consideration, and accepted in the spirit in which they are given.

Besides the questions of a purely *craft* character demanding attention, there are others of an economic nature which it can no longer afford, as the most advanced, intelligent and influential of our representative trade organizations, to pass by. Like Banquo's ghost, they will not down at its bidding. It must take the initiative in devising ways and means to put them into practical effect, or it must surrender the proud preëminence it has heretofore enjoyed. The labor problem is *the problem of the age*. Upon its successful solution depends not only the welfare but the perpetuity of the republic, and we know of no deliberative body whose efforts are more likely to aid in the accomplishment of this much-desired result than that to which we now appeal—the International Typographical Union.

But to be practical, let us suppose that the subject of arbitration, or a uniform apprenticeship system—two important questions—be made the special subject for action at its next annual session, and the delegates requested to have one or both of them discussed in the interim by the local bodies, what would be the result? The members of two hundred unions, in every section of the country, would be discussing the most feasible methods to put them into practical operation. The entire organization would be interested in their success, and after a line of action had been decided on, each union would no doubt

be represented by those who had proven themselves the most capable, and who were able to *intelligently* discuss the questions in all their bearings. The deliberations of the "International" would consequently be invested with a special importance, and exercise a beneficial influence over other representative trade associations. Conclusions thus arrived at would command alike the attention of the public and the press, and have a direct bearing on state and national legislation. Backed by the organized endorsement of the craft, its decision would be universally recognized, and the objections now made to spasmodic or local action effectually removed. We also sincerely believe that when employers see the progressive, intelligent labor element devising practical common-sense methods to do away with the friction unhappily existing between capital and labor, and inaugurate an era of confidence and good feeling, they will gladly give a helping hand, and that the unmeaning and senseless opposition now existing against trades unions will be effectually removed.

Of course we have merely thrown out the suggestion. If acted on, the question of detail would be settled by the convention. That some such movement will be inaugurated is the earnest desire not only of a large number of the craft, but of tens of thousands in the grand army of labor, who are anxiously looking to the International Typographical Union to take definite action in the premises. *Gentlemen, what is your reply?*

QUICK WORK.

A FRENCH book was lately made into an English twelvemo of 175 pages in forty-eight hours in New York, says the *Paper World*. The book was procured at eleven o'clock on Wednesday. At noon the first translator began work. Almost at the same time proofs of the title-page had been sent to Washington to be copyrighted. At midnight all the translating had been done. Copy had begun to go to the compositors before supper-time. By supper-time Thursday night, just twenty-four hours later, all the type had been set. At about five o'clock the first forms had been stereotyped and put to press. A great deal of the editing was done in the proofs. Early Friday morning the binders began the final work upon the book.

DISHONEST COMPETITION.

THE system of hap-hazard estimating, or, to speak more plainly, of dishonorable and dishonest competition, of which we complained in our March issue, still continues, as the following example, recently brought to our notice, proves. Estimates were solicited from two printing establishments for a job of 200,000 eight-page folders, cut six to double cap. One firm, doing business on business principles, offered to fill the order for $414.70, based on the following computation:

Composition	$ 6 70
Presswork	67 00
Folding	60 00
Electrotyping	6 40
Stock	275 00
	$414 70

The figures of its successful competitor were $325, thus allowing but $50, as against $139.70, for composition, electrotyping, presswork and folding. Now, only one of two conclusions can be arrived at,—that the firm making the last-mentioned estimate accepted the job at an *actual loss*, or that it never intended to pay its bills. It is high time this rascally way of doing business was broken up, and THE INLAND PRINTER intends to expose it, as a duty it owes to the craft and to reputable firms.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN PRINTER.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made in Russia to celebrate in a becoming manner the three hundredth anniversary of the first Russian printer of whom there is any authentic account, Ivan Feodoroff, who died December 15, 1884. Feodoroff, who was formerly a scribe, founded at Moscow the earliest printing-press establishment in Russia, of which the first production was the "Apostol" (the Acts and Epistles divided according to the requirements of the liturgy), printed in 1564, and still to be seen in the Synodalnaya Typographia, in Moscow. Being accused of heresy, he emigrated to Lithuania, and established another press in the neighborhood of Vilna. He afterward removed to Lvov, where he set up a third press, from which was issued a second edition of the "Apostol." Finally, settling at Ostrog, he established a fourth press, which became very famous, and whence issued, in 1580, the Psalter and New Testament, and in 1581, the celebrated Ostrog Bible, published through the exertions and at the expense of Prince Constantine Ostrozhsky.

THE GREAT FIRE IN PATERNOSTER ROW.

FROM the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* we learn that the recent great fire in Paternoster Row, London, destroyed, in main or in part, the business of twenty-seven firms, nearly all printers and publishers, and property to the amount of $1,250,000. It originated on the premises of Messrs. Pardon & Sons, and in less than fifteen minutes had spread to several adjacent buildings. The alarm was quickly sent by telegram to the head-quarters of the fire brigade, and in a short time twenty-five engines were playing on the flames, but owing to the narrowness of the streets and courts, many of which will not allow two buggies to pass each other, it was very difficult for some time to cope with the devouring element. After four hours' struggle by the firemen, who worked like heroes, the flames were gotten under control, and their further spread averted. Several men and four or five women employed in the bindery of Mr. Pitman, the exit of which had been nailed up by the salvage corps, had a narrow escape from a horrible death, and the terrified group was not rescued a moment too soon. The heaviest loss will be that of Messrs. Faudel, Phillips & Sons, which it is said will reach $250,000.

AN experienced pressman has discovered that rollers put away in an upright position and allowed to remain idle for a week or longer are observed to have a smaller circumference near the ends than at the middle. This is a curious fact, and in consequence of it the rollers should be placed in boxes lying lengthwise, with a bearing at both ends in the sockets provided for the purpose.

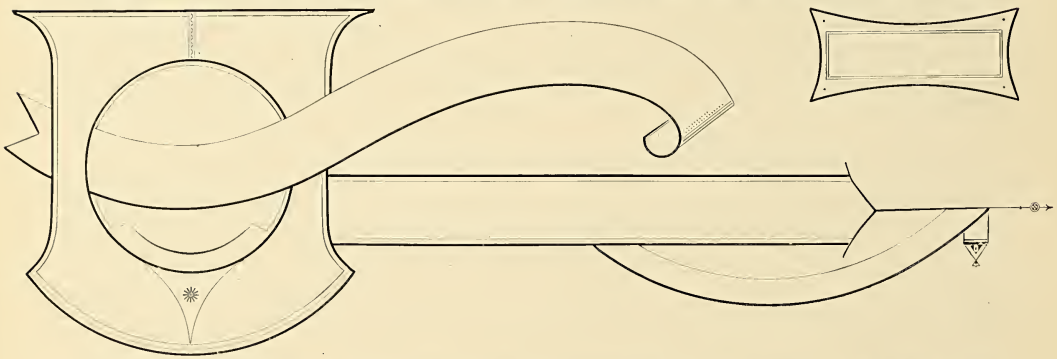
HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

RULEWORK — *Continued.*

BEFORE concluding our observations on this branch of the typographic art, we direct the attention of our young friends to the accompanying specimen of rulework, which will bear close inspection and is an excellent example of what may be accomplished by the attentive student. This design was the creation of the workman who carried it out, his only instructions being "to make a nice attractive letterhead,"—no sketch or suggestion being given to guide him as to the nature of the work desired. In the design produced he has shown himself an artist as well as a printer.

Having satisfactorily sketched the outline, the more difficult task of reproducing it in brass rule was commenced, and those familiar with handling rule will see at a glance that it is not an easy job to cut, curve and place in position so many pieces of rule of the various sizes and shapes necessary to form so perfect a production.

For the benefit of those young printers who wish to copy this useful and ornamental piece of work, we will



describe in detail the *modus operandi* by which such results may be attained. The rule to be used should be thin, say ten or twelve to pica, as it is easier to work and does not possess so much spring as rule of greater thickness. First, cut and shape the rules for the outline of the shield; then form the circle in the center and place it in position, fixing it there by placing a few quads at the top, bottom and sides thereof. Next, cut and shape the rules for the scroll, and mark on the circle and the right-hand perpendicular line of the shield the points at which the scroll will intersect them. Cut away with a file or other cutting instrument the pieces between the points marked, and you will then be able to place the scroll in position. Shape the outline of the tablet in the right-hand top corner and place in position, and fill the intervening space between the shield, scroll and tablet with slugs or quads. You may then form the horizontal band extending from the shield below the scroll, and, having fixed the same in position, will proceed to attach the depending ribbon which reaches from the center of the band and folds over the projecting bar at the end, finishing off with a drooping endpiece.

This should all be built up in a chase on the stone, as the rules stand better on the flat surface of the stone than they would on a galley resting on a frame; besides which, you do not run the risk of displacement, which is liable to occur in sliding such work off a galley onto the stone.

Having securely fixed the main outlines in their respective positions, the work of filling in the embellishments and shading lines may be proceeded with; and if the whole form is intended to be printed in one color, the reading matter may be set up and placed in the position it is intended to occupy. If the rules are to be worked in one color and the type in another, the rule form should be completed, locked up, and a proof taken, when the type can be set to conform thereto.

Patience is necessary to perform work of this character, as every rule must be cut and filed to a nicety, and the material used for filling-in be so carefully justified, that when the form is locked up there will be no "hanging" or "bulging" in any part; the whole should appear in as perfect form as though engraved upon a solid block.

Such work as this is sure to be universally admired, and brings credit both to the workman producing it and the firm employing him. As the demand for this class of work is growing every day, it is to the interest of young printers to endeavor to make themselves adepts in this line of work, for when it becomes known that a workman is capable of executing such artistic work, his services will be sought for by employers of high-class labor, and he need never fear that he will have to roam around from pillar to post looking for a job, while others are preferred before him. Such workmen are scarce, and it behooves every young printer desiring to make a position in life to educate himself up to the requirements of the age in which he lives, and put his education into practical form.

Having given our young friends examples of rulework from the simple to the intricate, and not wishing to weary them by dwelling too long upon one of the many different branches of the art, we will, in our next paper, give some hints upon another important subject, which is not always so well understood by them as it should be.

A PRACTICAL job printer, having $2,000 or $2,500 to invest in an established and paying newspaper and job-printing establishment in Florida, may hear of a good opportunity by addressing the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

A COUNTRY PRINTER'S OPINION.

To the Editor: NILES, Ohio, April 15, 1884.

The April number of THE INLAND PRINTER contains the best article I have ever read on the subject of the "Comparative Weights of Paper" used by printers. The writer thereof must at some time have had the experience which the country printer now frequently has in getting paper. I hope to hear from him through its columns again at greater length. It will awaken more interest among the craft about a subject in which they have taken comparatively little interest. It is these technical articles that working printers want to read and appreciate if they expect to go into business on their own account. If it were not for the needlessly extravagant waste of paper, some of us printers would be better off than we are today.

Fraternally, N. T.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PRINTERS.

To the Editor: CHILTON, Wis., April 12, 1884.

To those country printers who are often cursed with a bad roller—one which has become tough and hard—and who cannot afford to buy two rollers annually, one in the spring and another in the fall, at a cost of $4.50 each, the following recipe for making an old roller as good as new will no doubt be read with interest. I have experimented till success has crowned my efforts, and now give it for the benefit of the craft. It is as follows:

Lay the roller on the imposing stone and beat it with a smooth, flat board for about ten minutes; then soften the hardened crust of ink with linseed oil; rub this off with a woolen rag till perfectly dry; then scrape with a sharp instrument; next wash with tolerably warm strong lye, and let this soak into the composition; after about ten minutes give the roller a good sponging, and then use immediately. A roller so treated will do all that can be asked of it, and will keep up a good suction for at least five minutes. One precaution is necessary above all, or the entire exertions are made in vain: After the press has fairly begun work the printer's devil at the roller-stand must bear down on the roller with all his might while the roller is passing over the form, and turn the cylinders without cessation. XIUS.

THE EVILS OF OVERTIME.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D.C., April 18, 1884.

Many thanks for your able article in March number against the *evils of overtime.* As an employé of the government printing-office I can assert from experience that the overtime system has developed into an evil in this establishment deserving the severest denunciation. It prevails more or less in each department, but in the composing and press rooms the practice is chronic. The bad results of this system was tacitly admitted by Congress, when in its wisdom (and with that consideration for its employés for which it has ever been distinguished) it passed the *eight-hour law;* but this, like many others of a kindred nature, remains on the statute book a dead letter, because of the grinding predilections of those officers whose duty it should be to carry out the law in its integrity, in spirit as well as in letter. Do you doubt it? I am cognizant that this is a grave assertion, but I go further; a majority in the departments above mentioned labor from twelve to fourteen hours per day. Affidavits in support of the truth of this can be had, but of course you understand the "power behind the throne" that would necessarily keep an individual employé mum; nor should the duty of exposing such a flagrant breach of law devolve on an individual. It is an outrage on the working community, which might properly come within the ramifications of the Humane Society. The injustice, however, is intensified by the fact that *no extra pay* is allowed for overtime, while the rule of the trade outside is pay and a half.

When the mantle of authority fell on the present incumbents in office, they recognized the magnitude of the *evils of overtime,* and with the proverbial characteristic of a new broom essayed a clean sweep. To this intent the chief clerk, Mr. Cadet Taylor, issued an order to the several foremen to discontinue overtime, which we gratefully appreciated, but as Mr. Taylor's underlings never carried the order out, we could only doubt its sincerity and place it in the category of claptrap bids for cheap popularity,—at least, that is the only logical inference.

Now, Mr. Editor, after this impeachment of the P. P. & Co., give me a few lines' space to breeze those whom your correspondent, "An Enemy to Overtime," so happily designates earthworms. We have a few of them here who go so far as to *petition* the foreman for the privilege of working overtime; but who are these selfish mawworms anyhow? Ask them, are they members of a church? Do they belong to any charitable organization? Have they provided for the rainy day? If they answer truthfully they will give a negative reply.

Regarding your article, it places its subject-matter in a clear and lucid light before the craft. Tackle it again, so that the evil may exist only as far as necessary. EIGHT HOURS MAN.

AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor: WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 12, 1884.

Do you know of any preparation that is better or more economical for gumming paper than mucilage? What is usually used by label printers? I found the following recipe in the *Druggist's Circular,* which purported to be the same as is used upon the government postage stamps: 8 oz. dextrine, 4 oz. alcohol, 4 oz. acetic acid, 20 oz. water. I have tried this mixture with poor success, and have concluded it is either a fraud, or I have been unable to get the best materials. Doubtless it is best for printers who do not make a specialty of labels to buy ready-gummed paper, but there is a class of work, such as policy-riders, endorsement slips, memoranda, etc., which require to be gummed only on one edge, and for which the gummed paper in the market will not answer. H.

ANSWER.—Lehner publishes the following formula for making a liquid paste or glue from starch and acid. Place 5 pounds of potato starch in 6 pounds (3 quarts) of water, and add one-quarter pound of pure nitric acid. Keep it in a warm place, stirring frequently for 48 hours. Then boil the mixture until it forms a thick and translucent substance. Dilute with water, if necessary, and filter through a thick cloth. Another paste is made from sugar and gum arabic. Dissolve 5 pounds gum arabic and 1 pound sugar in 5 pounds of water, and add 1 ounce of nitric acid and heat to boiling. Then mix the above with the starch paste. The resultant paste is liquid, does not mould, and dries on paper with a gloss. It is useful for labels, wrappers, and fine bookbinders' use. Dry pocket glue is made from 12 parts of glue and 5 parts of sugar. The glue is boiled until entirely dissolved, and sugar dissolved in the hot glue, and the mass evaporated until it hardens on cooling. The hard substance dissolves rapidly in lukewarm water, and is an excellent glue for use on paper.

ALTERATIONS FROM COPY.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, April 23, 1884.

The item of changes and alterations in the printer's bill is one which invariably engenders strife, ill-will to all concerned, and the least satisfactory in the settlement of an account, even if the charge should be allowed by the customer. The printer dislikes charging the smallest amount for alterations; the customer, in the same degree, dislikes to pay for what, in many cases, he thinks is an imposition.

In many years of experience, I have found the practice to be of value as a preventive of possible misunderstanding, to cursorily examine the copy as to its legibility, and then frankly suggest to the customer or author that he take the additional time necessary to put his MS. or copy into better shape. Very often the suggestion is well received and the result is satisfactory to author and printer. It has been my custom, latterly, in making estimates, particularly where a large quantity of copy is likely to accompany the job, to insert a clause in the bid, conditioning that the MS. shall be clear, legible, and free from interlineations. It requires but little patience to present this quality to the customer, and he is better pleased with the result of his work and better satisfied when his bill comes to be settled. The attendant risk of errors, always great, is greatly lessened, and pleasant relations more firmly established. I can instance two jobs, just completed, which will illustrate, in marked comparison, what has been

written about in this short paper. In the one — a four-page circular price-list — the virtue of carefully preparing his copy was lacking in the customer. Charged against it was over thirty-six hours for time consumed in alterations. In the other — a large octavo catalogue of three hundred and fifty pages — the quality of carefully prepared copy was so prominent, that scarcely ten hours were occupied in changes as the work progressed. T. D. P.

GLUE vs. COMPOSITION ROLLERS.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 29, 1884.

In your April number, in giving directions for making rollers, your correspondent asserts that a glue and molasses roller will "last longer and do better work than any of the alleged patent compositions." If anyone believes this Rip Van Winkle, let them try it and see.

We used to have old glue and molasses rollers sent to us to be remade. We had to chop them off the stock with a hatchet, and the chips flew like pieces of brick. How long will a glue and molasses roller run and do good work without sponging and doctoring? And how long will they run after that, with sponging and doctoring? From our observation they do well if they last a month, and they are troublesome before that time. How long do the best of them last? Not long. How long do the best rollers made of "patent compositions" last? Many months, often years. We heard from a printer in Orange county, N. Y., who has run a cylinder roller eight years, and is good yet. And right across the street from us are Macdonald & Eick, as good printers as there are in Cincinnati. Their cylinder presses are all Hoe's stop-cylinders. One roller on these stop-cylinders is running today and every day; it has not shrunk, has as good a "suction" as when new, and has not a hole or a tear in it; it has never been recast; it was made *thirteen* years ago. A glue and molasses roller one year old would be a curiosity.

In your March number there is an article on Glue for Pads and Tablets, by Mr. Wm. Meyer, Jr. We make and advertise "Pad Glue" only because we know we can get better glue and better choice of it, and get it cheaper, than printers can, and also because we know a printer can buy "Pad Glue" cheaper than he can make it.

We have no secret at all about making it, and printers who want to make it can do so. We use the very highest grade of transparent glue of the highest strength made,— very thin glue. We soak it in water for ten minutes or less, and melt it, adding glycerine at the rate of *nine* pounds to *fifty* pounds of dry glue. This is enough glycerine to impart sufficient flexibility and to destroy all brittleness, and not enough to hinder drying to any extent. It must be colored *very strongly*, so that the thin layer on the edge of the pad will show enough color. Cochineal may be used, or the aniline colors. Aniline red produces a crimson if strong, or a pink if weak. Another aniline color called Eosine yellow (so called because its red is slightly yellowish), produces a bright yellowish-scarlet. A mixture of the two gives a cherry-red. The aniline color is dissolved in alcohol and added to the melted glue. Aniline reds cost from sixty cents to three dollars and fifty cents per pound; the latter are the cheapest. The lower priced anilines are simply adulterated. That sold by all retailers is the lowest grade. By buying this low grade the aniline actually in it costs you about eight dollars per pound.

It may interest our married typos when we tell them that the best possible glue for any kind of mending,—that is when you want a thing to stay mended,— is glue made just as we have described our "Pad Glue," without the coloring, of course. When a glued piece drops off your furniture, as it will off shop-made goods, glue it with this and it won't come off again. Yours truly, VAN BIBBER & CO.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1884.

At the present writing, excepting perhaps one or two large bible publishing houses, the state of the trade here is dull. Speaking of bible publishing houses, I sometimes stand amazed when I contemplate the vast number that are printed every year. One wonders where they all go to. Speaking to Mr Shepherd, superintendent of the National Publishing House, one day about it, he remarked that a great proportion of them were sold in the West. Even allowing this, one would think, from the number printed in Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati, that not only the *West*, but the *whole world* would be deluged.

In my last letter I spoke of the dissolution of the firm of Grant, Faires & Rodgers. Messrs. Grant & Faires, who withdrew, are about starting a large printing house on Library street, near Fifth. They will invest $50,000. It is their intention to have everything first-class. Mr. Isaiah Allison will have charge of the pressroom; J. Madison Plish, of the composing-room. The old office will be continued under the firm name of the Jas. B. Rodgers Printing Co., who retain with them, as superintendent, Mr. Chas. Miller (not C. W. Miller), whose name is a tower of strength in the community. The change, I am glad to say, has resulted beneficially to a good many deserving workmen.

Mr. Buchanan, superintendent of the *Times* Printing House, has resigned.

Mr. Chas. A. Ostrander, ex-president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, has had his useful form locked up in the chase of death. Having had the pleasure of the lamented gentleman's acquaintance, I believe that I voice the sentiment of the community in saying that the feeling is one of universal regret. Genial, kind and affable as he ever was, it could scarcely be otherwise.

The Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, No. 4, honored themselves at their last meeting by presenting to Wm. Harris, their venerable treasurer, a handsome gold-headed cane, as a mark of their high esteem and appreciation of his faithfulness in the past and present devotion to the interest of their union. Mr. Harris is the oldest working pressman in the city, though by no means the slowest. For a man of his years he is remarkably agile. Your correspondent had the pleasure of making the presentation, and I attach you a copy of the remarks made on that occasion. Mr. Harris responded in a few remarks brimful of good common sense.

The Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, held their annual election last Saturday. The following was the result: President, William H. Foster; vice-president, Charles C. Clark; recording secretary, David M. Pascoe; financial secretary, Jacob Glaser; treasurer, Chas. Gelwicks; doorkeeper, Jas. A. Sawyer; trustees, Jas. Beatty, Owen A. Duffie and Jno. Dardis; delegates to International Typographical Union, John Wagner, Dellas Wentzell and Jno. M. Driver. There was quite an animated contest for some of the offices and a large vote polled.

Mr. William T. Adams, president of Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, No. 4, thinks very highly of the THE INLAND PRINTER, and has forwarded to me the accompanying copy "Honest Printers," which we hope you will find space for. More anon.

C. W. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. T. SHATTUCK, Petaluma, Cal.—THE INLAND PRINTER was run on a two-revolution, four-roller, Hoe cylinder press.

PRINTER, Elkhart.—The object of the glycerine is to neutralize the brittleness of the glue and impart an elasticity to the compound.

X, St. Paul.—The electrotype autograph in the circular referred to was made by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago, by a new process, at a trifling cost.

JOB PRINTER, Lynn, Mass.—Your inquiries were overlooked in our last issue. To the first we answer yes; to the second, it will not injure it.

J. N. P., GALVESTON.—We regret to say that No. 2 is out of print, we cannot, therefore, furnish it; we have a supply of all the other back numbers. Write to Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago.

ENGRAVER, Cincinnati.—The firm you mention are regarded here as highly respectable. We will always cheerfully give any information we may be possessed of, but bear in mind we are not a "Bradstreet," and are not willing to pursue inquiries of a fiscal character.

THERE are now published in Great Britain 2,015 newspapers, 401 of which are issued in London alone. Of the entire number, 179 are dailies. In 1846 there were issued in the United Kingdom 551 journals. The magazines, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,260.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BARRETT'S bindery has removed to 79 and 81 Wabash avenue.

CUSHING, THOMAS & Co. have removed to their new block, corner Third avenue and Jackson street.

WILLIAM MALLOY, a well-known migratory "comp.," has fallen heir to forty thousand dollars by the decease of a Buffalo relative.

JOHN BUCKIE, JR. & Co., manufacturers of printers' rollers and composition, have removed to 180 and 182 Monroe street (entrance in rear).

GENIAL JOE is back again from St. Louis; he did not set his watch by the dummy sign, but he made some big sales of Mather's Sons' staple.

THE R. Hoe Press Company, located at 180 and 182 Monroe street, are thoroughly renovating their establishment. When completed their quarters will look almost as good as new.

IT is stated that the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, the well-known New York capitalist, and a reputed aspirant for the presidency on the democratic ticket, has purchased a half interest in the Chicago *Herald*.

AN unusual number of printers have arrived in Chicago recently from all parts of the country, and work is consequently hard to find. "Birds of passage" would do well to avoid Chicago for some time to come.

MR. EDWIN IRWIN, ex-President of No. 16, is now with his sister on a farm in southern Kansas, and it is hoped he will there recover his shattered health. His address is, Smoky Hill P.O., McPherson county, Kansas.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an artistically executed catalogue for Streeter & Tucker, printed by Donohue & Henneberry, under the supervision of Mr. G. B. Richardson, which reflects credit on the management.

AT the present time Chicago has five unions devoted to protecting the interests of craftsmen in the "art preservative,"— the English, the Pressmen's, the German, the Bohemian and the Scandinavian. All are united and prosperous.

THE GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY has removed from 196 Washington street to 180–182 Monroe street, between La Salle and Fifth avenue. Arrangements are now being made for manufacturing type material in all its features.

MR. M. DONAHUE, of the well-known firm of Donahue & Henneberry, has returned from Florida, where he has been sojourning for a few months in search of health. We are glad to be able to state that Mike's trip has been successful.

BLOMGREN BROS. & Co. are busily engaged in fitting up their photo-engraving department, which they intend moving from Wabash avenue to their headquarters, 162–164 South Clark street. They report business good and prospects bright.

MR. HARRY RAYMOND, manager of the Chicago branch of J. K. Wright & Co., of Philadelphia, now settled in their new and handsome quarters, 27 Washington street, has just returned from a trip, and is hustling the city for business.

THE *Evening Press* Company has enlarged its capital stock, changed the name to the *Evening Mail*, moved across the street on Fifth avenue, to more spacious quarters, put in a new fast press, and expects soon to become a power in the journalistic world of this city.

MR. JOSEPH LANG, ex-President of No. 16, who has been visiting the Pacific slope with the purpose of permanently locating there if favorably impressed, has just returned to Chicago. He considers the Far West a vastly overrated country, and will be more content in future with the Garden City.

REMOVED.—The J. W. Butler Paper Company have removed to their magnificent new and commodious quarters, 173 and 175 Adams street, between La Salle and Fifth avenue. The building is 50 by 190 feet, five stories and basement, and is without doubt the finest paper warehouse in the United States.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS Co. have removed from their old quarters on Monroe street to their new premises, 270 Dearborn street. The manager, Mr. A. T. H. Brower, succeeds Mr. Ogden Brower, who has assumed the position rendered vacant by the demise of the late A. F. Brown, as treasurer and general manager of the company in New York.

WE have received the first number of the *Modern Printer*, a new technical monthly journal, published by Green & McAllan, 3 Ludgate Circus, London, England. It is conducted by M. P. McCoy, late London correspondent *American Model Printer*. We wish it abundant success, and it deserves it too, at least if it maintains the same standard of excellence as the issue now before us possesses.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Mr. William Johnston, of the firm of Shepard & Johnston, of this city, sailed from New York last Wednesday, in the steamship Egypt, of the National Line, for Liverpool. He expects to be gone about two months, and intends visiting localities of interest in England, Scotland and France. The object of his trip is rest and recreation. We wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

THE Scandinavian Typographical Union, of Chicago, celebrated the first anniversary of its organization with a banquet at the Svea Hotel, on Saturday evening, April 19. Seventy-five members and invited guests sat at the tables, which were loaded with substantials and delicacies dear to Scandinavian taste. Addresses were made by the president of the organization, the editors of the various Scandinavian papers, and by the president and secretary-treasurer of the English Typographical Union. A most enjoyable time was had, the festivities lasting into the "wee sma' " hours of Sunday.

THE annual election for officers of Chicago Typographical Union, held April 9, resulted in the election of M. J. Carroll, president; James Garner, vice-president; James C. Hutchins, H. G. Boughman and A. H. McLaughlin, board of trustees; C. G. Stivers, recording secretary; Samuel Rastall, secretary-treasurer; Frank S. Pelton, Thos. A. Cook, Jay E. Reeves and James O'Hara, delegates to International Convention; Eugene Bottler, sergeant-at-arms. The total vote cast was eight-hundred and forty, out of a membership of eleven hundred. The selection is an excellent one, and guarantees continued growth and prosperity to the organization.

MR. GEO. W. BUTLER, a journeyman printer of this city, has just patented an improved job case, which has met with a flattering reception. It is especially adapted for catalogue work, being so arranged that the compositor can do all his justification *without leaving his stand*. It contains apartments for leads from 1½ to 4 ems pica in length, 4, 6 and 8 to pica in thickness, and divisions for slugs and leads from 5 to 20 ems pica, inclusive. It also contains a tray of movable figure-boxes, which will fit any ordinary case. Every inch of space is utilized, and altogether it is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and fills a want which has long been acknowledged. We shall publish a diagram of it in our next issue.

NEW IMPROVED STOP-CYLINDER.—There is now in successful operation in the printing establishment of Rand, McNally & Co., of this city, a new improved Cottrell stop-cylinder which dispenses with the fly in use, carries the sheets in *front* of the cylinder, face up, and lays them down in such a manner that blurring or smutting is next to impossible. This is effected by means of an arc extending from the cylinder proper to the point of delivery at the rear of the press. In connection with this arc is an endless chain to which two pairs of grippers are attached, which convey the sheets as they are thrown off, rendering the delivery cylinder an unnecessary appendage. The sheets are laid directly *over* the distributing table, leaving ample space between them, however, to enable the pressman to put in and take out the rollers without the slightest inconvenience. Forms can also be put on the bed of the press just as conveniently in the rear of the cylinder as from the front, but the overshadowing advantage is the fact that this important invention destroys the *electricity* which causes the offsetting,— a boon which will be appreciated by pressmen who have vainly endeavored in the past to overcome this drawback.

AUSTRALIAN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The third anniversary of the Union has lately been celebrated at Melbourne. Prior to the business meeting, the members of the council and the delegates from the invited societies dined together.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

NEW YORK Typographical Union, No. 6, now has a membership of 3,542.

WEST VIRGINIA boasts of one hundred newspapers, six of which are daily.

THE Government Printing Office is to be equipped with the Edison electric light.

Pluck is the name of the latest paper published in the boycotting interest. It is printed in Troy, N. Y.

THE office of Norman L. Munro has been made a union establishment, and the boycott is withdrawn by the New York Union.

THE importers of paper and manufacturers of paper during 1883 were valued at $1,576,038, being $726,540 less than for 1882.

THE printing ink and writing fluid exported during 1883 was $46,442, an increase of $23,154, or almost double that of 1882.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6, New York, has repaid the loan of $500 borrowed from the Custom Tailors during the trouble some time ago.

JOHN R. O'DONNELL has resigned the Presidency of the New York Typographical Union, and M. Geary, of the *Herald* was elected in his stead.

FIVE newspapers devoted to mysticism and spiritualism are published in France, four in Belgium, eight in Spain, and three in Germany.

PAPER is reported to be made from a white moss growing abundantly in Norway and Sweden. Only the mouldering remains of the plant are used.

A CO-OPERATIVE Printing Company has been formed in Minneapolis, Minn., who have purchased the job office of Reynolds & Mitchell. Success to them.

AT a regular meeting of the Toronto Typographical Union held on April 5, the following officers were elected: President, Jas. Reid; vice-president, Robert Munn; treasurer, Thos. Wilson; financial secretary, W. H. Parr; recording secretary, Wm. Merideth; delegate to New Orleans, G. W. Dower.

AT the meeting of Memphis Typographical Union, No. 11, held Sunday, April 6, the following officers were elected: H. E. Crandall, delegate; Jas. P. Wheeles, president; A. W. McEwen, vice-president; H. M. Crowell, reëlected treasurer; H. P. Hanson, reëlected secretary; H. J. McGrann, reëlected fund trustee.

IN the Hoe shops in New York may be seen a printing-press today that would stand in place of any gentleman's dining-table, occupying less than one-quarter of the space of an old-fashioned press, yet capable of printing on both sides, folding in a supplement and counting out in lots of 5, 10 and 20 to the boys, at 18,000 papers per hour.

INFORMATION is desired of the whereabouts of Thomas Henry Mosher, a printer, who left Boston at the close of the war for California. Mr. Mosher hailed from Hants county, Nova Scotia, and would be now about fifty years of age. Any news of the above will be gladly received by W. G. Biggs, recording secretary Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, P.O. box 3331, Boston, Mass.

THE Milwaukee inventor of a "self-spacing" type claims that it can be set up in one-third less time than the type in general use, the additional speed in composition to be gained by doing away with justifying. The type is made in units of such a size that 152 of nonpareil in a line make thirteen ems pica, as will also 136 of minion, 128 of brevier, 120 of bourgeois, and so on. Every one of these numbers can be divided by eight without a remainder.

AN order has been recently issued by the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, stating that those apprentices employed therein who marry before their terms of apprenticeship have expired, will not be allowed to complete their term in government employ. The reason assigned is, that when apprentices marry, the fact that their compensation will not enable them to support a wife often leads them to become more anxious to make big bills than to turn out good work.

AT the regular meeting of Pressmen's Union, No. 1, Washington, D.C., held April 19, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Richard P. Thomas, president; Charles Meecham, vice-president; Thomas F. Maher, reëlected treasurer; Jno. N. Wright, Jr., recording and financial secretary; Chas. Moran, sergeant-at-arms. At the same meeting it was decided not to send a delegate to the International Typographical Convention, to be held at New Orleans in June next.

CONCERNING the strike of the compositors in the Buffalo *Courier* office, and the merits of the controversy, their organ, *Justice*, published under the auspices of No. 9, says: "All that the Typographical Union desires of the *Courier* Company is, the same rate of wages paid by almost every newspaper and job office in this city. We ask to be treated as *men*, and not as skulking slaves. And until we obtain our meed of fair pay and decent treatment, we ask our friends to continue to boycott the *Courier* and *Evening Republic*."

A SOUTH AFRICAN VISITOR.—We have recently received several copies of the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, published at Kimberley, Griqualand, South Africa. The weekly edition is a seven-column paper of ten pages, and is a marvel of journalism, when its location and surroundings are taken into consideration. Its advertising patronage is immense, and its telegrams, correspondence, news, etc., show the colony to be in a prosperous condition. Among its items of interest is the announcement that a nugget of gold weighing thirteen and a half pounds had just been taken from the Lower Kaap diggings.

FOREIGN.

MR. GEORGE FISHER, a Victorian printer, has been made mayor of Wellington, N. Z., for the third time.

THOMAS GEMINIE is said to have been the first person in England who engraved on copper, about 1545. He afterward became a printer.

ENDEAVORS are now being made to secure the adoption of the eight-hour system in all the printing offices of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, which promise to be successful.

ANOTHER daily paper is promised in Victoria. It is to be called *The Standard*, and its proprietorship will be vested in a limited company, with a capital of £50,000 in £1 shares.

IN 1571 a printing press, with a font of Irish types, was provided at the expense of Queen Elizabeth and sent to Dublin, and the first book printed in Ireland in that character was a catechism.

ACCORDING to recent statistics, there are in France 2,721 printing offices. Of these, 1,157 are devoted exclusively to letterpress printing, and 965 to lithographic printing; while the remaining 599 offices combine both branches.

THE *Orange Postman* was the first penny paper. It was started in England in 1706, and sold for a halfpenny. It is, therefore, probably the first one-cent paper ever published. It was unquestionably the father of the penny press.

THE first newspaper printed in Ireland was *Pue's Occurrences*, published in Dublin in 1700. It was said that it became a daily paper, and lived for half a century. Some authorities claim that there was a *Dublin News Letter* in 1685.

A FORTNIGHTLY paper, *Ny Gazety Malagasy*, has been published at Antananarivo, Madagascar, since June last. The paper, which is being printed in the government printing-office, is the first gotten up by natives without European assistance.

ITALIC types were first introduced by Aldus Pius Manutius in an edition of Virgil, printed in 1501. They were first called Aldine. The letters were united as in writing, and the types are said to have been cut by Francesco da Bologna, better known as Francia, in imitation of the handwriting of Petrarch.

SOLID POCKET GLUE is made from 600 grammes of glue and 250 grammes of sugar. The glue is at first completely dissolved by boiling with water; the sugar is then introduced into the hot solution, and the mixture evaporated until it becomes solid on cooling. The hard mass dissolves very rapidly in lukewarm water, and then gives a paste which is especially adapted for paper.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A DRESDEN house makes children's carriages out of pulp. Watch cases are made from black celluloid. Japanese papers for cleaning the skin are also in the market.

In our next issue we shall commence the publication of a series of interesting articles on the history of the printing-press, from the pen of a well-known contributor, Mr. Stephen McNamara, of this city.

WATERPROOF paper and pasteboard as strong as parchment are now made by treating the sheets with a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia, so as to partially dissolve a thin film of the paper, which is then dried.

FROM Rowell's Newspaper Directory, now in press, we learn that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds at present issued in the United States and Canada reach a total of thirteen thousand four hundred and two.

A USEFUL TABLE.

The following table will prove useful to printers who wish to ascertain quickly the exact weight of leads necessary for any work — all the calculation necessary being to count the lines in one page, multiply that number by the number of pages to be leaded, and divide the number thus obtained by the number of leads in one pound, according to the table. Fractional parts not being required for practical use, the nearest even number is given.

Length in pica ems.	Nonpareil slugs.	Three to pica.	Four to pica.	Five to pica.	Six to pica.	Eight to pica.	Nine to pica.	Length in pica ems.	Nonpareil slugs.	Three to pica.	Four to pica.	Five to pica.	Six to pica.	Eight to pica.	Nine to pica.
4	72	108	144	180	216	288	324	28	10	15	20	25	30	40	45
5	56	84	112	140	168	224	252	29	10	15	20	25	30	40	43
6	48	72	96	120	144	192	216	30	9	14	19	24	29	38	42
7	41	61	82	102	123	164	183	31	9	14	19	23	88	37	40
8	36	54	72	90	108	144	162	32	9	13	18	22	27	36	39
9	32	48	64	80	96	128	144	33	8	13	17	21	26	35	38
10	28	42	56	70	84	112	126	34	8	12	17	20	25	34	37
11	26	39	52	65	78	104	117	35	8	12	16	20	24	33	36
12	24	36	48	60	72	96	108	36	8	12	16	19	24	32	35
13	22	33	44	55	66	88	99	37	7	11	15	19	23	31	34
14	20	30	41	51	61	82	90	38	7	11	15	18	22	30	33
15	19	28	38	48	57	76	84	39	7	11	15	18	22	30	32
16	18	27	36	45	54	72	81	40	7	10	14	17	21	29	31
17	17	25	34	42	51	68	75	41	7	10	14	17	21	28	30
18	16	24	32	40	48	64	72	42	7	10	14	17	20	27	30
19	15	22	30	38	45	60	66	43	6	10	13	16	20	26	29
20	14	21	28	35	42	56	63	44	6	9	13	16	19	26	29
21	13	20	27	33	40	54	60	45	6	9	13	16	19	25	28
22	13	19	26	32	39	52	57	46	6	9	12	15	18	25	27
23	12	18	25	31	37	50	55	47	6	9	12	15	18	24	26
24	12	18	24	30	36	48	54	48	6	9	12	15	18	24	25
25	11	17	23	28	34	46	51	49	5	8	11	14	17	23	24
26	11	16	22	27	33	44	48	50	5	8	11	14	17	23	24
27	10	16	21	26	31	42	46								

Above are given the number of leads to the pound from four to fifty ems pica in length, and from nonpareil to nine to pica in thickness. To get the number of ten or twelve to pica leads in a pound it is only necessary to double the amount opposite the same length of five or six to pica. To ascertain the number of pica slugs divide the number of nonpareil by two; and the great primer may be closely approximated by dividing by three.—*Printers' Circular.*

CANING AN OLD STAGER.

As may be seen by our Philadelphia letter, Mr. William Harris, the faithful treasurer of Pressmen's Union, No. 4, was, at the last meeting, made the recipient of a handsome gold headed cane, on which occasion the following felicitous presentation address was made by C. W. Miller, on behalf of the members:

BRO. HARRIS,—It is somewhat surprising that a man of your age and unsullied reputation should, from any cause beyond your own control, become the subject of a flagellation at the hands of your associates. But you may rest assured that, in performing the task which devolves on me, I shall, in administering your well-merited castigation, be unsparing in the use of the means at my disposal. In the case of refractory children, various are the instrumentalities employed for impressing on their hides, if not on their hearts, a lively sense of the fact that they are accountable beings, and do not escape the vigilant eye of those to whom they are linked in bonds riveted by love and affection. And so an antiquated "shoe," or a "tough strap," or a "flexible rattan," or "twisted rope" of respectable circumference, or something similar bearing the unmistakable stamp of *adaptation*, is made to figure conspicuously in the comedy or drama.

But manhood demands more majestic appliances than such things as these. We must now "put away childish things," and if we would make an *impression* upon one who has passed beyond the milestones which mark the youthful points in life's pilgrimage; if we would indelibly *imprint* upon a *pressman* some *token* of our *handiwork* which he may carry with him until the last page of his life-book is *worked off* and the symmetrical *form* is *locked up* in some receptacle beyond the possibility of contact with *ink* and *paper*, where no *cylinder* will ever revolve over it, we must use something that is befitting the dignity of manhood. And so I approach you tonight, Bro. Harris, bearing in my hand, not a *bastinado* with which to wound and lacerate the soles of your feet, but a CANE of ebony wood, which I think is just the thing for the richly deserved "caning" you are about to receive! But be not alarmed, for you are surrounded by those who will not allow you to be "smitten above what you are able to bear," and this cane has a golden head, indicating that as gold is the purest of all metals, so the friendship which prompts this offering has no mixture of selfishness, but is pure and true.

Bro. Harris, we present you with this cane as a mark of the high esteem in which you are held by the members of Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, No. 4, for your past faithfulness and present devotion to the interests of your brethren. And if you have as much pleasure in being thus "caned" as we have in performing such healthy exercise, this occasion will long be remembered as one of mutual satisfaction. Then take this substantial memento, and may it be as a walking-stick to aid or amuse you in future perambulations, or a staff on which you may lean in descending the hill which in early life you began to ascend, and whose summit you have now reached and passed. May it long be your privilege to carry this gold-headed cane, and may the time be far distant when it shall be said of Bro. Harris, "the silver cord" is loosed or the "golden bowl" is broken. And may your manly form often be seen in our midst.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. No difficulty existing, but printers are advised to stay away from this city at present.

Buffalo.—There is trouble in this city in the *Courier* office, owing to the petty tyranny of the foreman. McCune, the proprietor, is an avowed enemy of trades unions. By all means stay away from Buffalo.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The labor market is overstocked. No existing difficulty.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No existing difficulty. Wild rumors of a paper liable to discontinue.

Denver.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No difficulty existing, but Denver is at present well supplied with printers.

Detroit.—State of trade, poor; prospects about June 1, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $14 and upward. No difficulty existing, but the city is overstocked with printers.

Indianapolis.—There is a strike in the *Journal* office, owing to the petty tyranny of the foreman, a person named Divine. The paper is owned by John C. New, who refused to investigate the charges presented. Boycotting is now in order, and perhaps Mr. New may conclude to change his mind.

Lincoln, Neb.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, better than usual; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $17. No existing difficulty, but the supply of labor is equal to the demand.

Louisville.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Supply equal to the demand.

Memphis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No existing difficulty; poor outlook for new comers.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Plenty of union as well as non-union men in the city.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, quiet; prospects rather gloomy; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents (none); job printers, per week, $16. Difficulty exists in the *Tribune* office, caused by an imported foreman, who recently declared all cases vacant. Old employes are now walking the streets, while he is importing men to an already overcrowded market.

New Orleans.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There is no difficulty, but the town is full of printers, and tramps had better stay away.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects not very flattering; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $20. There is trouble at the *Bee* office in regard to wages. A walk-out may occur.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Are not in need of any printers at present.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Advice to printers, don't come to Winnipeg at present.

Fifty cents will pay for an advertisement of three lines in this Department. Each additional line ten cents. Twelve words make a line. No manufacturer's or dealer's advertisement will be admitted here, this being intended for the accommodation of our subscribers.

PRINTERS.—A situation wanted by a man who has had twelve years' experience at the printing business, in city or country. Can show first-class recommendations and samples of work. Understands running cylinder and job presses, and can give estimates on jobwork. Address R. H., care INLAND PRINTER.

GEO. WEBBER,

DEALER IN PRINTERS' WASTE,

113 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice.
Highest prices paid for Printers' Cuttings.
Offices in the City cleared periodically by arrangement.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY,

PRINTING AND BINDING.

Our facilities for Book Manufacturing are unsurpassed.

313–319 Wabash Avenue, - - - Chicago, Ill.

Publishers of the "RED LINE SERIES" School Records and Blanks.



FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER.

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio,	$3.75 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy,	$3.75 per Ream.
16 " "	4.75 " "	16 " "	4.75 " "
16 " Royal,	4.75 " "	20 " Double Cap,	6.00 " "
20 " "	5.75 " "	24 " "	6.75 " "

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES

WEDDING ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED
FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

GERMAN

PRINTING INKS,

Bronze Powder.

SIGMUND ULLMAN,

51 Maiden Lane, New York.

CARTER & BARNARD,

BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING INK MAKERS,



116 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

We are the only firm in the city who manufacture a full line of

Black and Colored Inks.

PULSIFER, JORDAN & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper, Card Board

and Envelopes,

Warehouse, 43, 45, 47 & 49 Federal St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Writing, Book Covers, Card Boards, Envelopes, Cut Cards, Ledgers, Linens and Ruled Goods.

W. A. FOWLER,

Manager Chicago Branch,

161 LA SALLE STREET.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING.

SPECIALTIES.

"CLIMAX" BLOTTING, WESTON'S LEDGER,
CRANE'S BOND,
CRANE BROS.' "ALL LINEN"
AND "JAPANESE" LINEN FLATS,
"SCOTCH LINEN" LEDGER,
GERMANIC FLATS, HURLBUT FLATS, WESTLOCK FLATS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.

CHICAGO.

L. SCHAUPPNER & CO.

PRINTERS' & LITHOGRAPHERS' EMPORIUM.

196 and 198 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

List of Second-Hand Machinery and Material

FOR SALE

Thoroughly overhauled and warranted in first-class condition.

31×46 COUNTRY COTTRELL, steam power.
1 No. 6 STANDING PRESS, used but little.
29×42 FOUR-ROLLER COTTRELL, latest style.
32×46 FOUR-ROLLER TWO REVOLUTION COTTRELL, latest style.
1 QUARTER-MEDIUM PEERLESS PRESS, 10×15, good as new.
KIDDER JOBBER, with patent numbering attachment.
KIDDER JOBBER, good as new.
1 EIGHTH-MEDIUM BALTIMORE JOBBER, with steam.
3 QUARTER-MEDIUM O. S. GORDONS, with or without steam fixtures.
5 EIGHTH-MEDIUM O. S. GORDONS.
1 HALF-MEDIUM O. S. GORDON.
A large lot of Shafting, Hangers and Belting.
32-inch Power CHAMPION PAPER CUTTER.
33-inch BROWN & CARVER POWER PAPER CUTTER.
30-inch PEERLESS LEVER CUTTER, almost new.
34-inch CRANSTON POWER UNDERCUT.
1 FOOT STABBER, Sanborn's make.
24-inch SARGENT STEAM BRONZING MACHINE, good as new.
3 SINGER SEWING MACHINES, for Pamphlet Binding (new).
100 Double and Job STANDS, almost new.
A large lot of News and Italic CASES.
1,000 Fonts of TYPE.
10,000 lbs. of BODY TYPE, from pearl to pica, in lots to suit.

We have the only stock of Press Boards, size 41×56, made expressly for us, and every Board warranted, price $2.00 each.

If you have anything you want to trade for any of the above, write us, as we are right on the dicker. Everything sold by us is warranted, or no sale.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,

SECOND-HAND LIST OF CHEAP MACHINERY.

1 Super Royal Potter Press, 25 by 35.
2 Eighth Medium Gordons.
1 Quarto Medium Gordon.
1 Seven-Column Hoe Washington Hand Press.
3 Hand Lithographic Presses.
2 Dooley Paper Cutters.
1 Minerva Paper Cutter.
6 Book Binders' Standing Presses, No. 6.
1 Hiscox Backing Machine.
1 Perforator.
1 Electrotyping Routing Machine.
1 Black Leading Machine.
1 Hiscox Paper Ruling Machine.
Pulleys, Shafting and Hangers, and a lot of Book Binding Machinery.

Nos. 81 and 83 Jackson Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

Electrotypers,
Stereotypers,

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

AND

Relief Plate Engravers,

162 and 164 South Clark Street,

CHICAGO.

If you have any Maps, Autograph Letters, Signatures, Mechanical Illustrations, Diagrams, Plats of Subdivisions, Plans of Mines or Buildigs, send to us and get estimates.

We have on hand upward of ten thousand cuts suitable for Book Illustrations, Bill Heads, etc., and for advertising purposes.

THE INLAND PRINTER

$1.00 PER ANNUM.

2 TAYLOR BUILDING MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

An Operative Journal Conducted by Workmen.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

A. C. CAMERON, *Editor.*

JOS. PEAKE, *See'y and Bus. Manager.*

SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLE COPY.

No Printer should be without it. Its columns are bright and sparkling, replete with articles on social, economical and technical subjects, a mentor to the apprentice, a guide, philosopher and friend to the jour. It is universally pronounced by the contemporary Press as the handsomest and ablest edited Craft Journal ever published in this or any other country.

PRESS COMMENTS

"All printers should have it."—*Columbian (Oregon.)*
"Of great value to the craft."—*McNana Co. (Tenn.) Sun.*
"It is filled with interesting matter."—*Virginia Chronicle.*
"Every article is one of interest."—*Woodcock's Weekly Gazette.*
"It is the *ne plus ultra* of perfection."—*Sumter (S. C.) Advance.*
"A credit to all connected with it."—*Mercury, New Bedford, Mass.*
"One of the best magazines published."—*Naugatuck (Conn.) Review.*
"It is a beautiful specimen of typography."—*Deerfield (Mich.) Record.*
"Every printer will find it interesting."—*Wheaton Valley (N. J.) Echo.*
"It is one of the best among our files."—*Printer's Register, St. Louis.*
"We are happy to make its acquaintance."—*Farm and Fireside, N. C.*
"The handsomest journal we have yet seen."—*Keyport (N. J.) Enterprise.*
"It is the best printer's journal we have ever read."—*Coulterville Clipper.*
"A most excellent magazine of a practical character."—*Norristown (Pa.) Register.*
"As a specimen of typographic art, is unexcelled."—*Curry Co. (Ore.) Recorder*
"It is conducted by workmen, and first-class ones at that."—*Keyport (N. J.) Enterprise.*
"It is not an advertising sheet devoted to puffing the wares of its advertisers."—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*
"Its composition, presswork, and editorial ability commend it to the craft."—*Elk Rapids (Mich.) Progress.*

"The execution of the number before us is deserving of all praise, and the literary workmanship is worthy of the mechanical. If such a sumptuous production can be supported by American operatives, they will certainly surprise their fellow craftsmen in every other part of the world, for no paper at all comparable to it has yet been established by workmen or for workmen.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, London, Eng.*

The above are but a small portion of the great many complimentary notices with which we have been favored.

SEE IT AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.

Queen City Printing Ink Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS,

600 WEST FIFTH ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

News Inks, Poster Inks,

BOOK AND JOB INKS,

COLORED INKS & VARNISHES.

The Press Supplied at Lowest Rates.

AND QUALITY OF INKS GUARANTEED.

THE STANDARD WESTERN INKS.

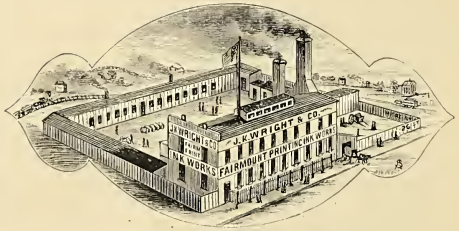
Fairmount Printing Ink Works,

J. K. WRIGHT & CO., PROPRIETORS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing and Lithographic Inks

OF ALL COLORS



MANUFACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE,

Twenty-sixth Street, Above Pennsylvania Ave.

PHILADELPHIA.

BRANCH OFFICES:

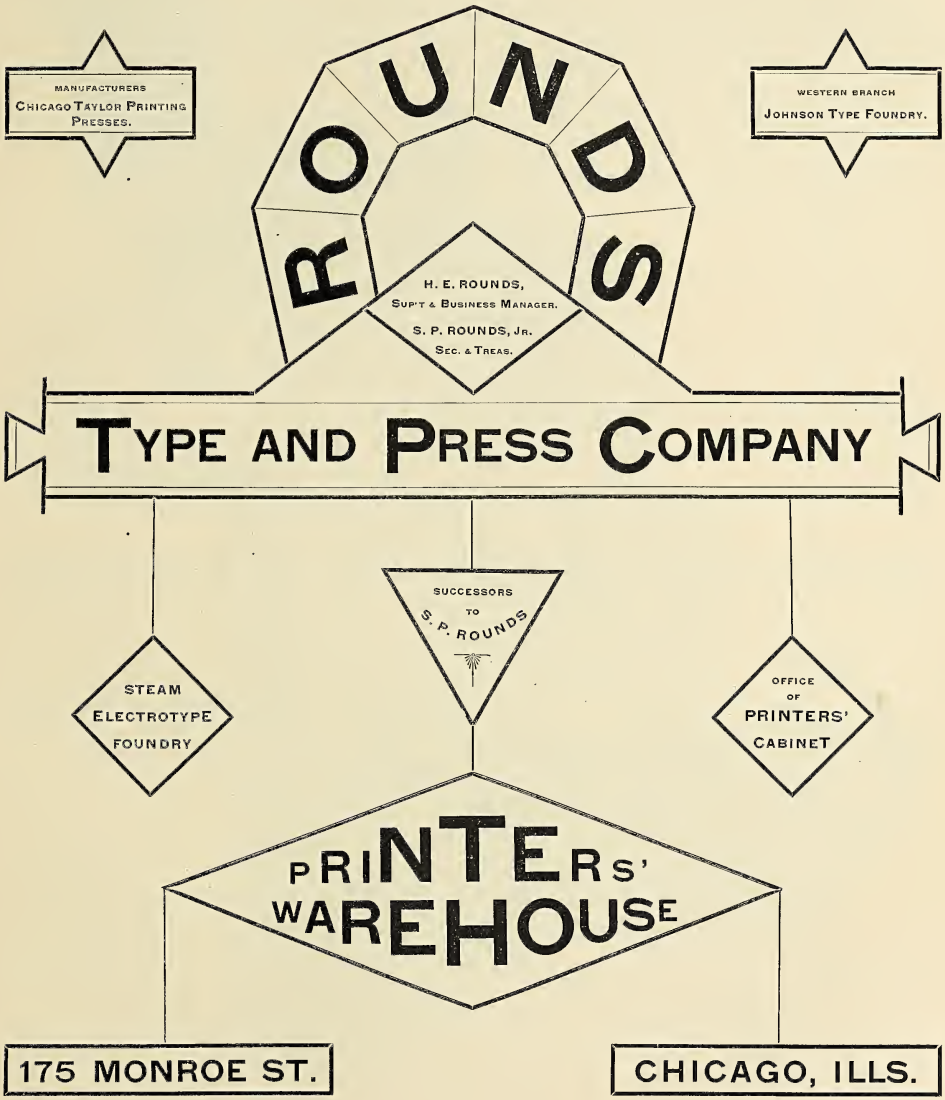
22 Spruce Street, New York.

214 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO BRANCH, 27 WASHINGTON STREET.

HARRY RAYMOND, *Manager.*

TELEPHONE 5505.



THE SIX LARGER SIZES OF LINING GOTHIC WILL LINE TOGETHER ACCURATELY BOTH AT THE TOP AND AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FACE, A CONVENIENCE WHICH CAREFUL PRINTERS WILL DULY APPRECIATE.

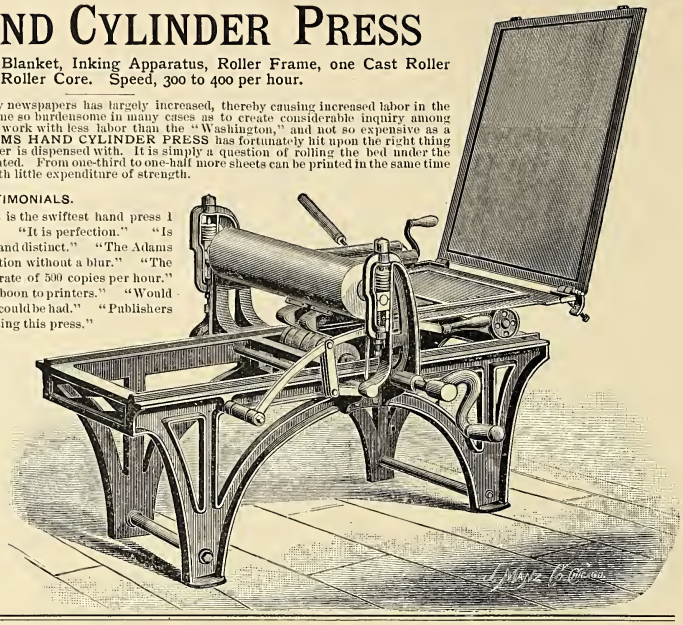
ADAMS HAND CYLINDER PRESS

Each Press complete with Felt Blanket, Inking Apparatus, Roller Frame, one Cast Roller and one extra Roller Core. Speed, 300 to 400 per hour.

Of late years the circulation of country newspapers has largely increased, thereby causing increased labor in the working off of the editions. This has become so burdensome in many cases as to create considerable inquiry among publishers for some press that would do the work with less labor than the "Washington," and not so expensive as a "power press." The inventor of the ADAMS HAND CYLINDER PRESS has fortunately hit upon the right thing at the right time. All "pulling" of the lever is dispensed with. It is simply a question of rolling the bed under the cylinder, and back again, and the sheet is printed. From one-third to one-half more sheets can be printed in the same time than can be done on the Washington, and with little expenditure of strength.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

"It runs easy and without a blur." "It is the swiftest hand press I ever saw." "Very much pleased with it." "It is perfection." "Is nearly noiseless, and the impression is clear and distinct." "The Adams beats them all." "We print our whole edition without a blur." "The first side of the *Review* was printed at the rate of 500 copies per hour." "It works like a charm." "I consider it a boon to printers." "Would have no other press in my office if the Adams could be had." "Publishers of country papers can save much time by using this press."



PRICE LIST

Bed 24 x35 6-col. Folio,	$225
" 27½x40½ 7- " "	240
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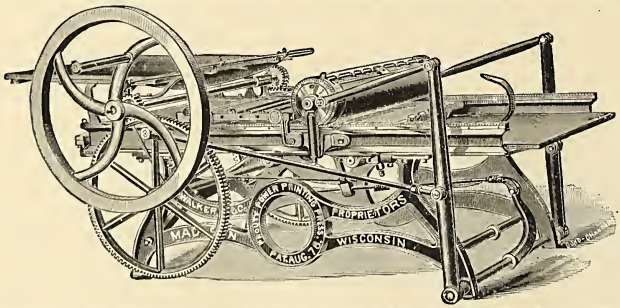
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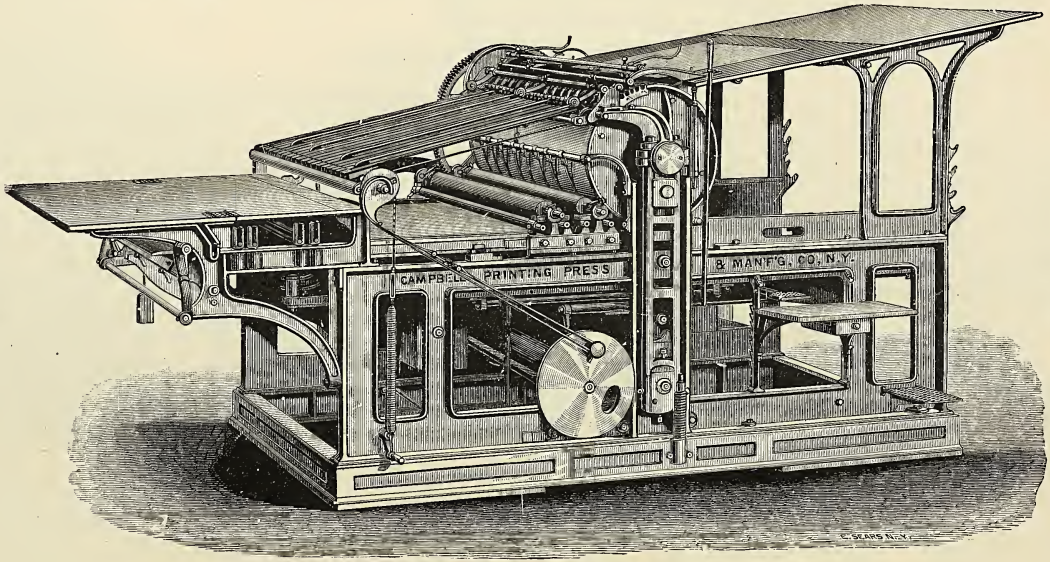
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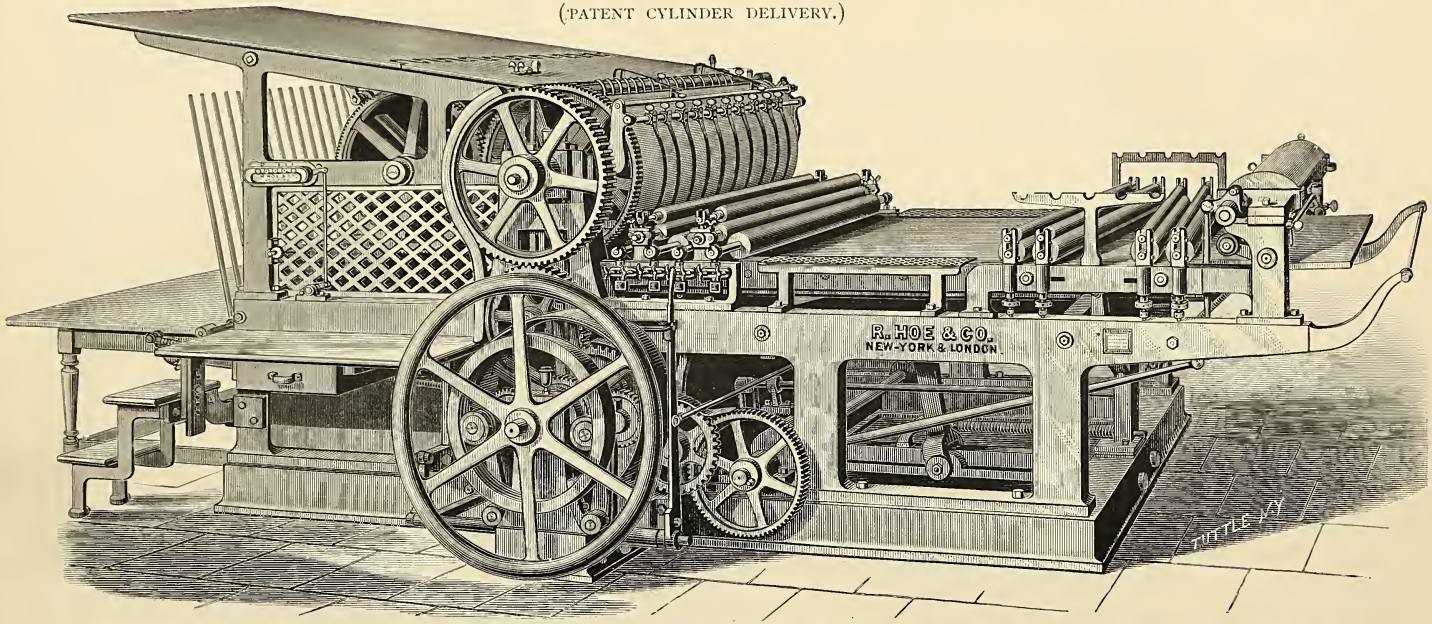
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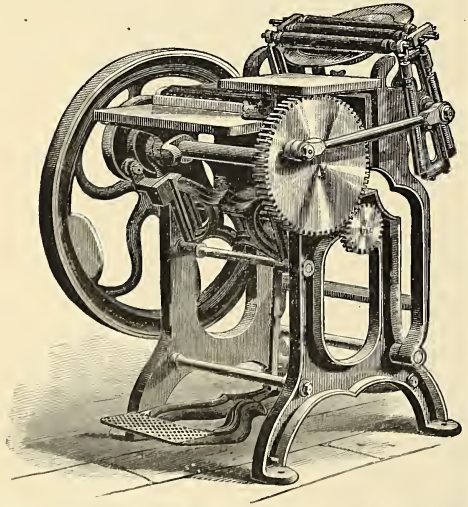
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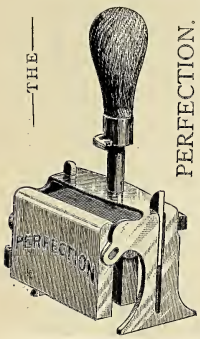
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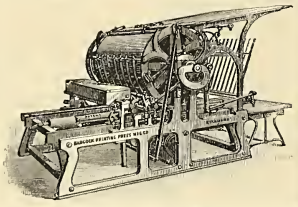
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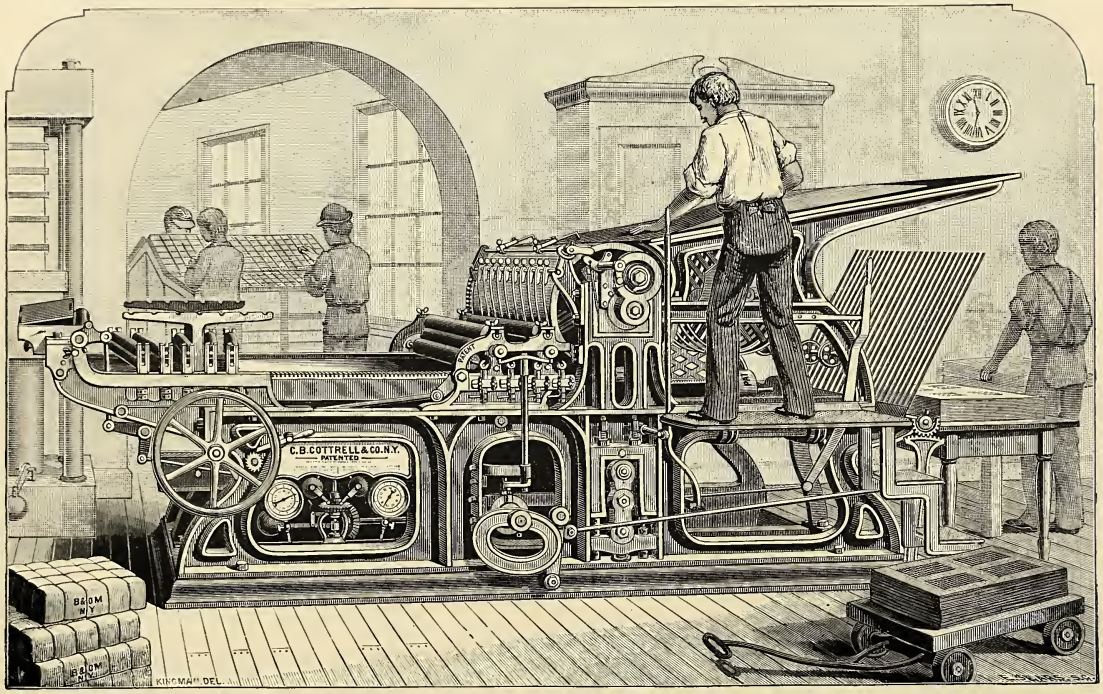
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8 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. 198 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLUME I. CHICAGO, JUNE, 1884. NUMBER 9.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Continued.)

THE Government Printing-office is justly entitled to be classed as one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the world. It is generally so regarded by master printers, and others who are competent to judge; who are surprised at the rapid growth of the printing interests of the Government, the magnitude of the office, and its importance in its relations to other government interests. Statistics are always tedious reading, but to enable the reader to form a fair conception of the immensity of this institution some statistics are necessary. The building has three fronts,—one on H street, of 303 feet, another on North Capitol street, of 194 feet, and the third one on an alley running parallel with H street, of about 300 feet. The building is four stories in height, with an average width of about 60 feet. Thus it will be seen that about 50,000 square feet of ground is covered, and, with four stories, gives a grand total of about 200,000 square feet, or something over four acres, of floor space for employés, machinery, stock, etc.

PRESSROOM.

The ground floor is occupied by the pressroom, dry-press room, paper wareroom, machine and carpenter's shop, and vault for stereotype plates. We enter the press-room in the midst of a noise, din and apparent confusion perfectly indescribable.

But a few minutes' stay here suffices to convince us that if the noise and din around us are real and tangible, the confusion is not; for, on the contrary, a close inspection reveals the fact that everything moves like clockwork in point of regularity, and with an order and precision almost military in its character. A central aisle extends through the entire length (270 feet) of this room, on both sides of which the presses are arranged. On each side of the room is a narrower aisle, or passage-way, between the presses and the wall. The whole room is well lighted by numerous windows in both side walls, the ceiling is high, and the ventilation good. One large engine of 150-horse-power, located about 100 feet from the west end, on the south side, drives the central shaft, extending under the ceiling along the middle of the aisle, by which the presses are propelled. Trucks filled with damp paper are constantly running to and fro, supplying and relieving the presses. A large Bullock press, which prints the paper, fed to it in a continuous sheet, on both sides at the same time, is capable of "running off" 250 impressions a minute, and requires the constant attendance of four men. Trucks are continually carrying fresh rolls of paper to this monster, which consumes an enormous quantity of paper in a year. It is used principally for printing the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, the edition of which reaches over 300,000 copies. It takes six months of the year for this press to work off this immense edition, each volume being of about 700 pages, sometimes more. It is, indeed, a monster piece of mechanism, and is said to be capable of performing the work of sixteen ordinary Adams presses. It cost the Government $25,000.

The number of presses of all sizes in constant use in the office is now 75, from the diminutive envelope press to the huge Bullock before mentioned. There are on the rolls of the pressroom an average of about 250 persons, under the supervision of an assistant foreman. In the dry-press room adjoining there are some 30 hands, with 4 hydraulic finishing or dry presses, with 2 paper-cutters, one calendering machine, and 4 printing presses. One large elevator ascends from this room to the several floors above, and one small box elevator, for hurried work and small jobs, from the ground to the fourth floor.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

The warehouse for the storage of printing and other large-sized papers adjoins the pressroom on the south side of the west end, and has a front on the courtyard. The quantity of paper received here in a year is very great. The daily issues to the pressroom from one month's end to another will probably reach about 300 reams, and amount in a single year to some 63,900 reams. This is, however, but one kind of paper. The thousands of reams of paper used for other purposes are not included, but, if added to the above, would undoubtedly treble the amount.

MACHINE AND REPAIR SHOPS.

The machine and repair shops adjoin the paper warehouse on the south, and fronts on an alley. There are usually employed here four to six carpenters, in the repair and manufacture of furniture and wooden fixtures for the different branches of the establishment, and about the same number of expert machinists, who see that the many valuable and delicate machines are kept in perfect working order.

STEREOTYPE VAULT.

The stereotype vault is on the ground floor on the east end. It is capable of accommodating from 200,000 to 250,000 octavo and quarto plates. There are now stored here about 150,000 plates, cuts, diagrams, etc., but the quantity of stereotype plates is yearly increasing, as is natural with the increased value of the publications issued from the office.

DOCUMENT ROOM.

The document or main composing room of the office extends the entire three hundred feet of the H-street front. At the east end of the room, in a neatly fitted up office, with a glass front opening to the west, is the headquarters of the public printer's chief assistant, Capt. H. T. Brian, foreman of printing. This official, under the law, has a general supervision over all the different branches of the office in which the printing is executed, and, upon the

request of the different assistant foremen in charge of the several subdivisions, makes requisition upon the public printer for all the numerous supplies required in the execution of the vast interests under his charge.

The document room is not unlike any other composing-room, except in its size. Its dimensions will strike the stranger with amazement,—300 feet long by 60 feet wide, 18,000 square feet of floor space devoted to type-setting alone! One not initiated into the mysteries of the art of printing can be pardoned for thinking it sufficient room to set all the type required by all the newspapers of the country. But this vast room, with its three hundred and fifty busy employés, is not even half of the space devoted to type-setting! There are four other divisions of type-setters in this great establishment, from any one of which could be furnished the necessary labor for a respectable sized printing-office, and the men would not be missed.

In this room the type is set for all the really fine scientific publications of the government, which within the past few years have so rapidly increased in number. The composition for all textbooks, books of instruction, and annual reports of the several departments, the quarterly and annual reports of the geological surveys, all the executive and miscellaneous documents and reports of committees, and other books issued for distribution by members of Congress, is done in this room.

The foreman of printing, from his office, looks out upon a sea of printers' cases, ranged on either side of the room, beside the hundreds of windows, in alleys, each alley having as tenants from four to eight skilled typos, whilst in the center are arranged the proof-presses, imposing-stones, cabinets for type and cases, racks for galleys, and the other numerous appurtenances required in a great printing-office. With this large number of employés and the perfect system in force, a five hundred page book can be completed in a single day.

The east front of the south wing on this floor, consisting of a suite of five rooms, is used as the headquarters of the head of the office and his clerks. The two rooms of the extreme southern portion are used as the business and private office of the public printer, while the adjoining rooms are occupied by the chief clerk, the paymaster and the other clerks. The office of the public printer is connected by electric wires with every subdivision of the establishment, so that he can in a moment summon to his presence the chief of any of the numerous departments of the office. He is never idle: there is a constant stream of visitors to see him, either on business connected with the government or on the part of the poor and needy seeking, in many cases with tears in their eyes, employment. If the reader thinks that the office of public printer is a sinecure, let him step into his private apartments for a few moments and listen to the piteous pleadings of the robust man or the frail woman as each unfolds to the unwilling ear of the chief of the great office his or her story of suffering and want. This tale is not told for only one day, or by only one set of people, but is repeated indefinitely from day to day, from month to month, and from year to year. There is no relief, however; these people must be heard; their pale, tear-stained cheeks and pleading, languishing looks, for want, in many cases, of the actual necessaries of life, tell their pitiable story in much stronger language than mere words can express them.

The public printer has absolute control of the office. He is charged with a vast array of business which requires consummate care and watchfulness and great responsibility. He must be a practical printer,—which is a very wise provision of law; purchases all the materials, machinery and other necessary supplies required in the various branches of the establishment; takes charge of all matter printed, engraved, lithographed or bound; keeps an accurate account thereof and delivers the same to those authorized to receive it; employs all hands, from the chief clerk down to the errand-boy at his desk. He receives advances of money as needed, upon his requisition, from the treasury of the United States, to pay the employés for labor and the purchase of supplies, and settles his accounts as other disbursing officers. He is absolute in his power, under the law, and is not hedged by any superior being; he is the executive and the disbursing officer of the establishment.

The corps of clerks, consisting of from twelve to fifteen, are kept constantly busy executing, under the direction of the public printer, the vast details of the books, devoting from eight to ten hours each day at their desks.

PROOFROOMS.

The main proofrooms of the office are located on the opposite side of the hall from the headquarters of the public printer and his clerks, and contains from twenty-five to forty persons — proofreaders and their assistants. The technical character of the work requires a high degree of skill on the part of all of these people. Works printed in all known languages must here receive a final trimming before being sent broadcast over the land. The most difficult and laborious research is often necessary in deciding disputed points, which the author, in his thoughtlessness, has left to the overworked printer and proofreader to decipher.

(To be continued.)

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

THE quarter of a century ending in 1860 will ever be memorable as the most progressive epoch in the history of printing. From the days of Guttenburg, the hand-press was recognized as "the lever that moved the world," and little improvement had been made upon it. The first printers used a wooden press, the power of which was applied by the bar or lever and screw, and Blaew was probably the first to attempt to improve upon it in 1620; and although a very ingenious man, accomplished little in this direction. The press, as he found it, was made of wood, and so was his; the platen was but half the size of the bed, requiring two pulls to print the full form, and the type was inked by leather balls. Thus for two hundred years no progress had been made, and so far the methods of the original inventors of printing were used exclusively, and no improvement thereon seemed possible. Blaew, whose ingenuity and skill cannot for a moment be questioned, saw how inadequate those methods were, and from necessity set himself the task of remedying them, and to properly print

his maps and astronomical tables he was obliged to build a stronger press; beyond this he could not go. Books were rare curiosities and highly prized; their reproduction called for inventive genius which he did not possess, nor did the age in which he lived. No brighter prospect was ever presented to the mind of man to spur into activity all his faculties, to change the order of things and lighten the labor of printing, to hasten the speed, and above all, to increase the product of the press.

The estimation in which the art was held by the nobility, and the sympathy, if not actual encouragement, extended by them to those who practiced it, would seem to have been sufficient to draw out the energies of that age toward its perfection. That such was not the result is manifest when we observe that the ornamentation of works was laboriously accomplished by hand after the actual printing was completed.

Thus the press of Badius, of Paris, in 1520, was, to all intents and purposes, the same as the improved press fashioned by Blaew one hundred years later, and used without modification of any importance until Earl Stanhope, in 1798, immortalized himself by its reconstruction of iron, and doubling its power and capacity.

How odd it seems to us now to observe that the printers of that time clung so tenaciously to erroneous ideas, and how skeptical they were toward any change for the better! As their fathers worked, so did they, and accustomed as they were to the wooden two-pull presses, with two woolen blankets saturated to sponginess, and depending not so much upon the strength of the press or force of the pull as upon the recoil to give the soaking impression they desired, any suggestion conflicting with the methods then in vogue, and practiced so long, could not, of course, be at once accepted.

The iron press of Earl Stanhope was the first real step forward in the mechanics of the Art of Printing, and for the unselfish efforts he made toward its advancement, and the zeal and devotion displayed by him in its improvement, he richly deserves the praise bestowed upon him. Great as was the change he wrought in the construction of the press, in its mechanism he made but little, yet that little was considered of great importance at that time. The original press was operated by manual labor; he lessened the labor physically, yet made it more effective by compound leverage.

No man more keenly perceived the obstacles to be surmounted in the mechanics of the art than he, and few struggled harder to overcome them. Having increased the power of the press, the next step was to improve the method of inking the type, and he realized forcibly that no improvement could possibly occur in this direction until the revolving cylinder usurped the place of the leather balls, and with this end in view all his energies were concentrated to fabricate an ink roller; the skin of various animals was used, as well as silk, but the sewed seam throughout its length marred the work and baffled his skill; nor is it to be supposed that pressmen sympathized with him in such (to them) visionary ideas. Experience taught them, and not without reason, that mechanical inking was impossible, as different parts of the form required different quantities of ink, or beating, as it was termed, and this demanded skill which the roller did not possess.

To fully comprehend the difficulties of the problem he attempted to solve, we must admit his profound mechanical knowledge and skill, demonstrated as it was in the construction of his press, where the descending platen moved at a differential speed, and the force which impelled it gradually increased and culminated at the point of impact with the type, and admitting the very essential feature of the dwell on the impression, so characteristic of the work of that day, and all this accomplished without loss of time, this of itself would stamp his as a master mind; yet with all his accomplishments he was unable to advance farther.

In the Staffordshire potteries a substance composed of glue and treacle, or molasses, was used to stamp their wares, and accidentally this was discovered by some printer (whom is not known, unfortunately). This was of inestimable value, for it opened the way to machine printing, which was then being so eagerly sought, and lifted the art to the position which it should occupy, "the art of arts."

Brunel, one of England's greatest engineers, in designing a ship to cleave the waves of the Atlantic, however rough, with an even keel, found it necessary to forge a shaft of such ponderous size as to render the undertaking so hazardous that it was abandoned for the time; but when Nasmythe invented the steam hammer of such titanic power as to smash a twelve-ton ingot like a bundle of straw, and its next blow so gentle as to crack the shell of an egg without breaking it, the project was among the possibilities, and the Leviathan floated majestically athwart the waves, regardless alike of calm or tempest, and laid down in the depths of the sea the electric cord which binds in everlasting friendship the people of two continents. Thus we see in all human affairs how puny and futile the efforts of the greatest men unless backed by the sympathetic co-operation of their fellows.

Stanhope adhered to the ancient screw, and the first to adopt a different method of actuating the platen was Medhurst, who substituted three vertical inclined rods, one end of which rested in seats on the platen, while the upper came in contact with a circular plate attached to the bar and were brought into perpendicular by its play, thus reducing the friction to a minimum. This movement was identical with the Stansbury press of 1821.

The Ruthven press built at this time in Scotland was the first attempt to depart from the beaten path, and in consequence was not successful. In this ingenious device the bed was permanently fixed, while the platen rolled over to place on trunnions, and was brought down upon the form by a vertical bar acting upon levers placed below the bed. This was a compact machine, low and strong, but not a little awkward to those so long accustomed to the rolling bed and horizontal bar.

Various presses were produced by different makers, some of which possessed considerable merit,—the Cogger for one, which, while discarding the screw, inclined plates were used instead. The frames of this press, supposed to withstand an hundred tons strain, were identical with those of the Washington press afterward constructed in America.

(*To be continued.*)

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CHICAGO, JUNE, 1884.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IT is our wish, at the expiry of the first year of publication of THE INLAND PRINTER, October next, to issue it thereafter semi-monthly, on the 1st and 15th of each month, particulars of which will be duly announced. To aid us in this undertaking, we ask our subscribers and friends who are favorable to the change, to assist us in increasing our subscription list, by using their influence to obtain for it *one new subscriber* each,—an effort which will certainly require very little exertion. Our action in changing the "INLAND" into a fortnightly is in a great measure in deference to the expressed desire of a large number of the craft, and is also in consonance with our own ambition. In the future, as in the past, our well-wishers can rest assured our motto will be "EXCELSIOR."

A BAD EXCUSE IS BETTER THAN NONE.

SCARCELY a day passes but we are accosted with the apology, "I meant to have written something of interest for THE INLAND PRINTER, but have been *so* busy that I really have not had time," etc. The same lame excuses come by mail from every point of the compass. Another common remark is: "I think this or that would be a good subject to express my views on. I have been studying it over for some time, and *when* I get ready you will certainly hear from me, but I have had *so* much to do lately, that I hardly knew which way to turn." Well, all this sounds very plausible, but really, friends, your statements are taken with many grains of salt. That you mean and meant to do as you promise we do not doubt, but the *mal* habit of procrastination—of putting off till to-morrow—the tomorrow that never comes—what you should do today, has had more to do with your failure than a lack of time. It is said that "hell is paved with good intentions," and that "where there's a will, there's a way." If you had devoted the same time to *doing* as you have to apologizing for *not* doing, your reflections would ere this have been read by thousands of your craftsmen throughout the country. But then it is never too late to mend.

ARBITRATION.

THE strained relations at present existing between capital and labor, which unhappily are daily becoming more pronounced, render it imperative that some practical common-sense, steps be taken to remove this friction, and establish an era of confidence and good will, if we desire to avoid the social upheavals, too often attended with violence, which have marked the connection between employer and employé in countries less favored than our own. It is certainly a poor tribute to the intelligence of the American people to admit that at the close of the nineteenth century, under a republican form of government, where the ballot is the inalienable right of every citizen, irrespective of position, nationality or color, and where all are equal before the law, theoretically at least, that strikes and lockouts—twin relics of barbarism—furnish the only means of settling trade disputes; that though the interests of labor and capital are indissolubly linked, and harmonious action is essential to the welfare of both, we find their representatives, like bulldogs, ready to jump at each others' throats whenever the leash is removed. And here the pertinent question arises: Is this growing discontent, this muttering of rebellion, this chronic state of strife, to continue, or shall the sober second thought rise equal to the emergency, substitute justice for tyranny, reason for passion, and thus pave the way for the establishment of *co-operation*—the reformer's hope of the future?

While there are difficulties—many and serious in their character—in the successful establishment of arbitration, such as the heterogeneous character of our industrial population, their limited educational advantages and business knowledge, as compared to those possessed by their employers, etc., they are certainly not insurmountable. Let us keep in view the fact that the advantages to be derived from its adoption, and the want and suffering it would save to those whose pathway through life is rough at best, would be more than counterbalanced by an occasional disappointment. It is the constant dripping that wears away the stone. Consistent and persistent action is demanded if our trades organizations believe in the wisdom or efficacy of arbitration. Their members must take the initiative in forcing its adoption and engaging public sentiment in its

support. Instead of damning public opinion, it must be cultivated, and its great moral leverage secured. While, as has been stated, strikes are only permitted as a *dernier ressort*, this fact must be emphasized, and made the guide of all their actions.

Now, let us see what arbitration is, what it seeks to accomplish, and the most feasible means to secure its adoption. Arbitration is the adjudication by private persons appointed to decide a matter or matters in controversy, or a reference made to them for that purpose by agreement of the disputants. The proceeding generally is called a submission to arbitration or reference; the parties appointed to decide are termed arbitrators or referees, and their adjudication is called an award. The arbitrator, when only one is selected, ought to be a person who stands perfectly indifferent and disinterested between the disputants. *This qualification is indispensable*, and should never be lost sight of. When the arbitrators are appointed, each selected by the contestants, the submission generally provides that in case of difference in opinion, the matter referred to shall be decided by a third person, called an umpire, who is generally appointed under a power to that effect by the arbitrators themselves; so that whether composed of one, three or five individuals, the deciding vote is vested in the umpire. Hence the importance of securing a disinterested, unbiased judge, for on this the value of the decision hinges. The appointment of a dishonest or prejudiced umpire thwarts the very purpose for which arbitration has been selected — to secure an *impartial* award. A spirit of compromise and a declared determination on both sides to faithfully abide by the decision rendered is absolutely indispensable, and unless this guaranty is lived up to, all efforts to effect an honorable compromise must prove abortive.

Arbitration has been successfully employed in settling disputes between nations; why should it not prove equally efficacious between employer and employé? Strikes are becoming more and more protracted, and as our industrial population increases, these differences will doubtless become more frequent and injurious unless a preventive is employed. Again, no trade can truthfully be said to be independent of another, as an injury to or stoppage of one eventually, either directly or indirectly, reacts on all. A strike or lockout among stonecutters, for example, frequently necessitates the enforced idleness of bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, and all craftsmen whose labor is necessary to complete the structure, irrespective of the loss sustained by the smaller tradesmen, who are generally dependent on the patronage of the industrial classes.

Yet another, though by no means the least important, reason why the aid of arbitration should be invoked whenever a dispute arises, is that this country is labor's last vantage spot, as it is here that the controversy between labor and capital must find an amicable solution, if a democratic government and an undeveloped country can aid in such solution; and we insist it is the duty of every citizen, so far as in his power lies, to see that right, not might, is the conqueror, and reason, instead of brute force, the agency employed.

To secure the adoption of arbitration, two plans have been suggested: first, its voluntary recognition by employers and employés; second, by legislative action in the several states. We believe the first to be the more preferable, and that the National or International Union, which has the moral courage to solicit the co-operation of employers' associations, will be met more than half-way. At all events, it is policy to throw the onus of refusal where it belongs. Nor should a rebuff or failure disconcert. Neither should it be abandoned because all the awards do not come up to labor's standard. Great Britain, no doubt, felt chagrined at the result of the Geneva award, and the loss of the island of San Juan, while the United States have growled like a bear with a scalded head over the Halifax fishery award; but what rational man doubts that these decisions have established a precedent certain to be followed in the future, which will save millions of treasure and thousands of lives, and redound to the mutual interests of the countries accepting them?

"Come and let us reason together, saith the Lord," and certainly we can follow no more worthy exemplar.

FOREMEN — THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AND TRIALS.

THERE are few positions more trying or exacting, or which require the possession of self-control, executive ability, discernment or energy, in so eminent a degree as that of foreman of a large book and job office. He is expected not only to mete out evenhanded justice, but to act as a barrier to the unwarranted exactions of the professional growler on the one hand and the unjust demands of the employer on the other; to be faithful to the interests of both without catering to the caprices of either. He should be positive without being offensive, and courteous without being unduly familiar; fearless of unjust criticism, decisive in character and prompt in action — hewing to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

His *responsibilities* also are of no mean order. He is required to understand the nature and style of each job, and be able to explain its details to the compositor, remember the peculiar tastes of the several customers, maintain a general supervision of the work, recollect when it is promised, how it is progressing, and avoid disappointment, no matter how unreasonable the requirement; also to know the individual ability of the men and their qualifications for a *special* class of work; because, as is well known, many jobbers who are at home on fine commercial printing are comparatively worthless on tariff and blank work, while others who can turn out a No. 1 poster would be like a fish out of water if asked to set an invitation circular; and this knowledge he is required hourly to bring into practical use.

Nor are his *trials* of a less onerous character. Exclusive of what may be termed his legitimate requirements, he has often to deal with a class of men, unfortunately too numerous—chronic marplots—who affect to believe that their status among their fellow workmen is gauged by their disregard for the amenities of life in their intercourse with the foreman; that an exhibition of ignorant bravado is the true test of manhood; who are never in their element except

when belittling his authority, or sowing the seeds of dissension; who, themselves disqualified to acceptably occupy the position, verify the truth of the couplet:

> Base envy withers at another's joys,
> And hates the excellence it cannot reach.

For all such heroic treatment is the only remedy, as parleying under these circumstances means ruin to discipline and legitimate, nay, indispensable, authority.

Then there is the *sycophant*, whose spinal column has run to gristle; who "bends the supple hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning"—the most despicable species of the *genus homo*,—the lickspittle who always thinks as the foreman thinks, for whom no work is too dirty and no exaction too humiliating.

Again, there is the employer who insists it is his duty to enforce a rigorous discipline, establish offensive regulations, make the workshop a penitentiary, and the life of the workman as miserable as possible.

On the other hand, a corresponding obligation is entailed on the foreman. Personal likes and dislikes should never be permitted to cross the threshold of the composing-room. A man exercising authority who uses his position to gratify petty spleen is unfit to exercise control over others. So long as a workman is qualified, attentive to business, and performs his duties in a satisfactory manner, he should be treated with respect, because in his disposition of his time, labor and skill, his opinions—social, religious or political—form no part of the transfer.

The last, though by no means the least, annoyance to which he is often compelled to submit, to which we shall at present refer, is that of shouldering the blunders incurred by the carelessness or incompetency of others; for no matter on whom the blame *should* rest, the odium of a spoiled job is generally placed on his shoulders. We insist, therefore, that these, and a score of other trials which beset his pathway, and to which the journeyman is a stranger, should secure for him a respectful consideration, and a word of extenuation for occasional shortcomings. And we further claim that when a man placed in such circumstances and surrounded by such difficulties does, or honestly aims to do, his whole duty, he has a right to the loyal support of every man in his employ. He has also a right to a certain amount of respect, and an equal right to exact it.

QUITE A JOURNEY.

A STATISTICIAN in Europe, desirous of reaching some new and astounding result by patient figuring, has carefully calculated the distance traveled in a year by a working compositor's hand. Taking as the groundwork of his calculations that an expert printer, working ten hours a day, sets up 12,000 letters,—this is allowing sufficient time for distributing and correcting, and counting 300 working days to the year,—he computes that the compositor's hand makes the enormous number of 3,600,000 movements in a twelvemonth. Reckoning the distance from the case to the stick and the stick to the case at two feet, he makes the total distance 7,200,000 feet. As there are 5,280 feet in a mile, the distance traveled under these conditions by a printer's hand is, in round numbers, 1,364 miles a year, or over four and one-half miles a day.

THE PLASTER OF PARIS NUISANCE.

THERE are a class of jobs where plaster of paris can be used to advantage,—in fact, is almost indispensable; but as a rule, in a dozen instances where used it is entirely unnecessary and can be profitably dispensed with. A boy, for example, sets a circular or billhead in which is a curved line. With a little care it can be locked up for press with perfect safety, with quad justification; but no, he has seen the journeyman dabble needlessly with plaster and he is aching to follow his example. So he mixes a cupful when a spoonful is sufficient, then daubs the job, daubs the chase, daubs the stone, daubs himself and everybody with whom he comes in contact, sometimes only to find that the line binds or the curve has lost its symmetry, and that the defect cannot be remedied short of pulling half the job to pieces. If made too thin, it will find its way under the form, which unless washed off thoroughly will cause the pressman a deal of trouble, and render a well-worked job an impossibility. To the distributors it is also an eyesore, causing no little annoyance and unnecessary trouble.

It may be urged that these objections are trifling and far-fetched, but it must not be forgotten that life is made up of trifles, and that "Ilka mickle maks a muckle."

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

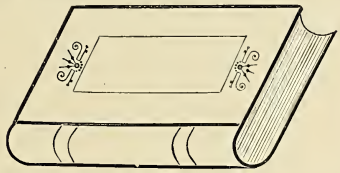
THE World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, which opens at New Orleans December 1, 1884, and closes May 31, 1885, promises to be one of the most important ever held in any country, and is attracting a deal of attention both at home and abroad. The sixth group will be set apart to the industrial arts. Class 614 will exhibit apparatus and processes used in paper-making, dyeing and printing, under the following heads: Materials and products of the manufacture of pulps for making paper of wood, straw, bagasse, alfalfa, and every other description of paper-making fiber; processes and products of the bleaching of wood fiber; apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery; apparatus for pressing, glazing, watering, embossing and ruling paper; machine for cutting out, paring and stamping paper, etc.; apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues; apparatus for printing paperhangings and tissues; machines for engraving cylinders for printing; materials, apparatus and products of typefounding, stereotypes, etc.; machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, autography, lithography, chalcography, paniconography, chromolithography, etc.; machines for setting up and sorting types, printing of bank-notes, postage stamps, etc.

It will be seen that the range is a very comprehensive one, and we expect the exhibits made will excel anything of the kind heretofore presented. There is no doubt that this feature will be one of the most interesting of the exposition.

THE reduction of postage from three to two cents has brought about a marked decrease in the number of postal cards used. Since last July the number of postals only reached 256,552,750 as against 260,226,250 during the corresponding period in the preceding year.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

SINCE closing our article on rulework we have received the accompanying specimen, and as we think it an excellent piece of work, we give it as another of the possibilities that may be achieved by the young printer. It shows that great care must have been exercised and a deal of patience expended in its production. The form of the book is good, the curves neat and accurate, and the rule nicely joined. We place it before our young friends with pleasure, because it is something very useful as well as ornamental, and suggests yet another direction in which to turn their inventive faculties when devising a design that shall be appropriate to adorn a bill or letter head.



We will now proceed to give a few hints upon a branch of the art that enters largely into the everyday experience of all printers, job, book and newspaper, but more especially concerning those engaged in commercial job-printing offices, namely,

TABLEWORK.

So numerous and varied are the tables that are needed by commercial and railroad men, and other patrons of the printer, that it is needless to particularize or illustrate any class or classes of tabular work; but some general suggestions, applicable to all classes, will be of greater usefulness to the average learner than the most elaborate instructions as to any particular class could be.

It is the height of the ambition of many young printers to be able to set a table in such a manner as to draw forth commendation from the foreman or some of the journeymen; and we well remember the feeling of pride that swelled within our breast when our first table was set (before our first year of instruction was completed), and received a flattering notice from the foreman. And here, by way of parenthesis, we might remark that a word or two of encouragement from the foreman will often act as an incentive to the beginner to make himself as proficient in his work as possible.

The first point of importance to be considered in tablework is the "casting off." If the table stands alone, this is usually a very simple matter, as the size of the table will be determined by the width and length of the paper upon which it is to be printed, or of the page of the work of which it forms a part. But where a number of tables are to be set, depending upon each other or succeeding each other in a work, some degree of uniformity should be observed, and, if possible, the copy of the whole should be taken under consideration and carefully examined, so that the width and length of columns, size and character of headings, and type to be used for particular parts, may be made to agree throughout. When practicable, the width of the column, should be in even ems of the type in which the body of the table is set, for, as most of the figures used in tables are cast on an en body, it is much easier and quicker to justify with em and en quads than by using a number of spaces of smaller denomination. Sometimes it is advisable to make the columns up to even picas, and where the matter needs to be leaded, it is better to do so, as it will obviate the necessity of cutting leads specially for the table.

To determine the size of type to be used, select the line of figures across the table containing the greatest quantity in each column (where totals are given they should be used for the purpose), and set it in the type deemed most suitable, placing division rules between each column, or allowing for them in your calculation. It will thus be seen whether the type selected is correct or whether a larger or smaller size will be required. Sometimes you will have to be guided by the number of lines in depth instead of the width of the columns, and it will frequently happen that the head of the table will regulate the cast-off instead of the body. Where the body of the table is reading matter only, the type used should be of such size as to make turned lines the exception rather than the rule.

When satisfied that the cast-off is correct, composition may be commenced. If the columns are of even ems and the figures cast on even body, the stick may be set to the width of the whole number of columns and the lines set right across the table; the heads being set and placed in position afterward and the rules slipped in between each column when the whole of the matter is set. When figures are not on even body, or columns vary much in width, or where the head is complicated or preponderates over the body, it is better to set each column separately, and build up the table as you go along. Where other than figure matter comprises the body of the table, the columns should always be set separately, as better justification can thus be secured.

With regard to the headings of tables, a few rules should be observed. Where two or more columns are grouped under one head, each having a heading of its own, the principal head should be set in bolder type, and each group separated from the other portion of the table by a parallel rule or a rule of heavier face than that used to separate individual columns, the object being to convey to the reader at once the character of the information contained in the columns under each specific head. In some tables two or even three sub-heads are used in grouping columns of figures or other information, each needing to be set in type proportioned to the value of the information it imparts, as in the following example:

BUILDING EXPENSES.

MATERIAL.				LABOR.			
BRICK.		LUMBER.		BRICKLAYERS.		CARPENTERS.	
No.	Amount.	Feet.	Amount.	Time.	Amount.	Time.	Amount.

The principal head, "Building Expenses," gives the cue to the information contained in all the columns below. The sub-heads "Material" and "Labor" divide the infor-

mation into two distinct classes, and the second sub-heads divide each class of expenditures into two portions, the heading to each column denoting the value of the information contained therein. The use of the parallel and heavy-faced rules is here illustrated by distinctly marking the number of columns grouped under each head. Thus a large amount of descriptive information may, by a judicious gradation of types, be presented to the eye in a very compact form.

In setting heads, a trifle less space should be given below the type line than is allowed above, so that the face of the type shall be in the center from rule to rule. Let the stick used in setting heads be made up tight to the width of the columns, as the slightest difference in the setting of the stick will be made apparent in the locking up of the table. If too wide, the head will "hang," and if not wide enough will give a deal of trouble in justifying to make it lock up square.

In making up tablework, the columns of matter should always be a little longer than the rules, in order to prevent the rules "binding" when the table is locked up, which they are very apt to do when the matter is made up snug to the rules while on the galley.

By following the suggestions above given and putting them in practical operation, work can be produced that will scarcely ever provoke adverse criticism; and those experienced in work of this nature know that it is far better to work in a methodical manner than to go ahead in a haphazard way and find out when half through the job that it has to be done over again because some little matter has been overlooked, which, though apparently trivial, is of sufficient importance to necessitate the reconstruction of a great portion, if not the whole table. Better give an extra quarter or half hour to a careful examination of the copy than lose two or three hours in undoing what has been set, upon finding out an error in the original calculation. In tablework, as in many other things, the proverb "more haste, less speed" is very applicable.

(To be continued.)

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

THE thirty-second annual meeting of the Typographical Union of North America commenced its sessions in Odd-Fellows' Hall, New Orleans, June 2. Eighty delegates were in attendance. The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Landrum, and the address of welcome was delivered by Gen. Leon Jastremski. The report of President Crawford,—a lengthy, able and interesting document,—was read and referred to the proper committees, and ordered printed in pamphlet form.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Briggs showed the amount received from all sources, to June 2, to be $7,498.40; total expenditures, $4,407.44, leaving balance on hand, $3,090.96.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Martin Witter, St. Louis.

First Vice-President—R. F. Sullivan, Chicago.

Second Vice-President—H. T. McDermott, New Orleans.

Secretary-Treasurer—William Briggs, Washington.

Recording Secretary—W. A. Wilkinson, Galveston, Texas.

New York was selected as the next place of meeting.

J. F. Hogan, of Brooklyn, W. J. Hammond, of New Orleans, and A. Donath, of Washington, were chosen to attend the annual meeting of the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, which meets in this city, October 7.

A resolution endorsing THE INLAND PRINTER as a technical journal, devoted to the interests of the craft, and recommending it to the patronage of printers throughout the country, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mark L. Crawford, late president of the International Union, was elected Chief Organizer, at a salary of $1,500 per annum and expenses.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

THE Executive Board of the German Typographical Union of the United States has sent a draft of a reciprocity treaty between that body and the International Typographical Union to the secretary of the International, with the request that it be laid before the New Orleans Convention for action. It reads as follows:

To the Convention of the International Typographical Union to be held at New Orleans, Louisiana.

FELLOW CRAFTSMEN: Your sister organization, the "German-American Typographia," which has proved its vitality, during an existence of eleven years, by creating a centralized fund for the support of its members, when sick or out of work, and paying a sum of $200 to their relatives in case of death,—which publishes its own journal, *Deutsch Amerikanische Buchdrucker Zeitung*, and has proved its independence in many successfully-fought battles to uphold the standard of life of its members,—wishes to lay before you the draft of a reciprocity treaty which, when accepted by you, shall be binding on all the unions and individual members of both organizations:

The convention of the International Typographical Union, in session at New Orleans, lays down the following rules, which shall guide the unions and members of their organization hereafter, and the German-American Typographia will make their rules obligatory to the unions and members of its organization.

The International Typographical Union recognizes the certificates of the German-American Typographia and the latter recognizes the cards of the International Typographical Union. This recognition shall entitle the members of either union to join the other without paying initiation fees, and gives them the privilege to work in any office controlled either by the English or German union without being obliged to join both unions. In cases where the validity of a certificate of membership is doubtful, an acknowledgment of the same from the secretary of the union to which the member belongs has to be furnished. Members of either organization that have left or wish to leave their union to join a union of the other organization must pay their dues to the union they leave up to the date of their withdrawal.

Where there is a German department in an English union office, or single members of the German union are working, or *vice versa*, where there is an English department in a German union office, or single members of the English union are employed, the members of both unions shall act in unity in all disputes about wages, or possible strikes, after having reported the case to their respective unions and having obtained the permission of the authorized officers, as the constitutions of both organizations may provide.

If a strike results from such action, and it becomes necessary to pay relief money to members, the following maxim shall prevail: The

union which orders the strike shall also pay the relief to the members of the sister union it orders out.

In reference to chapel organizations, the following rules shall be binding to both parties. Those members of a union that are in the minority in an establishment shall subordinate themselves to the majority of the other union in all matters pertaining to the common interest of union members there employed. If there is a separate department for the members of the unions, they may, even if they are in the minority, have a separate chapel, but they must adopt such rules and regulations, that unity of action is insured in all cases where the common interest is at stake.

It shall be the rule, that German compositors, not yet belonging to either union, setting German in an office controlled by the English union, shall be compelled by the chairman to join the German union. English compositors in a German union office, not yet belonging to either union, shall be compelled to join the English union.

HINTS TO PRESSMEN.

(*Continued from March number.*)

11. Where an unusually wide margin must be given to the printed sheet, and the chase is small, put enough of furniture at the back of the bed to make up the deficiency. If the chase is large, containing a book form, with pages locked up against the inner crossbars, making unusual distance between the outer edge of page and the chase, then unscrew the clamps at the back edge of the bed, and allow the chase to project backward, until the grippers close at the proper point near the type. If the space between the edge of chase and edge of type is very large, then it may be necessary, on a two-roller cylinder, to reset the cylinder. Remove the screw and washer at the end of the cylinder shaft; draw the intermediate pinion out of gear; loosen the screws in the gauge rack; then turn the cylinder to the point required, seeing that the grippers just escape the type; put the intermediate wheel again in gear, adjust the gauge rack, and screw up tight as before. This resetting of the cylinder can be done only on the two-roller cylinder. Do not attempt to reset it unless resetting is unavoidable. Think of what you are doing; go slow, and be sure that every movement made is right.

12. Protect the packing by pasting over it two sheets of clean book paper. Put in the inking-rollers, adjusting them so that they will lightly press the types and each other. Do not set too tightly, for if they chafe they will soon wear out. Turn on the ink, by the screws of the inking fountain, with caution. The ink, at this stage, must just stain the rollers. Then take, on the paper provided for the form, a pale impression, which will show whether the margins are correct. If they are not, lengthen or shorten the drop feed guides until the right margin is made. Push out the iron tongues at the edge of the feedboard in positions where they will equally sustain the paper. Slide the drop guides along the rod until they fall squarely over the tongues. Set the side-guide so that it will give a proper margin in length to the sheet to be printed. Adjust the grippers so that all will seize the sheet at the same instant. Take a clean proof on its own paper, with the type in proper position on the sheet. If the form is a book form, make sure that it will register before anything is done toward overlaying. If one or more pages are out of square and hang or bow, have the error at once corrected. If the impression be too weak and the ink too pale to clearly show up faults, a temporary overlay over the weak spots and a sheet of damp proof-paper behind the sheet for proof will bring them out plainly enough on the next impression. But put on extra impression with caution if the form contains delicate types or woodcuts. This press-proof should be carefully examined by the foreman and approved as to margin and register. At this stage of the work it is possible to correct a fault of margin or register; but if this correction be neglected or postponed until backing up it becomes more difficult, and is sometimes impossible.

13. To set new tapes: pass the tape around and close to the cylinder. Lap it over one of the tape-pulleys, and then pass it around the small guide-pulley on the shaft above. To increase its tightness, throw up the guide-pulley from the shaft and set the binding-screw more tightly. All these pulleys are movable on their shafts, and distance between them may be altered at pleasure. Let the tapes rest upon the outer margin of the sheet, and see that the overlays on the tympan over which the tapes pass are of equal thickness; if not equal, the sheet will wrinkle.

14. To set the fly: run through a sheet of the paper to be printed and let it run down the fly so far that it is barely held by the fly-pulleys. Then set the cam which works the fly so that its point just clears the small friction-roller on the shaft, and it will throw down the sheet correctly. Tighten the spring according to the size of the sheet and set the spring-crank so that it will prevent the fly from striking too hard on the table.

15. On a newspaper form, the first impression against a sound packing should be fairly even, but there will be some weakness in the center and some hardness at the edges. On a book form, or job form of irregular shape, a first impression so taken must be uneven. Before trying to correct the fault, consider the cause. Where the force of impression meets resistance on every side, as in the center of a form, it is diffused and weakened. When this force meets the corner of a page, or an exposed rule or the outer lines of a woodcut, it meets but little resistance; it concentrates and makes a strong impression. The unevenness is evidence of irregular resistance in the form; an irregularity too often aided by over-high plates, types or rules.

16. Weakness of impression may be corrected: 1. By turning down impression screws and putting on more impression, flatting down the high to bring up the low types; obviously a bad method. 2. By raising up the low types or plates with underlays of paper or card. 3. By stretching a thin rubber or woolen blanket over the fast packing, trusting to its elasticity to bring up the types that do not show. 4. By pasting overlays of paper of one or more thicknesses over every part of the packing that shows weakness.

17. The method of forcing impression by means of the impression screws is mentioned only to be condemned. A large form of wood type, of old plates, of diagrams on black ground, which has to be printed in haste, may seem to justify the turning of the screws; but the method is radically bad, as destructive to the press as to the type. The impression screws should be used for this purpose only in rare emergencies, and as the last resort. If they are frequently tampered with, the even bearing of the cylinder will soon be lost; the press will be strained in false bearings, and made incapable of giving even impressions.

18. The extra impression that may be required for work in haste can be quickest had by putting on a thin rubber or woolen blanket over the fast packing. This is a common but an unworkmanlike method. The extra blanket will shorten making ready, but it wears the types or plates, and makes thick, coarse presswork. It is useful only on short editions. On a long edition the extra blanket will lose its elasticity before the work is half done; it will pack hard and require renewal. The single rubber blanket provided for the press is elastic enough for ordinary work. If it is not enough, put more paper over the fast packing. Avoid the common fault of novices, who put on too much impression at the start. *Making ready for fine work should always begin with a light impression.* When the full force of the press is not exerted at the start, it is always easy, at any stage of making ready, to overlay and increase impression anywhere; but when impression is full at the start, it is often impossible to take it off any point without destroying all the making ready that has been done.

(*To be continued.*)

CLEANSING FORMS.—The cleaning-up of forms on press must not be given out entirely to feeders. Pressmen must work with the feeders, and teach them to work carefully. The cleaning-up must be followed by sopping the plates up with a slightly moistened sponge, to prevent the gumming-up of drying benzine in the counters. Make the delays of washing rollers or plates, or of getting up new lifts of paper, as short as possible. Have everything that is needed at hand and in good order for instant use. Try to do this work so as not to hinder the work of others. To work efficiently, the pressman should, with his own hands, take the lead in whatever has to be done, while he directs his feeder how to help him to best advantage. As the performance of the press is cut down more by unnecessary delays in stoppages than by slow speed while running, the active services of the pressman are really more needed during a stoppage than at any other time.—*The Art.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

VARIATION IN FIGURES.

To the Editor: OMAHA, May 26, 1884.

In the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER I noticed an article about bidding for work,—an instance wherein two Chicago firms were something like $90 apart on a certain job. I quite agree with you that the haphazard manner in which many printers figure on work is very demoralizing to the trade, in more ways than one. There is only one of two things, viz: He that figures so wild does not know his business, or purposely intends to be dishonest.

This "wild" figuring is not confined to the craft in Chicago, as the following, which came under my observation only the other day, will show: In a certain Kansas town the superintendent of schools was desirous of having printed the programme of exercises for commencement day, and accordingly made an order for 1000 four-page programmes, printed in black, size six to a sheet of flat cap, 16-lb. paper to be used for 800 of them, the other 200 to be run on 3-ply white bristol board. There are four offices in the town, and he received the following bids: $9, $7.50, $5.50 and $5. Of course the five-dollar man got the job. Now, any ordinary printer ought to be able to bid intelligently on that order, and I simply leave it to the reader to figure out *why* there was such a difference in the bids. It is a point worth thinking about. B.

CLEANLINESS IN THE PRESSROOM.

To the Editor: MILWAUKEE, June 1, 1884.

The pressroom is the department of a printing-office that should be always neat and clean. Nowhere else does it require such watchfulness and care; for a very little oversight on the part of the employés will surely turn out soiled work. I have seen fine blank-book work rejected through being handled carelessly, and as the feedboard, fly, etc., on press were dirty the sheets were past reclamation.

There are pressrooms that always have a tidy appearance, but am very loath to say, you may visit *several* before finding one you can claim as such.

In many rooms inks in barrels and kegs are allowed to remain almost anywhere, with cover off, and rivulets of ink running down their sides. Rollers are standing here and there, the walls are smeared with filth, the floor knee-deep with paper, the presses dirty, tables and windows the same, and noxious gases pervade the atmosphere. This is not exaggerated, but if anything it is drawing it mild, when be it said you will find such to be a reality, or even worse; and to turn out neat work in such a place would be miraculous. Since the formation of pressmen's unions, much has been accomplished toward remedying this evil, but enough remains to warrant writing a few lines on the subject.

It is no great task to keep a pressroom reasonably clean, and also to have a place for everything, and to have things put in their proper places. If the pressroom be a large one, have an extra hand to clean up, wash rollers, in fact a general utility man; financially it will be a success, besides the satisfaction it will give to all concerned. Depend upon it, if once this course is pursued it is sure to be continued.

Have closets to keep the rollers and inks in, for the waste paper place barrels or bags in convenient places about the room; keep the presses, tables and windows clean. Have a supply of soap, clean toweling, or anything else that tends to cleanliness around the premises, and you will appreciate how much easier it is to do work in an orderly room than otherwise. In conclusion, would say to the foreman of pressrooms, do not tolerate a chronic unclean employé by having such a person any length of time. You will find that the disease will spread rapidly. Remember the proverb: "Cleanliness is next to godliness." S.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 22, 1884.

Since writing my last epistle, business, from a pressman's standpoint, seems to have loomed up a little. The Leonard Scott Publishing Company has transferred the printing of their reprint standard English magazines, viz: *The Westminster, Fortnightly Review, Edinburgh Review*, and *The Quarterly*, from Rahway, N. J., to an office in this city. This transfer makes business, in one office at least, very brisk. The other offices, as intimated above, are only fairly busy. The tendency nowadays is toward a surplus amount of machinery. Machinists are up to all sorts of dodges to increase the amount of printed matter with a corresponding decrease in the number of workmen to perform the same. One machinist is even now working at a patent by means of which he hopes to produce a press that will print *both* sides of a sheet at once; also fold and cut the same before delivery. It may succeed, but, from specimens I have seen, it will have to improve most wonderfully before it will come anywhere near perfection.

On the 1st inst. the Pressmen's Union had a very successful benefit at the Arch-street theatre. The building was well filled with representatives,—printers, paper manufacturers, ink manufacturers, press builders, publishers, etc. Everybody seemed to enjoy the laughable farce of McSorley's Inflation.

I would like to call the attention of the St. Louis Pressmen's Union to the death of Mr. Edwin L. Barker, on the 29th ult., in the forty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Barker claimed to be the founder of the above union. Mr. Barker also merits distinction as being the pressman who printed the first postal cards, both of the *old* and *new* series. He was a man of more than usual intelligence, and in his travels had encircled the world.

As the time for the International Typographical Convention draws near, the delegates from here and parts adjacent are beginning to warm up to the importance of the occasion. The article in the last number of the PRINTER, relative to the importance of the forthcoming session, was timely, and worthy of serious consideration.

That benevolent association, the Philadelphia Typographical Society, still continues to unostentatiously perform its mission of mercy and good will. They have just received their amended charter, by which members of trades auxiliary to printing are to be admitted to membership. The hands employed in the binding department of the National Publishing Company are now on a strike against (as we understand it) increased work without a corresponding increase of pay,—certainly a very plausible argument. More anon. C. W. MILLER.

A PEEP INTO A FRENCH PRINTING-OFFICE.

The following excerpt from a letter written by a Chicago printer taking vacation in Europe may possess some interest to the craft:

NOGENT LE ROTROU, May 22, 1884.

This is the commencement of the great horse-show of the Percheron Society of France, consequently a field-day for enjoyment for the good folk of Nogent le Rotrou. The show holds today, tomorrow and Saturday, and ends with a grand military display, banquet, fireworks and ball on Sunday, which is the day on which the French hold their big blow-outs. The town is gay with bunting, evergreens, flowers and fancy lamps; the Stars and Stripes folded in the loving embrace of the tricolor and many other symbols of French good will to our great transatlantic Republic. * * * Before leaving New York, my friend T. called on Tiffany & Co. and got two medals made by that firm for the Percheron Society of America, for presentation to the Percheron Society of France. They are now on exhibition in the windows of one of the chief stores in Nogent, and are really beautiful works of art, exciting universal praise and admiration, and laying a long way over the French medals to be distributed at the same show. * * *

Have just breakfasted, which lasted an hour. What would you say in America to a breakfast of from five to seven courses, with wine at each course? Although wine is universally drank here, a drunken person is a rarity, and I can remember having seen only one man in that condition since I arrived in France.

I visited a printing-office here (the one that printed the French Stud-book which passed through your hands a month or two ago), and found them very primitive in everything. Their cases are smaller than ours, sticks about the same, and the same detestable practice of turning the quad-box into a pi-box.

Their presses consist of a few cylinders, smaller in size than our No. 3 Hoe, with plate distribution and two form rollers; two vibrating rollers for the distribution of ink on the plate. The fountain is somewhat similar to ours, excepting that the set-screws are some three inches apart, thereby giving the same flow of ink all over the form. The make-ready for the cylinder is the softest of soft packing, over one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and the paper is dampened before being printed. Did not see any jobbers, but I have an invitation to visit another office on Saturday, where they do small work. The office above alluded to prints only books and posters. Books are always bound in paper covers, irrespective of size, and if it is required for library purposes you carry it to a binder, who puts a binding on it as you may direct.

The French are a traditionally hospitable people, and the French printers are no exception to the national characteristic. The worthy proprietor took the very greatest pains to show us everything in his establishment, after which he left his office and insisted on our accompanying him to his residence,—a magnificent place with grounds and garden so Eden-like as to induce me to remark that such luxury was beyond the attainment of an American printer, which he appeared to receive *cum grano salis*.

Please send me a few copies of THE INLAND PRINTER.

W. J.

THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER.

To the Editor: GALENA, Ill., June 2, 1884.

In the *Press and Type* of December, 1883, an advertising journal, I noticed an article, credited to the *Printing World*, entitled "Fallacies in Calculations," in which the writer says: "To keep up a job printing office to the standard of its original working value, by the replacement of worn-out materials, and to add to its working capacity by the addition of such modern faces of type, etc., that the necessities of the trade require and the fancies of customers demand, something more than the present margin of profits must be obtained."

This is a sublime truth, no doubt, but he goes on to say, after this introduction, a great many things about the *young and enterprising* printer, as he is pleased to call him, which apply with equal force to the older heads in the craft. He says: "He surrenders a good position he has long held, ventures his little capital in the business of job printing." This he does upon the theory that the older heads in the craft are lacking in the essential qualities of modern smartness, such as *rush* and *push*.

This is a foolish theory, perhaps, but the writer does not prove that the older heads in the craft are possessed of any qualities which the young and enterprising printer may not acquire. From the reasoning of the article we refer to, a man should not embark in the job-printing business until he is old and worn out, and his joints stiffened with age, his memory gone, his eyesight dim, and his liver clogged up beyond hope of recovery. In giving the "Fallacies" in detail he makes it appear that the young printer overestimates the amount of work that can be done on the presses employed. And all this after holding a good position for a long time. I admit that this may be true of a man who has never seen a pressroom, but I am discussing the printer just now, and one who has long held a good position. The next fallacy is in estimating too low, "counting the chickens before they are hatched." This is foolish, no doubt, but the trick is not played by the young printer alone—they all do it. A man ought to know how to charge enough if he has any business tact at all; besides, the law of supply and demand regulate prices in printing as in other industries.

Next he enumerates the fallacy No. 5, as follows: "Loss of time in canvassing for business, which must be deducted from time calculated upon for office labor." From this we must reason that the older offices, with their gorgeous equipments, have to place a guard at the entrance to drive off such customers as they are not able to accommodate for want of time, and that they lose nothing in canvassing for business. Happy condition, indeed! I have as yet failed to observe the guard.

The next, No. 6, as follows: losses arising from some typographical error, or type drawn out by the rollers, in the hurry to rush and push. Are we to infer that in the older offices no such losses occur? Experience teaches us that type is pretty much the same all over this broad land—that it is apt to draw out anywhere if not properly justified. No office is exempt from losses of some kind or other, though they may have become mildewed with age.

The next fallacy refers to the buying of sorts, brass rule, leads, etc., but its ambiguity makes it difficult to tell whether the young printer buys too much or too little, only that he is mistaken in his calculations.

The next is about the captiousness of customers for the purpose of beating down, etc. I suppose this refers to the beating down of prices. Well, here I must give the young printer a little advice: If you know your customer has the complaint called "captiousness," just add to the price of your estimate about what you expect him to beat you down, and you will just get what you want, besides making him happy in the thought that he is a shrewd man. Never treat a man badly; be ever ready and willing to oblige him, and do not act in a surly manner, as this is the fashion of those who have become independently rich at the business. You cannot afford to be brusque, and it is doubtful if the old fogies can.

The writer evidently meant well, but it seems as though he sought to convey the idea that it was decidedly wrong for a young man to be young and enterprising. It looks too much as if he wanted to belittle the young and enterprising printer under the cover of his short introductory remarks. I advise the young printer to pay no attention to any such discouragements, but labor with renewed energy and honest purpose.

J. B. PASCOE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE office of Pulsifer, Jordan & Wilson, paper dealers, is removed from 161 La Salle street to 150 Monroe street.

MESSRS. MCFARLAND, LANDEGAN and MARTIN, of the *Daily Union*, Lockport, N. Y., are visiting friends in Chicago.

THE beautiful new dress in which the Chicago *Herald* appeared on the 1st of May was furnished by the Illinois Type Foundry.

MR. C. POTTER, of Potter & Sons, New York, manufacturer of the well known press that bears his name, is in the city on business connected with the firm.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The firm of Sandberg & Jurgens, electrotypers and stereotypers, has been changed to that of Jurgens & Bros., who are prepared to carry on the business in all its branches at the old quarters, 86 and 88 Dearborn street.

MR. R. F. SULLIVAN, delegate from Pressmen's Union No. 3, of Chicago, to the International Typographical Union, has been elected first vice-president of that body. The presswork of THE INLAND PRINTER furnishes an example of Mr. Sullivan's ability as a first-class workman.

G. E. SANBORN, of the firm of Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, manufacturers of Bookbinders', Printers' and Paper-Box Makers' Machinery, 69 Beekman street, New York, and 152 and 154 Monroe street, Chicago, is spending a few days in our city, taking in the convention and combining business with pleasure.

WE had the pleasure of a call from our esteemed correspondent at Philadelphia, C. W. Miller, on his way home from the International Typographical Convention at New Orleans, to which he was a delegate. Mr. M. is an agreeable and well informed gentleman and an honor to the craft he so worthily represents.

REMOVAL.—The well known firm of E. P. Donnell & Co., makers of bookbinders' machinery, have moved their office and salesroom to 158 and 160 South Clark street, near Madison, one of the most convenient and central business locations in the city. Their bookbinders' machinery warehouse is the largest in the country, and their facilities for promptly executing all orders in their line of business is unequaled. The factory extends from 196 to 206 South Clark street.

A NEW building for the occupancy of Shniedewend & Lee is now in process of construction at 303 and 305 Dearborn street and 46 and 48 Third avenue. It is to be six stories and basement, 50 by 70 feet. Both fronts will be of pressed brick. The building will have a three-ton elevator and forty-horsepower engine with sixty-horsepower boiler. We congratulate the firm on this evidence of their growing prosperity.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW LITTLE, of New York city, who recently visited Chicago as the guests of Mr. Chas. B. Ross, Western manager of Farmer, Little & Co., had a narrow escape on their return trip. They were passengers aboard the sleeper wrecked a few days since on the New York Central road, but fortunately for themselves, and to the great relief of their many friends here, they sustained but slight bodily injury.

TWO BENEDICTS GONE.—The following announcements explain themselves:

MARRIED.—At St. James' church, Twenty-ninth street and Wabash avenue, by the Rev. H. Maguire, on Monday A.M., May 26, Mr. Henry S. Hewson to Miss M. F. Birmingham, both of this city.

MARRIED.—At the Jesuit church, by the Rev. Father Setters, Thursday evening, May 29, Mr. M. F. Dougherty and Miss Mamie A. Sweetman.

Both of these young gentlemen, who are employed in the job department of the J. M. W. Jones Printing and Stationery Company, were presented with an elegant China tea-set of sixty-seven pieces by their associates, accompanied with the well wishes of everyone in the establishment. THE PRINTER congratulates them on the choice they have made, wishes them health and happiness, and — but don't let us anticipate too rashly.

AN immense mass meeting of the wage-workers of Chicago, under the auspices of the Typographical Union, was held at Battery D on Monday evening, June 2. The object of the meeting was of a semi-political character, to convince the leaders of the national parties that the rights of labor must be respected and recognized, and that the party which ignored its just demands would certainly be defeated next November. Mr. M. J. Carroll, president of Chicago Typographical Union, was chairman of the meeting, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced, as the first speaker, P. J. Maguire, Grand Secretary of the the New York Trades Assembly, who reviewed the history of the Republican party, stating that its mission had been a glorious one, but that many of its leaders had proven recreant to their professions; that the once champion of the rights of man, the New York *Tribune*, was now in the hands of stock jobbers and monopolists and controlled by an arch enemy of the working classes. He paid a glowing tribute to Horace Greeley, who was the first president of the New York Typographical Union,—a man who never, during his proprietorship of that journal, permitted a non-union printer to set a type on his paper. He then referred to the character of his successor, Whitelaw Reid,—a creature whom Greeley had befriended, yet who took advantage of his absence while candidate for the Presidency to seize the office, and by disreputable means install himself as proprietor. This heartless action drove the benevolent old man into a lunatic asylum, where he died after three weeks' incarceration. Immediately after taking possession of the *Tribune* Whitelaw Reid ejected every union man from the office, and continued to run it with cheap labor, until compelled by a strike of his hands last November to treat with the Typographical Union. Through his foreman,—a man devoid of honor,—he made a compact with that body that he would pay the union scale of wages one year, and that his office should thenceforth be a union office—either party to the compact agreeing to give thirty days' notice of an intention to cancel the same. Yet, two weeks afterward, without a moment's warning, a platoon of police ejected the union men from the office, and installed a force of disreputable typos which Reid had been secretly collecting from the hour of making the compact. Mr. M.'s address was an able one and was loudly applauded. Mr. P. H. McLogan, president of the Federated Trades and Labor Unions, then read a series of resolutions, requesting the enforcement of the eight-hour law; the passage of laws for the incorporation of trade and labor unions; enforcing compulsory education; prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age; the abrogation of conspiracy laws, as applied to organizations of labor; the establishment of a national bureau of labor statistics; preventing the importation of contract labor; an employer's liability act, and denouncing the convict-labor contract system. The last resolution was as follows: "That, as the republican party has incorporated in its call an invitation for all those who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, it would be a signal stultification of the call if it failed to repudiate as a party organ *The New York Tribune* and Whitelaw Reid, who has violated written contracts, persistently ridiculed and abused organized labor, and whose paper recognized as supporting any particular candidate would have the effect of antagonizing a million of workmen through the length and breadth of the land." The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Brief addresses were also made by Geo. Schilling, Paul Grottkau (in German), Richard Powers, John R. Pierson, Harry Cole and L. W. McDaniels. The meeting, taken altogether, was a grand success, over ten thousand people being in attendance. The representatives of the combined labor interests of the United States waited upon the committee on Platform and Resolutions of the Republican National Convention the following day; were received with great consideration, and their demands will be found voiced in the platform adopted by the Convention.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

WILLIAM BROADFORD, born in Philadelphia, was the first printer in New York in 1693.

EVERY printing-office in New Orleans, with the exception of the *Chronicle*, is composed of union men.

IN Zanesville, Ohio, they are paying compositors the munificent sum of twenty cents per thousand for setting type.

THERE are forty French papers published in America. Seven of these are in New York and sixteen in Louisiana.

WILLIAM BROWN, who owns, in conjunction with Benjamin Wood, the *New York News*, says that the *News* cleared $102,000 last year.

AN issue is probable in Cincinnati. It will be whether No. 3 is going to allow union men to work with the non-union kind.

INDIANAPOLIS printers are making a determined fight on the *Journal* of that city, and have started a boycotting paper called the *Labor Signal*.

THE largest book ever made at the Government Printing Office in Washington has just been completed. It consists of no less than 10,000 pages, and weighs 140 pounds.

THE *Tocsin*, a Socialistic paper at Dallas, Texas, lived just six months and gave up the ghost. The editor in his valedictory says: "Wind is cheap, but printers' ink comes high."

THE three oldest living compositors in Pennsylvania reside in Harrisburg. They are Gen. Simon Cameron, aged eighty-six years; Geo. W. Scott, aged eighty-five years, and Jacob Babb, aged eighty-three years.

IN wetting types on galleys for distribution, do not pound them with the sponge, as this wears off the serifs and fine lines very rapidly. Sprinkle lightly with water from the sponge, without bringing the latter in contact with the types.—*Ex.*

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Toronto recently, says:—"The pressmen here are very much pleased with THE INLAND PRINTER, and I know I have been paid a dozen times the amount of the subscription for the knowledge I have received."

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, there were in 1883, in the United Kingdom, 197 failures in the printing and stationery trades, as against 199 in 1882—a decrease of two. In the past year 276 bills of sale were given, as against 803 in 1882—a decrease of 527.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Wm. B. Robertson, printer, and a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who, when last heard from, in 1879, was employed on the *Winnipeg Times*, will confer a favor by sending his address to the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER.

WE have received from a friend in Glasgow, Scotland, a somewhat unique specimen of a *wooden* business card, the shaving being about as thick as vellum, which on the back contains the following expla-

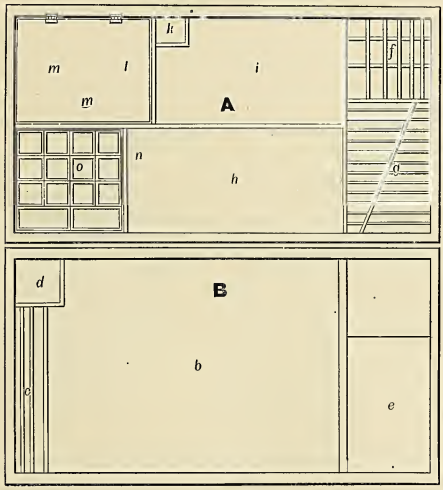
nation: "Made from Sycamore wood cut by the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, on Hawarden Estate."

As an evidence of the rapid growth of Chicago Typographical Union, we give the following figures from the annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Rastall, to the International Typographical Union: Total number of members in good standing, 1,044; receipts of the Union for the year ending April 30, 1884, $6,085.60; initiated during the year, 97. Traveling cards to the number of 592 were received, while 550 were withdrawn during the year.

Two or three years ago Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*, at the end of the year, gave each of his employés a bonus of ten per cent in addition to what he had earned during the year. He has since continued the practice; the last anniversary being the fiftieth of the inauguration of the *Staats Zeitung*, in honor of which Mr. Ottendorfer increased the bonus to fifteen per cent. Those of the employés who earn $60 per week received the snug little sum of $450, while the majority, who earn about $1,200 per year, got $180.

It will no doubt prove of interest to our readers to know that the Rev. Dr. Wm. X. Ninde, president of the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., and one of the recently elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was formerly a journeyman printer, having served his apprenticeship as such in western New York. Dr. N. is one of the ripest scholars in the United States, and is universally beloved alike for his exemplary piety and lovable character. As a preacher, he has few equals, and his elevation to the Board of Bishops is a gratifying recognition of his ability and preëminent qualifications for the office.

IMPROVED JOB CASE.



(PATENT PENDING.)

The illustration herewith presented represents a pair of cases as a substitute for the inverted case or board commonly used in book and job offices, and may be briefly explained as follows:

"B" is the lower case divided into compartments; "b," for the reception of a job-galley; "c c c," for various thicknesses of cardboard and paper cut into suitable lengths; "d," for broken leads, battered type and useless material; "e," for composing-rules of various lengths, and the keeping of leads and slugs in setting and spacing the job, and the square above for fine emery-paper to polish the flat surface of rules, slugs, leads, etc., that are not *always* washed clean, and interfere with correct justification.

"A," upper case, with compartments designated "f f f," for leads cut from 1¼ to 4 picas in width, and 4, 6 and 8 to pica in thickness; "g g g," to contain nonpareil slugs on one side and leads on the other, from 5 to 20 ems in length, both inclusive; spaces "h" and "i," for miscellaneous cards, such as lines, rule ornaments, and changeable matter usually kept standing by the compositor; "k," pin-cushion; "l," compartment for time tickets, proofs, copies, etc., covered by a lid; "o o o," compartment containing a tray with removable figure and space boxes made to fit the figure and quad boxes of ordinary cases, the manifold advantages of which can be readily comprehended. The cases are made strong and substantial, with cleats on the back to prevent them slipping, and usual size to fit regulation office stands.

As stated in our last, these cases are the production of a working job compositor, Mr. Geo. W. Butler, of this city, the result of experience, and designed to fill a want that has long been recognized. We feel satisfied that when thoroughly tested they will come into general use and be regarded as indispensable in all well regulated job offices.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Albany.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job printers, $15 per week. Subbing is always first class and plenty of it. There is a difficulty in two book offices, and in the *Journal* office, which is now being boycotted, the cause being non-union men employed.

Boston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 30 to 37 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and upwards. There is a difficulty in the existence of a stalwart rat sheet—the *Boston Post*.

Buffalo.—State of trade, good; prospects, first-class; price of composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening 33 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There is a difficulty in the *Courier* office, the whole establishment being boycotted. Printers had better keep away.

Cambridge.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair. There is no morning or evening paper published here. Job printers, per week, $16 to $18. No existing difficulty, but at present more printers are not needed.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The labor market is overstocked. No existing difficulty.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There is no difficulty, and an effort is being made to unionize small job offices, with some little success.

Cleveland.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. No existing difficulty, and there is always plenty of work for good men.

Denver.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, appear good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No difficulty. Plenty men here to do all the work needed.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $14. Work will be good for six or eight weeks to come. Demand greater than supply.

Harrisburg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $13. No difficulty. There is always a demand for printers during session of legislature.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. No difficulty, but to get steady employment applicants must be first-class workmen.

Louisville.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. All seeking employment find it, but the supply is equal to the demand. No difficulty.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, job work slacking up; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Non-union men had better stay away, as there is a poor show for them, plenty of union men being here.

Omaha.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $20. The *Bee* office running fifteen cases is ratted. Printers had better give Omaha a wide birth, as wages are entirely too low for price of living.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; price of composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, per week, $11 to $12. Wages of job printers, same. For the present, keep away from Ottawa; visit us in December or January, when a six months' "sit." is sure. We have had a very hard time fighting the *Free Press* office, and are still battling; cause, apprentice question. Our first difficulty in ten years.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, medium; prospects, good, especially on newspapers; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 and upwards. Traveling cards are deposited one day and taken away the next. No difficulty.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects by no means flattering; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Give this city, for the time being, the go-by. No trouble and none anticipated, the union and employers are working harmoniously together.

Quincy.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, and tramps must take their chances.

Rochester.—State of trade, very good; prospects, for next fall are better; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30; bookwork, 33 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $20. Any printer coming here with a union card can get work. This city is under the control of the K. of L., but "I. T. U." is good here.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Supply equal to the demand. The *Illinois State Journal* is an unfair office.

St. Louis.—State of trade, moderately brisk; prospects will remain the same for the next six week; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Good job printers can find work, but would not advise them to come, as work will not extend beyond June. Newspaper men should stay away. No difficulty.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Workmen had better stay away at present, as the city is already fast filling up with members of the craft, and work will probably be slight this summer. No difficulty.

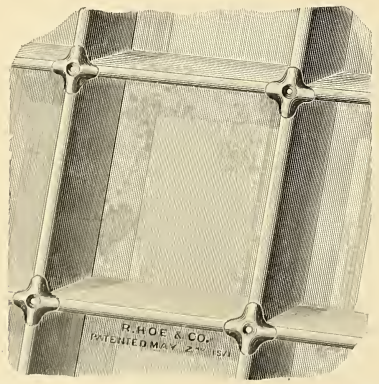
Trenton.—State of trade, middling; prospects, same; composition on morning and evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, $14 per week. Stay away. No difficulty.

Wilmington.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; on Sundays, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, $12 per week. No more work than resident printers can do. No difficulty.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Advice to printers, don't come to Winnipeg at present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SNIDER & HOOLE, 152 Monroe street, Chicago, have recently increased their engraving department and are now prepared to furnish at short notice all descriptions of rolls, tools and stamps for bookbinders' use. Designs and prices furnished on application.



THE accompanying cut shows the Patent Clasp for fastening corners of type cases, made by Hoe & Co., now in general use in the best offices throughout the country. The partitions are firmly held down by a long pin driven through the center of clasp and clinched to bottom of case. We commend this to printers, as all material and workmanship are of the best. Every corner has a fastener, and the case cannot be broken by fair usage. In the plain every alternate corner only is fastened, hence the not unusual breakage. The price list of cases is: pairs, $1.75; job, $1; triple, $1. Send for sample case. R. HOE & CO., 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

I have this day sold and transferred to the Indiana Paper Company all accounts due me and hereby authorize and empower them to collect same and receipt in my name.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 2, 1884. (Signed) N. W. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully ask as accounts become due that you remit same promptly to us. Our Chicago office will be located at 180 Dearborn street, where we shall be prepared to meet the demands of the trade for goods manufactured by us. Soliciting a continuance of your patronage,

Very respectfully, INDIANA PAPER COMPANY.



"CHICAGO" MAIL LIST CABINET. (New).—A Cabinet that every newspaper office should have. This cabinet is made to hold the entire mail list outfit of most newspapers. The first space is a cupboard to hold mailing machine, roller, etc. The middle space will hold 30 galleys of either the Rukenbrod or Mustang pattern, or 15 regular wide, brass mailing galleys. The third space contains 7 sort drawers. If more galley room is needed, shelves can be substituted for a part or all of sort drawers. The top has a movable galley rest; it also can be used as a mailing work-table. Iron brackets can be attached to this Cabinet to hold a pair of cases. Price $27. Iron brackets, per pair, $2. Manufactured and for sale by GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY, 180 Monroe street, Chicago.

Fifty cents will pay for an advertisement of three lines in this Department. Each additional line ten cents. Twelve words make a line. No manufacturer's or dealer's advertisement will be admitted here, this being intended for the accommodation of our subscribers.

FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.—An ex-Northern editor now living in Florida wishes to furnish a few papers with interesting letters from the "Land of Flowers." Terms moderate. Address "CARLOS," box 12, Apalachicola, Florida.

FOR SALE—Printing office in second city in Wisconsin; population 22,000. Office contains cylinder press and two jobbers. Steam power. Almost new material. Good run of business. For particulars address J. W. Frank, Racine, Wis.

$1,600 Will buy the *Lanesboro Journal*, worth $2,000. One of the best local papers in southern Minnesota. Grand chance for a good printer. Reasons for selling, old age and poor health. Address JOURNAL, Lanesboro, Minn.

$4,500 Will buy a prosperous newspaper and job office in Eastern Iowa. Office is new and well supplied with news and job type; has three power and job presses, and everything first-class. The paper is Independent in politics; has a circulation of forty quires, and can be doubled in one year. The only paper in a thriving town, with advertising and job patronage large. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address FREDERICK K. TRACY, care of Newspaper Union, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. WEBBER,

DEALER IN PRINTERS' WASTE,

113 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice.
Highest prices paid for Printers' Cuttings.
Offices in the City cleared periodically by arrangement.

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PRINTING AND BINDING.

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Publishers of the "RED LINE SERIES" School Records and Blanks.



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CRANE'S BOND,
CRANE BROS.' "ALL LINEN"
AND "JAPANESE" LINEN FLATS,
"SCOTCH LINEN" LEDGER,
GERMANIC FLATS, HURLBUT FLATS, WESTLOCK FLATS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

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PRINTERS' & LITHOGRAPHERS' EMPORIUM.

196 and 198 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

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Thoroughly overhauled and warranted in first-class condition.

31×46 COUNTRY COTTRELL, steam power,
1 No. 6 STANDING PRESS, used but little.
29×42 FOUR-ROLLER COTTRELL, latest style.
32×46 FOUR-ROLLER TWO REVOLUTION COTTRELL, latest style.
1 QUARTER-MEDIUM PEERLESS PRESS, 10×15, good as new.
KIDDER JOBBER, with patent numbering attachment.
KIDDER JOBBER, good as new.
1 EIGHTH-MEDIUM BALTIMORE JOBBER, with steam.
3 QUARTER-MEDIUM O. S. GORDONS, with or without steam fixtures.
EIGHTH-MEDIUM O. S. GORDONS.
1 HALF-MEDIUM O. S. GORDON.
A large lot of Shafting, Hangers and Belting.
32-inch Power CHAMPION PAPER CUTTER.
33-inch BROWN & CARVER POWER PAPER CUTTER.
30-inch PEERLESS LEVER CUTTER, almost new.
34-inch CRANSTON POWER UNDERCUT.
1 FOOT STABBER, Sanborn's make.
24-inch SARGENT STEAM BRONZING MACHINE, good as new.
3 SINGER SEWING MACHINES, for Pamphlet Binding (new).
100 Double and Job STANDS, almost new.
A large lot of News and Italic CASES.
1,000 Fonts of TYPE.
10,000 lbs. of BODY TYPE, from pearl to pica, in lots to suit.

We have the only stock of Press Boards, size 41×56, made expressly for us, and every Board warranted, price $2.00 each.

If you have anything you want to trade for any of the above, write us, as we are right on the dicker. Everything sold by us is warranted, or no sale.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

Electrotypers, Stereotypers,

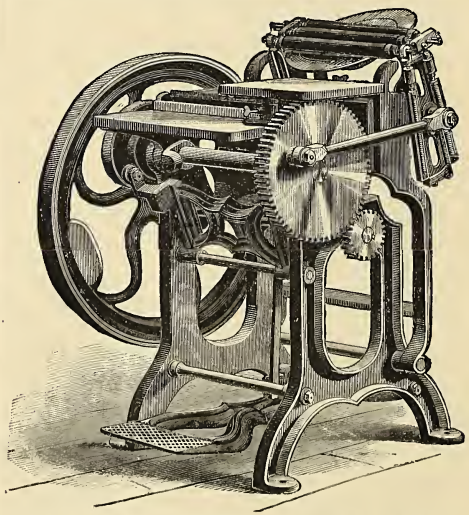
PHOTO ENGRAVERS
AND
Relief Plate Engravers,

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If you have any Maps, Autograph Letters, Signatures, Mechanical Illustrations, Diagrams, Plats of Subdivisions, Plans of Mines or Buildings, send to us and get estimates.

We have on hand upward of ten thousand cuts suitable for Book Illustrations, Bill Heads, etc., and for advertising purposes.



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PATENTED INCLINED FACES.

50 a 30 A — Nonpareil Inclined Boldface. — $2.35

SHOOTINGSTICK, TWEEZERS & GAUGEPIN,
Practical Delineators of the Art Preservative of all other Branches of Like Respectable Avocations,
No. 12,345 Stoneproof Alley, State of Wornoutprinterdom

50 a 30 A — Brevier Inclined Boldface. — $3.15

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTIONS
American Contributions to Food, and Industrial Arts
The Grain Growing
Sections of Illinois, Minnesota and Indiana 83

0 a 25 A — Long Primer Inclined Boldface. — $3.15

FROM THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST SAXON WRITINGS
Our Language has suffered a great many Changes in Orthography. The first writers, having no Other Guide than the Ear, followed each
His own judgment. The natural result was Great Confusion of Style 123

30 a 20 A — Pica Inclined Boldface. — $3.60

LIVES OF CELEBRATED FEMALE SOVEREIGNS
Containing the Memoirs of Semiramis, Queen of Assyria; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Zenobia, Queen of
Palmyra; Mary, Queen of Scots, &c. December 31st, 1882.

50 a 30 A — Nonpareil Inclined Antique. — $2.75

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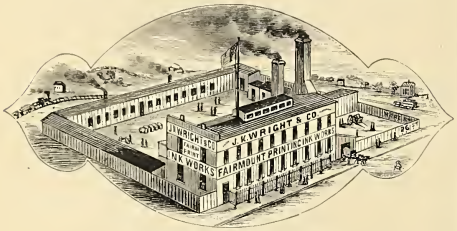
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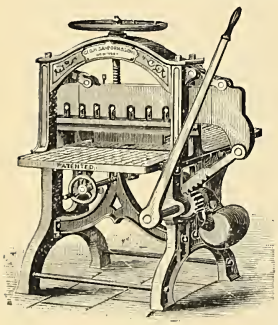
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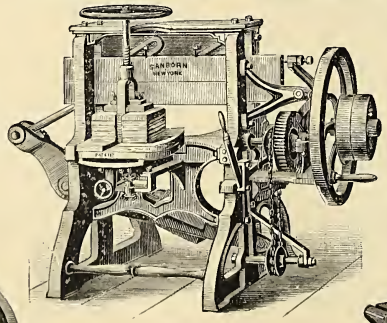
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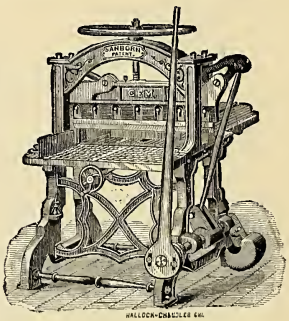
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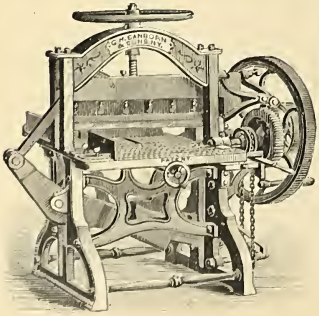


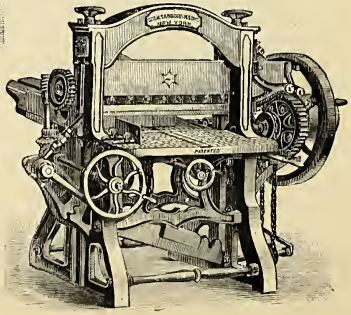




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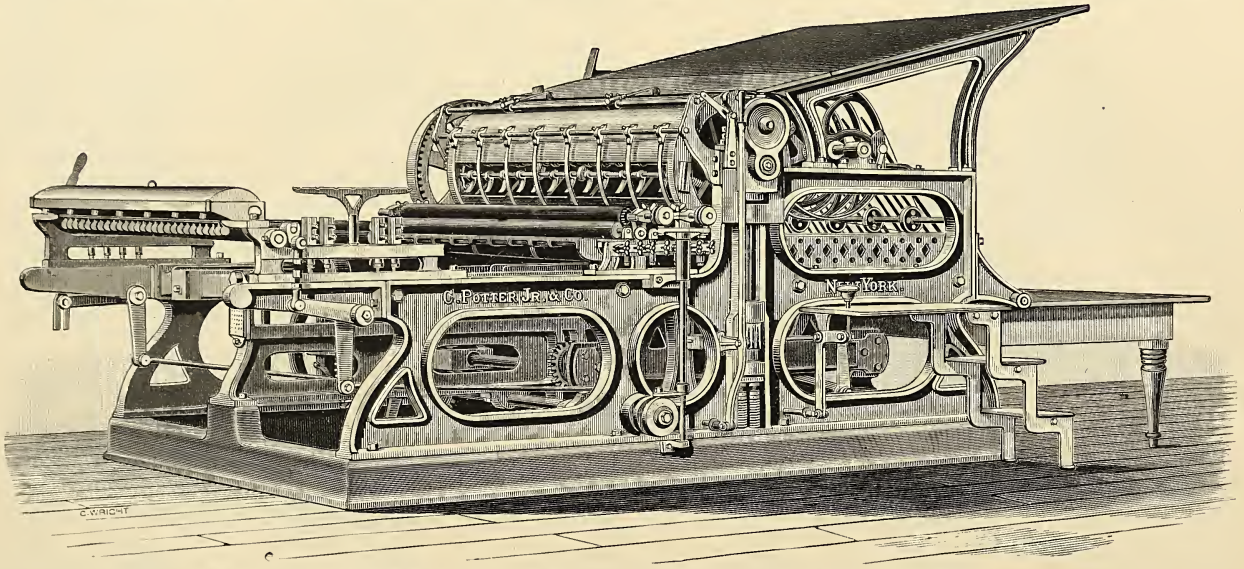
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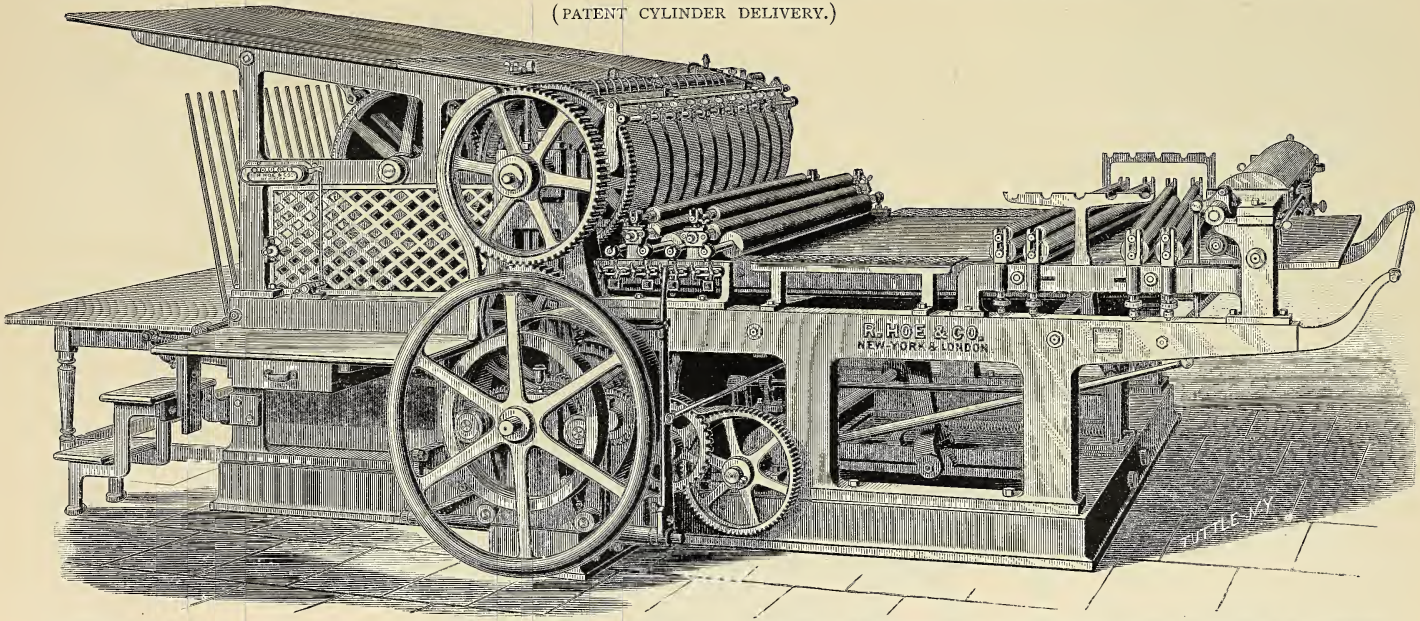
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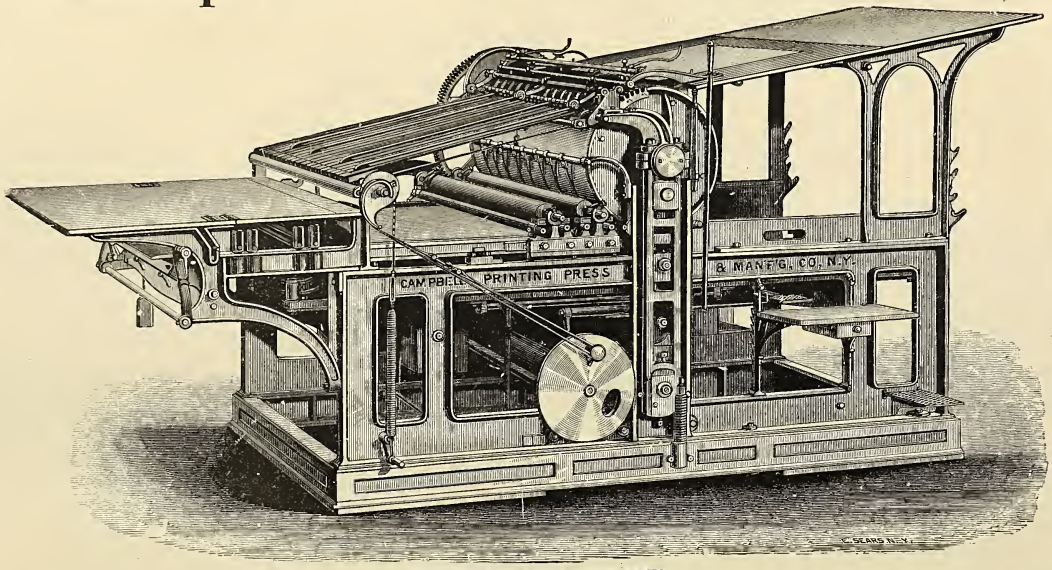
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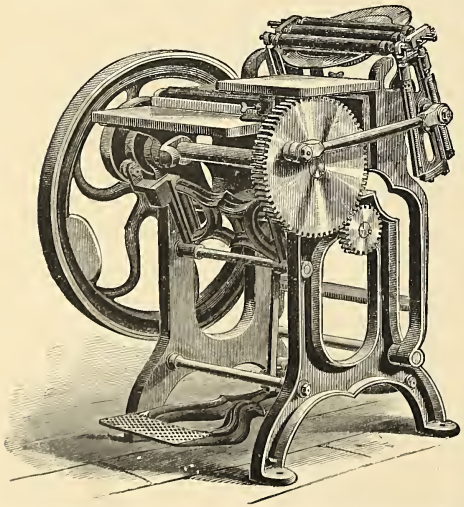
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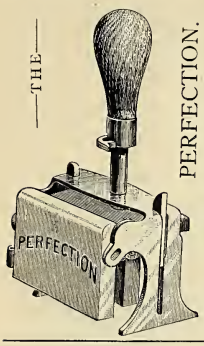
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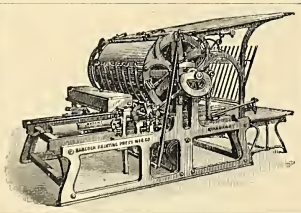
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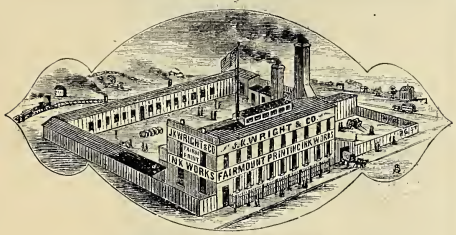
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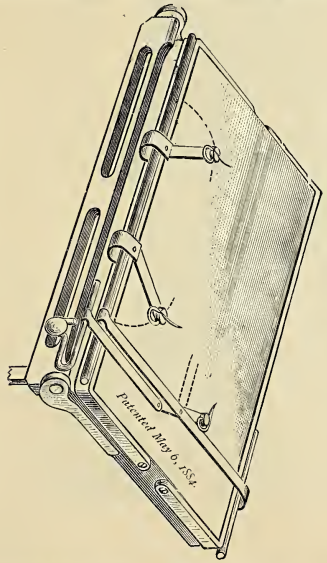
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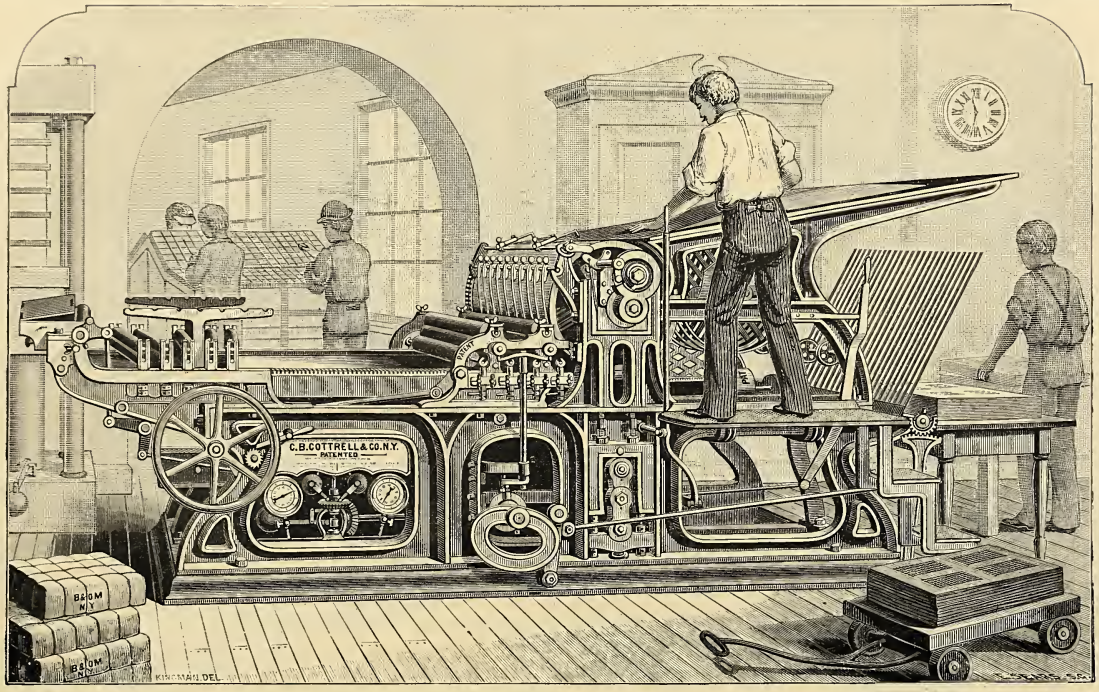
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8 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.
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THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLUME I. CHICAGO, JULY, 1884. NUMBER 10.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Continued.)

SUPREME COURT ROOM.

ON the ground floor, fronting toward the south, is the room which is principally devoted to court work, in which about one hundred printers find employment. The work consists of the records of all cases to be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, the evidence of cases in the Court of Claims, and the briefs of the attorneys attending, under the direction of the Department of Justice, to cases in either of the courts before mentioned. This class of work annually absorbs from $40,000 to $60,000.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ROOM.

Immediately above this room, on the second floor, is printed the *Congressional Record*, which, perhaps, in amount of matter, is the most extensive daily publication in the universe. The Government did not assume charge of this branch of the service until 1873, since which time it has been so well done under the supervision of the Public Printer that it will probably never again fall into the hands of a private corporation.

The early history of the struggle for the reporting and printing of the daily debates of both houses of Congress is interesting. For many years after the organization of the Government, the only matter which appeared in print in relation to the proceedings of Congress was that found in the newspapers of the day. In 1824 a subscription, authorized by Congress, to what has since been known as the *Annals of Congress*, enabled the old-time firm of Messrs. Gales & Seaton to print the debates from 1789 to 1824, in some 42 octavo volumes. Subsequently, under the title of *Register of the Debates of Congress*, the same firm brought the proceedings down to 1837, which comprises 27 additional volumes. In the latter year the *Congressional Globe* was commenced, in which form the debates were printed until superseded by the *Congressional Record*, as above mentioned.

The *Record* composing-room is about 86 feet long by 60 feet in width. It gives employment, during the sessions of Congress, to from 50 to 100 hands. It is lighted by electric lamps, and fitted up in a most complete manner. The last forms of the *Record* go to press not later than six o'clock in the morning, and no matter how large the *Record* may be, it must be mailed to members in time to be delivered by the city carriers at their first trip. As the *Record* consists of five or six volumes for a session of ordinary duration, the number of copies printed will annually aggregate from 50,000 to 60,000 volumes. The daily edition is delivered in sheets, but a later edition is printed which is reserved for binding into volumes of appropriate size. During the 46th Congress a law was passed authorizing the purchase of the copyright and stereotype plates of the old *Congressional Globe*, which places in the control of the Government this ancient literature from 1837 to 1873.

JOB ROOM.

In addition to the printing departments already mentioned, there is the job room, in which all the blankwork for the various branches of the Government is prepared. This division of the office occupies a very cosily fitted up apartment on the second floor immediately over the paper warehouse, and is 87 feet long by 54 wide. The work in this branch consists of the composition on all blank books, blank forms, comprising bonds, contracts, pay-rolls, vouchers, schedules, and letterheads, envelopes, specifications, and in fact all varieties of job printing for all the executive departments in Washington, and all the post-offices, custom-houses, pension agencies, mints, signal offices, etc., in all the States and Territories of the United States. No printing of any description is permitted to be done under the law by the various branches outside of Washington, supplies for the whole service being furnished by the Government Printing-office. There are regularly employed here from 50 to 75 printers, who have become very skillful in the class of work required.

PATENT-OFFICE SPECIFICATION ROOM.

Another composing-room, employing from 80 to 100 printers the year round, is located on the fourth floor. It is known as the Patent-office specification room, and the work done here is exclusively for the use of the Patent Office, and consists chiefly of the specifications of patents issued to the many thousands of inventors in the land. For many years that famous publication known as the *Patent Office Reports* was scattered by the thousand over the land, until fears were entertained that, if continued, there would soon be room for nothing else. Several expedients were resorted to of lessening the bulk of this class of Patent-office literature. These annual reports were finally abolished in 1871, and a weekly report of specifications, printed and bound with photo-lithographic illustrations, was substituted therefor. At a later period the specifications were bound monthly, and this is still followed. Some 60,000 pages of printed matter is turned out in this room each year. The weekly *Patent Office Gazette*, containing the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and the courts in patent cases, and a list of patents, issued weekly, is printed here also.

STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT.

The stereotyping and electrotyping department was established in the Government Printing Office in 1869. It is perhaps the most completely furnished of any foundry in this country, and is capable of turning out from 400 to 500 stereotype pages daily. The Clay process is almost exclusively used here. There are about thirty machines, presses, etc., of different kinds in use, including two No. 2 Hochhausen dynamo-electric machines, used in electrotyping.

Employs about thirty hands, and consumes about one hundred tons of metal yearly.

THE BINDERY.

When the Government assumed control of the office in 1860, the entire force in the bindery consisted of forty-six persons, and there were in use nine machines of different kinds. The work has so rapidly increased in the past twenty years, that the *personnel* has increased to nearly 600 and the machinery to 180 of various makes and styles.

The bindery is located in the third floor, all of which, with the exception of one small room in which stock, surplus tools, etc., are stored, is devoted to the use of its small army of employés and the numerous machines, and in the prosecution of the work. The expenditures of this branch of the service has increased from $106,652.57 in 1862 to about $500,000 in 1881. More books are bound here in each six months than can be found in any library in the United States, not excepting the library of Congress at Washington. All documents and reports for the use of Congress, the several executive departments, and the various courts are bound, and all the blank-books, of every description, for all branches of the Government service, are made in the bindery. The ruling department of the bindery is located in the east wing, in which are found 25 of the most approved kind of ruling machines. The sewing department gives employment to about 250 persons, mostly women, and thirteen wire book-sewing machines are also used in the same work. In the forwarding department 150 people and about 100 machines, including plows, presses, etc., find constant employment. There are in operation 17 numbering and paging machines, of which several are exclusively employed in the numbering of money-order blanks. This branch of the office is constantly increasing with the establishment of additional money-order offices throughout the country, and threatens, in a few years, to overwhelm the office with its magnitude.

All classes of binding are neatly and expeditiously done here. The work, it is believed, will compare favorably with that of any establishment of the kind in the world, but its chief recommendation is its substantial and lasting character, as the work done is intended more for preservation than ornamentation.

(*To be continued.*)

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(*Continued.*)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

IN 1817 George Clymer, of Philadelphia, completed the Columbian press and dispensed with the screw entirely. Upon their introduction into England, important alterations were made, and work was produced upon them of which the English presses were incapable. It is not a little gratifying to note that although experiments had been made to discard the screw, none had as yet proved sufficiently practical until the appearance of this American press; and although it was met with the vanity and national pride attaching to the English printers, nevertheless its power was soon demonstrated and acknowledged, and then it was attempted to prove that Clymer was not the first to substitute the lever for the screw.

Here then occurs the change in the mechanics of the press from that which had existed for almost four hundred years, constituting the second epoch, as we might term it—the first having existed from the invention of printing.

Clymer placed a strong lever across the top of the frame to which one end was pivoted; the opposite end being brought down by links connecting the bar. The power gained by this combination was imparted to the platen by a pedestal above its center. This was without doubt the idea which led to the adoption of the toggle-joint, which soon superseded all devices so far used to convey power; about this time the Tuft hand-press of Boston, 1813, with an oval or pear-shaped frame and toggle-joint, appeared, as did the Smith press, of New York, 1822, built by Peter Smith, the uncle of Richard, Robert and Peter Hoe.

In 1829 Samuel Rust, of New York, patented the Washington press, which was purchased by the Hoes and has been built by them ever since. The action of this press differs from the other toggle presses by resembling the closing of a book while they exert force in opening. Having stood the test of half a century, it may well be considered the standard among manual presses.

The Foster press, well and favorably known in the last decade, differed materially from all others, inasmuch as the bed was raised instead of the platen being forced down. An upright shaft was attached to the near side of the frame, and, like the Stanhope, was operated by the bar; a short arm and rod at the lower end conveyed power to the toggle-joint, forcing the bed up to the platen, which was permanently fixed; thus presenting a low, solid and compact appearance.

In summarizing the attempts to advance the art up to the advent of the Washington press, there are but few who are able to stand the crucial test of time; and there is no fact so clearly demonstrative of the difficulties attending its improvement as that such versatile and accomplished men have attempted it. Blaew measurably improved the science of astronomy; he did not the art of printing. Stanhope, to whom we are glad to pay the homage of our gratitude, did improve it materially, and, although surpassed soon by less complex and hence better mechanism, no improvement in speed has been made beyond what he achieved. Rust seems to have reached perfection in the mechanics, and Stanhope in the product, of the hand-press; and we must not forget that Franklin, who first brought the lightning from the clouds and made a stove to draw down instead of upward, was not able to make any change in the methods of his chosen profession.

At this time one of the most popular presses in use was the Ramage, built by Adam Ramage, of Philadelphia. It was of the screw class, two-pull, stone bed and wooden platen. Subsequently iron was used in their construction, and being of a diminutive size, most frequently demy, were considered very rapid. The experience of one of the oldest pressmen in this country will give us an insight to the progress of the art at the period when the hand-press had reached the ultimate limit of its capacity, and the demands of the public for the latest intelligence became so clamorous that machine printing followed as a natural sequence.

In 1832 Dutton & Wentworth were the printers of the Boston *Transcript*, edition 1,000 copies, printed on the Ramage two-pull press. In their employ was a lad named James W. Osgood, in the capacity of roller-boy. Composition rollers had been introduced a few years previously, but had not as yet entirely superseded the leather balls, the pressmen claiming they inked not only the face of the type but down the sides as well. The thick woolen blankets forcing the paper into the interstices produced a muddy appearance, which was avoided by the balls, as they inked the face only. The rolling was sometimes done with the short two-handled roller and stone slab in front of the press, and again with two rollers and wooden cylinder at the back. In emergencies, a fly-boy was employed to take off the sheets as fast as printed, which materially increased the speed. Eight tokens or 2,000 impressions was considered a day's work of ten hours.

Within a short time the boy became familiar with the working of the press and soon could "swing the bed and bar" with the best of them. War broke out between the Poles and Russians, excitement ran high, and the subscription list increased daily. To supply the eager demands of the public, who deeply sympathized with the Poles, for the latest news, a cap Ramage was introduced, and upon the arrival of a ship in the harbor from Europe, slips were issued ahead of the regular evening edition and run at the tremendous rate of 350 an hour! This was "rapid transit" with a rush. It was soon found necessary to introduce an iron press, super-royal size, by which the full form was worked by one pull. Young Osgood and a pressman named Forsythe had become so accustomed to pull a token and roll a token, that each side of the paper was done in four hours. By so doing they worked but eight hours a day. As the war progressed the list increased, sometimes a quire or more per day. Both would "pull up" and still be but four hours to each side. Finally a new hand-press was ordered expressly for the *Transcript*, built by Dow, of Boston. This press was intended for *speed*. The rounce-crank made but one and one-half turns, while the former made *one and two-thirds;* the bar was shorter and gave the impression with but little motion of the body. Small as this gain seems to us now to be, it was at that time considered quite the thing, and pressmen came to examine it and talk of it just as they did afterward when the great type-revolving presses were first introduced. The edition soon reached 2,000 copies, or 16 tokens, yet it was accomplished in the usual time of eight hours. Forsythe weighed about 160 pounds, and could make the pull by simply bending his arm, and did his token in 25 to 28 minutes, while young Osgood, weighing but 112 pounds, was obliged to exert all his strength, and his token was pulled in from 30 to 32 minutes. In the absence of any reliable data, this may be considered as the best time ever made on the hand-press.

Printers were quite as familiar with presswork as composition, and were in fact taught both branches. A certain scale of wages prevailed for composition per 1,000 ems, and a corresponding rate per token for presswork. Job work, such as it was, came under the head of weekly wages. When we consider that all bookwork was thus executed—law, medical, school, the statutes and other state printing, it is easy to see what an important factor the hand-press was, and how loth men were who had served a regular apprenticeship to see it displaced by other mechanical contrivances which would prove more profitable to employers but less so to themselves, and ultimately throw them out of employment or force them to seek work at the case.

Before leaving the now almost forgotten, and by some entirely unknown, hand-press, it may not be out of place to draw attention to its present utility. True its days have passed. Modern machinery has thrown it completely in the shade, and, as compared with the present fast web presses, the shadow is impenetrable; but still it occupies a secluded corner in every well regulated job office, from which it can never be dislodged. It matters not how elegant its competitor may be, how bright the finish or ponderous its weight of metal, nor how delicate its articulation and adjustment, the poor despised hand-press, under the artistic touch of a Matthews of Buffalo or a Mooney of New York, stands alone and unapproachable. In such hands, it is to-day capable of producing work absolutely impossible on any machine press now known, or likely to be in the future. So much so is this the fact, that samples of the former's work still exist, which stand as a permanent challenge to the world to equal. Nor can this be considered the vain boast of any man, as the work speaks for itself in such a manner as to puzzle and mystify the ablest pressmen of today, who, unable to comprehend the possibilities of the press itself, find it impossible to satisfactorily explain the manner of its execution; while the artist proofs of the latter so closely resemble steel-plate impressions that the most expert pressman, with the most costly machinery and unlimited time, cannot surpass them. For proving up woodcuts or registering color blocks, the hand-press is indispensable, and, in the hands of those well skilled in its use, would often prove more profitable on short runs than any other. It is not every one, however, who possesses this skill, and many amusing incidents have occurred illustrative of this fact, one of which may be recalled. A great big lake-captain, in the port of Toledo, having ordered a few posters for an excursion, called in while they were being printed, and found a small, delicate youth pulling them on a large hand-press, the other presses being full. After watching the peculiar and graceful movements of the lad, who, by the way, had "done time" thus frequently, he wanted to try *his* hand, and upon being told that he could not pull the bar, he made the attempt but failed, and amid the derisive laughter of the hands he jerked the press bodily out of place, and, with that profanity so proverbial with his class, pulled the press all about the floor, and then looking at the small lad in utter amazement, asked that he come and kick him off the dock.

(*To be continued.*)

An exchange suggests that "compositors should learn something of drawing, at least enough to enable them to illustrate any designs they have mentally formed. This will not only facilitate the execution of their work, but enable them to present their plans for approval before actually beginning their work. They will themselves form clearer conceptions of what they wish and intend to do, and be enabled to change their designs more readily and intelligently than if they had nothing blocked out on paper."

THE INLAND PRINTER,

AN OPERATIVE JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY WORKMEN.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

JOS. PEAKE, SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canadas.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1884.

TO ENGRAVERS.

THE publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER invite sketches of an engraved title-page for this journal, 10 by 6⅞ inches, embellished with designs illustrating the art of printing and kindred trades, the cost of which when completed will not exceed $75. A bonus of $10 each will be paid to the parties furnishing the four best designs, from one of which the selection will be made.

FROM Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co's *American Newspaper Directory* for 1884 we learn there are no fewer than 13,302 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Dominion of Canada,—an increase of 1,500 during the past year, the gain in the United States alone amounting to 1,344. The State of New York with a total of 1,523 heads the list. There has been an increase in the number of papers published in every state but one. The following is the classification, excluding those published by our northern neighbors: Dailies, 1,178; weeklies, 9,492; monthlies, 1,499.

NOTICE TO UNION JOB PRINTERS.

COMMENCING with the August number of THE INLAND PRINTER, we shall offer a special premium of thirty dollars per quarter, to be thereafter increased as circumstances warrant: fifteen dollars of which shall be awarded to the first, ten dollars to the second and five dollars to the third specimen of printing decided to contain the best design and workmanship. The awarding committee—whose decision shall in all cases be final—will consist of five practical union job printers, no two being from the same office, and none of which shall be competitors while members of the committee. For the first quarter these gentlemen will be selected from Chicago, but afterward three of them, at least, from different sections of the country, as it is our intention to make this feature essentially *national* in character. We believe the publication of these designs will be productive of much good, not that there is a trifling pecuniary remuneration attached to the awards, but because it will act as an incentive to hundreds of our artistic, ambitious young printers to display their special talents, and be the means of bringing their productions to the attention of employers throughout the country, thus advancing their material interests. The decision is left in the hands of *practical bona-fide workmen*, who in all cases will be men whose judgment and ability will be vouched for by their associates, and whose names will be a guarantee of good faith. The designs, as also the names and addresses of the successful competitors, which must in all cases accompany the specimens sent, will be announced under the signatures of the committee and the awards paid immediately thereafter.

The designs may consist of letter, note or bill heads, business and professional cards, programmes, invitations, circulars, etc. etc.; but in no case must they exceed in size 6¾ by 4¾ inches, or one half of a page of THE INLAND PRINTER. Smaller specimens will be preferred, however.

The stipulations are few and simple, the requirements being that all competitors shall be members in good standing of a typographical union, that the designs offered shall be original in character and gotten up in good faith *after* the publication of this announcement, and that electrotypes of such specimens be forwarded, prepaid, to the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER. All designs received will be published from month to month, and the decision rendered at the end of each quarter.

Corresponding secretaries will confer a special favor by giving publicity to this announcement, for the time being at least, as we intend to have it read before every union chapel in the country.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

WE refer with pride to the nature and character of our correspondence in the present issue. It not only treats on subjects of interest to the craft, but is written by representative men who *know* by practical experience what they are writing about. It will well repay perusal.

STRIKES—THEIR USES AND ABUSES.

A FATAL mistake too often indulged in by many of the newly formed labor associations is that their first mission is to undergo their "baptism of fire" by indulging in the luxury of a strike. This fallacy has disrupted more organizations than any agency with which we are acquainted. If ever there is a time when caution and conservatism are required, it is during the first year of their existence. Lacking discipline, experience and cohesion, which time alone begets, such strikes but lead to the inevitable—*defeat;* demoralization ensues, and, as a matter of course, the organization goes to the dogs. Now, we insist that in all well regulated trades-unions strikes should be shunned until every honorable method to avoid them has been exhausted; and as an evidence that this opinion is widely shared we find that among the most experienced and powerful associations they are interdicted until the merits of the controversy have been submitted to and digested by a majority of the branch organizations. This is as it should be, and wherever tested has redounded to the interests alike of employer and employé. We do not claim that all strikes could have been avoided by the adoption of such a course, but we do claim that a large majority of the strikes of the past, which have brought ruin to the capitalist and misery to the workman, could have been avoided by a friendly interview and mutual concessions; and that the man or organization which tries to thwart an amicable settlement in this emergency, under the specious pretense that such action would flavor of cowardice, is an enemy alike to trades unions and society at large. If the demands are justifiable, their submission to and endorsement by their fellow craftsmen, who are ready and willing to furnish the sinews of war, will but strengthen their position, and employers will think twice before, under such circumstances, they will refuse to meet their employés half-way. If the demands are unwarrantable, or so declared by an impartial tribunal, they have certainly no reason to grumble if employers take a similar view.

A few years ago the colliers of one of the largest mining corporations in this state were subjected to a series of petty indignities and injustice, against which they rebelled. Seeking through their officers an interview with the president, they were curtly informed by the superintendent that no such interview would be granted. As a result, 800 men quit work and remained idle for a number of weeks. At their request we called on the president to ascertain if a committee would be received and their grievances listened to, and to our surprise were informed that both requests would be cheerfully granted. On learning that the men before striking had been denied an interview, the superintendent was summoned. "Mr. S.," said the president, "I am told that at the commencement of the difficulty you gave these gentlemen to understand that *I declined* to receive them. Upon what was your statement based?" "Well," was the response, "I *supposed* you did not want to be annoyed with their complaints." "In future, then, please let *me* do the supposing." And turning to the committee, the president continued: "So far from being opposed to seeing you, I want, and have wanted, to talk the matter over with you. I knew nothing about your former application. In future, if difficulty arises, come direct to *me*. I won't promise to accede to your demands, but I will give you a courteous hearing; listen to your grievances—real or supposed, and do all that I consistently can to remove them. This strike has injured the company and I know it has injured the miners." The result was, that the difficulty was amicably arranged, and in a very short time afterward every shaft belonging to the company was in full blast.

Of course we are well aware that these views will not find favor among a certain class of men who may appropriately be termed "constitutional kickers,"—grumblers, who are never in their element except when raising a fuss, who are constantly in hot water, and who go where they may become an element of discord, and the appointment of such men on a conference committee would do more harm than good. But when the demands of common-sense men are presented in a common-sense manner, there are few employers who will have the temerity to turn a deaf ear to their complaints.

UNPROFITABLE COMPETITION.

A RECENT issue of *Caslon's Circular*, a periodical published in London, England, by one of the oldest and most progressive typefounders in Great Britain,—a firm to whom the craft is indebted for the revival of the "old style" series,—contains an article on the evils of injurious competition which affords food for serious reflection. After paying a generous tribute to the general excellence of American as compared with English job-work, the writer says:

> The truth of the whole matter is that our trade in this country is cursed with an unwholesome competition, which has misdirected the energy and enterprise of the printer, as well as that of the manufacturers of the material they use, to the one miserable object of doing work *cheaply*. To undersell your neighbor seems to be the chief aim of the majority of printers throughout the country, with the inevitable result of making their work decidedly nasty. * * * Besides compelling the use of the basest materials, the demand for cheapness debases the art of the printer by discouraging any effort at perfection on his part. Instead of doing his work in artistic fashion, with excellence for his aim, the journeyman, harassed by pressure to do his task within a space of time wholly inadequate for its proper performance, produces a result which otherwise he would be ashamed of. No consideration whatever is given to the manner of the work, so long as it is done in as short a time as possible. All this is the result of low, unremunerative prices, brought about by ruinous competition.

Corroborative evidence of the truth of this statement is furnished in the following extract from our correspondent, I. B. Manning, which appears in the present issue. He says:

> "Having been a boss printer for a number of years in the old country, and since then a foreman in other English towns, I have had,

on more than one occasion, to write on this same subject, and to point out to printers the ruinous and demoralizing influence this system of cutting prices was sure eventually to bring about. It has today in many towns in England reduced the business of a printer to that low ebb, that many offices exist barely getting out of their work sufficient remuneration to pay rent, etc., and keep body and soul together."

Now, our readers will bear witness that THE INLAND PRINTER has consistently and persistently waged war on this ruinous and suicidal policy, and pointed out the inevitable result of its longer continuance; though we regret to state that a number of trade journals, instead of sounding the note of alarm, of denouncing, as they should denounce, a competition which sooner or later is bound to bring disaster on all concerned, because the same causes will produce the same results, have made the article referred to the occasion for indulging in spread-eagle humbug, which is sure to be productive of more harm than good. What this reckless competition has done for the trade in England it is fast doing in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and in fact every city on the American continent. And the journal which tells the truth, calls things by their right names, offend whom it may, does a greater kindness to the trade at large than that journal which tickles the national vanity with a coat of veneer at the expense of truth. We are now sowing to the wind; we will as assuredly reap to the whirlwind, and the events of the past few weeks in this and other cities, where so many *work-at-any-price* houses have gone to the wall, teach a lesson which none but a fool can afford to disregard.

We insist that each job done under this prevailing unhealthy, unremunerative competition not only lowers the standard of excellence which should be maintained by every establishment, but is also a step in the direction of the sheriff's office. Cheap labor, and cheap and nasty work, pays neither the employer nor the customer; and if the weeding out of these offices, which have long been recognized as the bane of the trade, shall prove the means of replacing the system of which we complain with a healthy, rational, honorable competition, it will indeed have proven a blessing in disguise.

THE PRESS OF THE FUTURE.

ACCORDING to the New York *World*, Hoe, the well-known printing-press manufacturer, is now engaged in building a machine which he claims will when perfected run off 30,000 impressions per hour from the type direct; although he is not yet prepared to guarantee that it will do that amount of work. Whether the venture will come up to his expectation remains to be seen; yet be the result what it may, it is certain that a radical improvement is demanded on the present stereotype system. It is claimed, and with a good deal of force, that much valuable time is consumed *where every minute counts*, between the time when the news is ready and the instant when presswork begins. The half-hour thus consumed in stereotyping too often represents time and money lost, and any practical scheme to overcome this drawback will be welcomed as a boon, especially by afternoon metropolitan journals, whose managers strain every nerve to get their editions out a few minutes ahead of their rivals. It is also claimed that stereotyping makes no practical saving in the wear and tear of the material; that when three, four or five editions are rushed out daily, a dress of type will not last more than a year with the present stereotyping apparatus, and it must be pretty heavy presswork to wear out type faster than this.

UNDUE COMPETITION.

OUR Salt Lake correspondent, in his letter which appears in another column, instances a specimen of estimating wherein two houses furnish figures for the same job, respectively $90 and $60, and he asks us what a reputable Chicago firm would estimate the cost at. We give below a properly worked out estimate. The job is stated to be 500 copies 60-page pamphlet, 8vo, with 99,000 ems composition, paper 50 lb. book, cover 70 lb. medium:

$2\frac{2}{10}$ reams 50 lb. S. S. & C. at 11c (cost 10c)	$13 75
5½ quires 70 lb. cover at 11c	2 12
Composition 99,000 ems at 60c	59 40
Presswork, 4 forms, $2.25	9 00
" cover	1 25
Binding	3 00
Incidentals, delivery, etc.	2 00
	$90 52

The above figures speak for themselves; there is no room for quibble. Notwithstanding that some reputable houses think 58c per thousand ems enough for composition, we maintain that the proofreading, supervision, make-up and lock-up considered, it cannot profitably be done for less than 60c. Of the case quoted by our correspondent P. E. M., we would simply remark that we should hate to be a creditor of the sixty-dollar competitor.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

A MOST important part of the printer's work is that of making up matter into pages for book and catalogue work. It is not every printer who is posted in this branch, and a few hints in relation to it may prove of some value, as a great deal of the good or bad appearance of a work depends upon the manner in which it is made up. Catalogue work, especially, needs care and watchfulness on the part of the "make-up," as the arrangement of matter under the various headings, and the spacing out or crowding in of different parts of the catalogue, sometimes necessitates a great deal of active brainwork.

To make plain the principles and mode of procedure to be followed in this branch, we will suppose an apprentice is told, for the first time, to make up a sixteen-page catalogue with rule and corner borders. About the first thing necessary for him to do is to select a corner suitable to the size of the page and see that he can get enough for the job. Next take sufficient rule, and cut in lengths for the top, bottom and sides, using care to have them cut exact and nicely trimmed at the ends. Get slugs and leads to justify the rule to the corner, and the borders will be ready. Then take the galleys of matter and look them over to see whether there is likely to be too much or not enough to fill out the number of pages needed. If the matter is continuous, without sub-heads, and the quantity is doubtful, take a piece of string and measure all the mat-

ter on the galleys; then take the length of a page and pass the string over it as many times as it will go, and you will then be able to tell just how much more or less matter you have, and whether you will need to lead out or unlead the whole or any part of it. Where the matter is divided up into sections under different heads, each to make a page, or maybe two or three, the spacing of each section will depend upon itself in relation to the pages it is intended to fill. If running heads are to be used, it is better to set as many as are needed before commencing to make up the pages. It will take less time and be more convenient than setting the headline for each page as you go along.

Having prepared the borders, headlines, and whatever else is necessary, the actual making up may be commenced. Let the space between the border and the matter be not less at the top and bottom than it is on the sides of the page. It is better to have a lead or two more if possible. The space above and below the headline should be the same on each page, in order to get perfectness of register on the press. Space out the matter on each page so as to well fill the border, allowing for the squeeze the page will get in locking up. If there are cuts inserted in the matter, see that enough material is placed on either side of them to fill out the width of the page, as if not well justified they are liable to give trouble on the press by causing material to rise and black the sheets. If the matter is divided into many sections, and is very open, the use of a few fancy dashes or small ornaments will help fill up the pages and improve their appearance; but do not be too lavish in the use of ornaments, as it is very easy to overdo the thing and make a job look ridiculous. Where there is a title to the catalogue, and the matter will allow you to do so, the imprint should be placed on the back of the title and the catalogue commence on the third page with a drop-down head.

There is no doubt, in making up for the first time, some little difficulty will be experienced either in arrangement or spacing of matter; but if the difficulty is too perplexing for you to overcome, the foreman or one of the compositors will always be willing to help you out with suggestions as to the best course to pursue. Sometimes it happens that a cut or a table comes in at an awkward place, and you may have to run back or drive over certain matter to make sufficient space for it. Do not make more breaks in sections with headings than you can help. It looks bad to see two or three lines belonging to a section turned over to the next page; better crowd it in; but if this is impossible, turn over just as much as you can and repeat the heading in smaller type with the word "continued" following it. Where space will allow, let each section commence a page; but do not, unless compelled by actual necessity, let a section commence right at the bottom of a page. By exercising a little care, very few difficulties will arise that cannot be easily overcome, and after a little practice making up will become a real pleasure instead of being a great trouble.

In large printing-offices, where catalogues ranging from sixteen up to one or two hundred pages are often printed, the making up is usually done by experienced men, whose ability has been acquired by long practice, and the younger employés seldom have the opportunity afforded them of making up anything; but if they show themselves willing and anxious to learn, and the work they perform is always of good quality, the foreman will not be slow to give them a show when a favorable opportunity occurs.

On bookwork, the make-up needs to be always on the alert, for there are things to be thought of and done which will keep his mind well exercised. It may appear to some to be a simple matter to make up pages in bookwork, but it is not so simple as at first glance would appear. Regularity has to be observed throughout, whether the book makes fifty or five hundred pages, and to preserve this regularity is sometimes quite a task.

Headings to chapters need sinking to a uniform depth. To avoid making bad breaks it is necessary at times to run over a stickful or more of matter in order to get in a line or make one. In illustrated works, cuts will sometimes be inserted in places which necessitate running the descriptive matter down one or both sides, which cannot be done until the page is about to be made up, because it is not known just where the cut will fall. Extracts or letters set in smaller type will sometimes be inserted, and we have known instances where such have caused the re-makeup of four or five preceding pages in order to get them in without spoiling the beauty of the work. These and other causes of annoyance to the make-up do not appear when the work is completed, and it is only those who have had the work to do that know anything about the time and care expended upon it in order to make it what it is.

To those not well posted in bookwork, but who are anxious to know more, the following suggestions will be acceptable. Let each page be accurately gauged, for, if this be neglected, perfect register, which is one of the essentials of good bookwork, cannot be obtained. Where every chapter commences a fresh page, see that the heading is sunk the same all through the work. Where it is not necessary that a chapter should commence a page, avoid as much as possible commencing below the half. If the end of a chapter finishes with more than half a page, it is better to let the next chapter commence the following page. Do not, in fine work, let the first line of a paragraph be the last on a page, and try to turn over more than two lines at the end of a paragraph. In conversation matter or very short paragraphs, this suggestion, of course, cannot be followed; but in works of a general character there need not be much difficulty in doing so. Where matter runs down the side of a cut, see that it is properly justified, and if the cut is not square, or if it is "bottle-arsed" (as cuts sometimes are), remedy its defects by justifying with cardboard or paper where needed. Where marginal notes are used, see that they are placed directly in line with the text to which they refer; and in case of foot-notes, where they are plentiful, see that the reference-marks in the text and at the commencement of each note agree, as the compositor in setting the matter will follow the marks on his copy. Where foot-notes are numerous or lengthy, the make-up needs to keep a close watch on the text in order to have them fall on the right page. In ornamental work, where head and tail pieces and large initials are used, let the designs be as varied as the capacity of the material in the office will allow; and if compelled

to use the same designs more than once, let them be as far removed as possible. Various other points peculiar to particular works will arise, which may be left to the judgment of the make-up or be decided upon by the foreman.

In relation to magazine and periodical work, where type of various sizes, both leaded and solid, are employed, the making up is a matter of great importance, but as it is usually done by a compositor of experience and under the direction of the foreman, it is scarcely necessary for us to make any suggestions thereon. Newspapers, also, are beyond the scope of an article like this, as it is only by long experience that a printer acquires the faculty of properly making them up, and the position of make-up on a newspaper is one of great importance and responsibility.

From the foregoing remarks the student of typography will see that a great deal of experience and careful training is necessary to become a good make-up, and the success or failure of a work as a monument of typographic art is greatly due to the manner in which it is presented to the public. A well made up work is a pleasure for the pressman to exercise his ability upon, and will call forth praise from even the most captious of critics; but a work badly executed in this respect, no matter how careful the compositor may have been in setting, or the pressman in working off, will be thoroughly condemned by all lovers of good typography. Many works owe their popularity as much to the manner in which they are executed as to the matter which they contain; and we would impress upon our young friends the necessity of adopting "Excelsior" as their motto, and endeavoring to attain the highest standard possible in every branch of their profession, although it may take years of earnest, persistent effort to accomplish.

(*To be continued.*)

PRINTERS' INTERNATIONAL SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

For the benefit of such of our subscribers as desire to contribute to the sixth volume of the "International Specimen Exchange," we herewith publish the amended instructions:

1. The annual subscription to the Printers' International Specimen Exchange is one shilling, which may be remitted in postage stamps of any denomination.

2. Members must be practical letterpress or lithographic printers, managers of printing-offices, compositors, pressmen, or apprentices—any number from one house—are eligible, but no individual subscriber may send more than one contribution.

3. The specimens produced for the Specimen Exchange must be from the hands of the subscriber or his workmen; trade work—i. e. work done by one printer for another—cannot be admitted.

4. Three hundred and seventy-five copies of any job all alike, printed on quarto demy, 11¼ by 8¾ inches—single sheets, worked one or or both sides, with full imprint of each contributor, are to be sent in not later than the last day of January in each year, carriage paid, addressed to the editor of *The Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, 50 Leadenhall street, London, E.C., by every subscriber, who will receive in return 350 specimens, all different. The twenty-five extra impressions allow for spoiling in pressing, collating, etc., and also for a few special press copies. American, colonial and foreign contributions should be forwarded (packed between boards) at a somewhat earlier date.

5. Contributions short in number (375) will be rejected unless made up. Contributions smaller or larger than the size fixed by rule 4—11¼ by 8¾—and specimens printed on cardboard cannot be admitted.

6. Contributions in the nature of advertisements, of printing machinery or materials, etc.—either in the job itself or in the imprint—cannot be admitted.*

7. For the protection of subscribers, the editor reserves the right of rejecting specimens which he may consider unsuitable; and as acceptance of contributions depends as much on mechanical execution as tasteful display, it is obviously impossible for the editor to judge of the suitability of a job merely from the submission of a rough proof. Notices of rejection will be given privately.

* No objection is made to the mention in imprints of the source from whence materials used in the jobs were obtained or of the machines on which they were printed, but as the privilege has been abused in some contributions sent in for the fifth volume—which were returned—it must be understood that the editor reserves the right of rejecting specimens in which, in his opinion, the imprint has been used for advertising purposes.

THE TRADE IN KANSAS.

A CORRESPONDENT from Kansas has compiled the following relative to the condition of the trade in that state. The nine towns enumerated are the principal ones in the state, and the only ones in which daily papers are published. The facts were obtained from the foreman of the principal office in each town:

TOWNS.	Population of town.	No. Papers in Town. Morning.	Evening.	Weeklies.	Job offices.	Rate Paid per 1,000 Ems. Morning papers.	Evening papers.	Bookwork.	Jobmen's wages.	Pressmen's wages.	Wages paid in ordinary week hands.	General condition of trade.	Future outlook.	Unions.	No. of members in union.
Atchison	1,800	1	2	6	3	30	25	30	$12 to 15	$12 to 15	$5 to 10	Fair	Good	Yes	20
Leavenworth	25,000	1	2	5	3	30	25	30	12 to 18	15 to 18	10 to 12	Medium	Good	Yes	12
Topeka	20,000	2	2	10	7	30	25	25	12 to 15	9 to 15	8 to 12	Good	Hopeful	Yes	25
Lawrence	12,000	2	1	7	5	25	20		10 to 15	12 to 15	7 to 10	Good	Fair	Yes	15
Ottawa	6,000		1	3	4				10 to 12		6 to 9	Medium	Fair	No	
Emporia	10,000	1	1	3	3	30	25	25	12 to 14	8 to 15	8 to 10	Fair	Good	No	
Wichita	10,000	1	1	3	3	30	25		11 to 13		7 to 10	Medium	Fair	No	
Winfield	8,000	1		2	2	30			10 to 12		7 to 10	Fair	Good	No	
Ft. Scott	11,000	1	1	4	3	30	25	25	12 to 14	8 to 12	7 to 10	Good	Fair	No	
Average for the nine principal towns in Kansas.					29⅔		24	27	$12.63½	$12.83⅓	8.77¼			Total 4	Total 72

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

A WRINKLE WORTH KNOWING.

To the Editor: MANHATTAN, KAS., June 23, 1884.

The old habit of licking stamps can easily be obviated, when many are to be used, by an ingenious method which is not new but which is unknown to many: Wrap a piece of cloth snugly about a block about three inches square (an old stereotype is best, to prevent its floating); place this in a basin, and pour water in till half way up the sides of the block. The water, by capillary attraction, will keep the cloth moist all the time. Take a string of stamps in the right hand, press them separately on the block with the thumb and then on the envelopes.

GEO. F. THOMPSON.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1884.

As your correspondent had the honor of being a delegate to the I. T. U. convention, lately convened in New Orleans, and as attendance at said convention necessitated his absence from this city nearly three weeks, he, of course, has not had the opportunity to see and examine into affairs relative to the state of the trade here as much as could have been desired. However, as far as I can see, business is not particularly bright, taken as a whole, and we would not advise any one coming to Philadelphia for work just at present at least.

It gave us pleasure during our sojourn at New Orleans to see how highly the PRINTER was appreciated by the large body of intelligent printers there assembled. We notice you have some thought of doubling up next October. After mature reflection we give it as our opinion that you had better leave it the way it is. To properly appreciate and devour a journal like the PRINTER requires, in our humble opinion, one whole month.

As the session of the I. T. U. just closed is now a subject of observation, we desire to state that Philadelphia printers seem to be well pleased with the results attending the meeting, and your correspondent is requested to reciprocate the fraternal greetings which he was requested to convey to the city of Pennsylvania by the printers of those towns and cities in which he stopped in going to and returning from the convention. More anon. C. W. M.

GOOD ADVICE.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, June 24, 1884.

I agree with Mr. Pascoe in this, that there is no reason why a young man should not succeed in the job printing business as well as an older one. He may not strike right into a thriving trade; indeed, it would be strange if he did, for we all know, more or less, by experience, that the starter at job printing can only be successful by energetic, honest, careful labor. Customers are not to be had for the asking; they must be earnestly sought after, and when obtained they must be well served, for the confidence they have placed in the printer cannot be retained by slovenly work. I know it to be a fact, on the other hand, that when a business man knows he will get good work from his printer, he will not withdraw his trade from any slight cause.

Let the job printer be reasonable in his charges and deal fairly, and when a customer leaves an order without making any agreement as to price or stock, his trust is not to be abused by his being overcharged for an inferior job.

By all means let a job printer start in business while young. Is it not reasonable to suppose that a young man, ardently ambitious to make his way, his energies unblunted by age, has the odds in his favor that he will be successful? He must make a most careful selection for his plant, and when he has secured a good location, he must buckle to with all his best efforts.

But now comes one of the greatest drawbacks to the sympathy of his contemporaries. It is this: In canvassing for work, he will sometimes take a job for almost nothing, in order, as he tells himself, to gain a prospective customer. How often have I heard this practice bitterly complained of by printers, old in the business, as being inestimably ruinous to the trade. I do not advise the job printer to charge steep prices, by any means. Let him make his estimate as low as is consistent with good work, and not, just to keep a man from going to some other printer, equally reprehensible, do the job for nothing. Let new starters guard against this, and then, with the good will of all, may they "Go in and win." Yours, etc., WM. MEYER, JR.

UNDUE COMPETITION.

To the Editor: SALT LAKE CITY, June 26, 1884.

Believing that the practice of undercutting and ruinous bidding for work will only be checked by exposing the figures when opportunity offers, that all may see the folly and profit by the exposé, I send you the following: A bid was called for 500 copies of a 60-page octavo pamphlet, in long primer, on 50 lb. book and 70 lb. cover paper. A close calculation was made on the manuscript and the measurement was 99,000 ems. The firm figuring put the job down to estimated cost and quoted $90. Another house took the job for $60. Will you be kind enough to tell me, through your paper, what a fair printing-house in your city would take that job for? By "fair," I mean a house that takes into consideration all the items of cost connected with the job, such as wear and tear, waste, expense, etc., in giving an estimate.

The trade of this city is quiet. There are five newspapers, one of them in the Danish language; one exclusively magazine and book house; four book binderies; three exclusively job printing-houses; three of the newspapers have job offices; connected with one of the newspapers is also a magazine and book department, where one magazine is printed in the Swedish language, and considerable work is turned out. Composition on newspapers, 50 cents per thousand, and weekly wages $18.

There seems to be a general desire among job printers to turn out decent work, and your correspondent hopes to see the time when they will not permit anything but first-class work to leave their shops.

Your "Hints to Apprentices" are good, and appreciated by one who has labored in the same cause. Keep it up; you will do the boys an immense amount of good. Yours truly, P. E. M.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

To the Editor: ATLANTA, GA., June 16, 1884.

I have noticed several copies of your paper, and fully appreciate the valuable service you are rendering the craft. As you solicit contributions from us, and as there is a matter in which I, in common with many others, am much interested, I accept your invitation for the purpose of calling your attention to our necessity. There are over fifteen hundred wood engravers in the country without a single representative organ that I am aware of. If a paper, or even less—a column or so—were devoted to that interest, I am sure it would greatly enhance the value and sale of your paper and render valuable service not only to men of that art, but to pressmen generally. I think I speak advisedly, being myself a pressman, and one who does all his own wood engraving.

It is absolutely necessary to a proper understanding of the first that there be some knowledge of the latter; in fact, to one occupying the position I do in a large job office, such information is a *sine qua non*. That your circulation will be greatly increased there can be no doubt, from statements made to me by fellow workmen in this city, which is but a common feeling, I presume. Almost daily there are improvements being made of which we desire to be informed, and the same is true of materials, instruments, etc., and where these can be gotten best. For these, and many other reasons, I ask if you will not devote some of your valuable space to this rapidly growing interest. I think it part of a pressman's trade to know how a woodcut is made, that his making ready may be easily attained, and thus know better, for a good, clear impression of a woodcut, whether to cut out, overlay, underlay, or pare the edges of the impressions. By knowing how a cut is made they will know how an impression should look.

Respectfully, F. T. R.

COMPROMISING CREDITORS

To the Editor: CHICAGO, June 19, 1884.

THE INLAND PRINTER has forcibly and justly attacked the pernicious and destructive habit of "compromising," which threatens to ruin the printing as well as the paper business, and has made suggestions regarding a remedy, which may relieve but will not cure the trouble. In all the articles, in different publications, which the writer has seen on the subject, none seem to strike at the *root of the evil.* Attacks are made on paper dealers and ink dealers for giving credit to firms which are entitled to none, and when the inevitable end, failure, comes, they are censured for taking 10, 15 or 25 cents on the dollar in settlement of their claims.

But the dealers in paper and ink are not the parties who are responsible for starting in business a class of fungus printers who are growing more numerous and dangerous, and whose influence is being felt most injuriously by the regular trade.

The parties who are directly to blame for their existence are the dealers in presses and printers' supplies, who will sell on long time, with a very small payment down, and secure themselves by a cut-throat blanket mortgage. After an office, encumbered for three-fourths its value, has struggled along a year or two; after all it has earned has been swallowed by the only protected creditor, it is forced to succumb, and those who have been inveigled into giving credit, on false appearances or representations, are left to accept only what the office is able to offer through the generosity (?) of the party who originally furnished it, and who magnanimously (?) *agrees* to take less than his claim, in order to enable the office to continue in business.

Should one of the unsecured creditors decline such a settlement, the result is not the closing of the office, for it is taken by the mortgagee, and with hardly any cessation of work, sold over on similar *liberal* terms to the original purchasers under a different name.

When a firm has worked its credit to the uttermost, a thrifty secured jobber can, by the simple process of foreclosure, scoop the creditors, regain the office, sell it over, and still hold it securely. In other words, the press dealers "Eat their cake and keep it, too."

Yours truly, LONE JACK.

HINTS ON OPENING ENVELOPES.

To the Editor: BRISTOL, Conn., June 17, 1884.

Some time ago there appeared an article in your columns giving some hints in regard to printing envelopes, and while I heartily endorse the suggestions of the writer, I think I know of a better way of opening the envelopes. And right here let me say that no printer who cares for his reputation or for his type will run envelopes without opening, notwithstanding the assertions of pressmen, who ought to know better, that it does not injure type. I never yet knew of an office where they did not practice opening envelopes, but what the type, let it be gothic, antique or hair-line, showed the effect in the loss of sharpness of outline,—one of the greatest beauties of good printing.

My method of opening is as follows: Slip the bands and place from three to six bunches on the feed-table, face up, flaps toward feeder; then as the press starts pick up an envelope with the right hand, thumb under, fingers on face, bringing it in front of the platen, then seizing the lower part of the envelope with the left hand, with the right quickly turn up the flap so that the right hand will again hold it with the thumb below the flap just above the fold, and the fingers just over the fold. The envelope is then ready to be placed in the guides, and if the feeder will lightly hold it in place till the grippers close he will never be troubled by white streaks, poor register or type-batter. In removing to delivery-table reach over the envelope with the fingers, slide upward on the platen, and with a little assistance from the thumb the flap will fly back into place and the envelope go onto the table as flat as it came out of the box. It may seem difficult at first, but after a little practice the feeder will find no trouble in opening and feeding as rapidly as he can feed cards.

Before closing I want to say just a word in regard to THE INLAND PRINTER. It is, in my opinion, the most practical printers' journal published; and while the subscription price places it within the reach of every printer, it will compare favorably with the trade journals costing two and three dollars per year. If printers would have interest enough in their work to take and read such a publication, there would be no occasion for such articles as "An Era of Botches," etc.

Yours, etc., WM. A. PRINGLE.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, June 30, 1884.

A word regarding "The Plaster of Paris Nuisance." I admit that plaster is often used unnecessarily, and the writer of the article under the above caption in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER admits that there are instances when it is "indispensable." But in using the stuff, experience is necessary to successful results, and the boy must begin sometime to get that experience. Plaster swells as it sets, and allowance should be made therefor by having the justification loose, and then the line will not bind nor the curve lose its symmetry. Oiling the material will, in a large degree, prevent the plaster from adhering; and if it is convenient to do so it will not be time wasted, as the distribution and cleaning will be so much easier. Kerosene or benzine poured over the job just before plastering will serve as a substitute to the extent of the oil they contain.

The specimens of rulework shown in the last two or three numbers of the PRINTER are undoubtedly good, and evidence a talent in that direction on the part of the compositors who produced them; but the question of practical utility is one that cannot be passed over, especially in a city office. In the country, where the price of labor is low, and there is plenty of time at the compositor's disposal, this class of work may pay. Engravers are too numerous and convenient to get at, however, in a large city, to make it profitable to have a compositor spend a large amount of time on a design which can be made so much better by an engraver, who can bring out in his work all the fine points of detail, shading, etc., leaving the printer to do his share of the work, which the engraver cannot do.

A fruitful source of wear on the fine lines and seriffs of types is the practice indulged in by some compositors and pressmen of rubbing over the lines in a form with the palm of the hand or tips of the fingers when they wish to see the type more distinctly. The rough skin of the hand acts like a fine file, and rounds off the type very rapidly.

S. K. P.

SHORT-HOUR LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1884.

During the month of May a communication was sent to the different labor organizations throughout the city signed by Mr. Jno. D. Allen, of the Carpenters' Union, as temporary secretary, asking for the appointment of representatives to a preliminary meeting to be held on June 19, 1884, for the purpose of agitating the short-hour question.

In accordance with the above, forty-five delegates, representing twenty different labor organizations, met on Thursday evening, June 19, at Buffalo's Hall, Tenth and Callowhill streets, and effected a temporary organization by the election of the following officers: President, Thos. McGilloway, shoemaker; Secretary, John L. Duffy, plasterer; Treasurer, James A. Wright, garment cutter. Several excellent addresses were made on the subject of shorter hours, calling for a more general agitation of the matter among the working classes.

The intent and purpose of the Short-Hour League is not to inaugurate any uniform reduction in the hours of labor, nor to dictate to any union the number of hours its members shall work; but to agitate the subject by holding meetings in different parts of the city, and by the dissemination of literature bearing upon the question among the laboring classes.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, being required to report at a future meeting to be held in about three weeks. To this meeting all the trade unions in the city will be invited to send delegates, and those represented at the preliminary meeting asked to send permanent representatives.

A committee on hall was also appointed, for the purpose of obtaining a more desirable place of meeting.

The following is the *personnel* of the committees: Committee on Permanent Organization, Messrs. Bisbing (chairman), Foster, Cotton, Wright and Orrick; Committee on Hall, Messrs. Grubb (chairman), Welsh and Chitty.

To this preliminary meeting Typographical Union No. 2 sent the following named representatives, who, upon reporting at the last meeting of the Union, were made permanent delegates: Wm. H. Foster (chairman), James Welsh and D. M. Pascoe. RAGAU.

CUTTING PRICES.

To the Editor: ROME, N. Y., June 23, 1884.

Having read "B's" letter in last issue of the PRINTER on the subject of "Variation in Figures," wherein he cites the instance of four Kansas printers, who had estimated for a certain job, and shows the wonderful difference in the prices given by the two latter, I endorse his sentiment, when he says, in conclusion, "It is a point worth thinking about." Having been a boss printer for a number of years in the old country, and since then a foreman in other English towns, I have had, on more than one occasion, to write on this same subject, and to point out to printers the ruinous and demoralizing influence this system of cutting prices was sure eventually to bring about. It has today in many towns in England reduced the business of a printer to that low ebb, that many offices exist barely getting out of their work sufficient remuneration to pay rent, etc., and keep "body and soul together." The following suggestions, which I made to English printers on this subject some few years ago, may be of some little interest at the present time to my brother craftsmen in America. The trade of a printer is both trying and deceptive, especially when he finds himself hemmed up in a corner by low prices. A ready-money order for a hurriedly required job is a gudgeon which is often eagerly thrown out and as eagerly snapped at by the headless printer, who finds to his grief, when all things are considered in the getting out of the job, that his profit is *nil*—the only consolation left being that it was a "ready-money" order. Transactions which will not leave a decent profit should be discarded at once, and the printer who is not quick enough to see this will be practically taught a lesson some day which he will not find an easy matter to get over or to erase from his mind. The prices offered for job printing are growing a source of great embarrassment to printers, and unfortunately many are to be found willing to undertake jobs at so much per cent below what may be considered a reasonable figure; but printers have to thank themselves principally for the ruinous competition which seems to grow keener day by day. The printer who has to give a quotation, instead of taking the trouble to prepare a proper estimate, and work out thoroughly each item of cost, will sometimes come to the conclusion that he can do it for so much, or possibly hears that a competitor has previously done a similar job for so and so, and, without troubling himself whether the competitor gained or lost by the transaction, instantly gives a lower quotation, in order to secure the work. There can be no doubt that many of the unremunerative prices charged by printers are the result of ignorance as to the correct way of estimating cost and profit, rather than, in many instances, to any desire to undersell others. Some printers will reckon the cost of composition, making probably no allowance for corrections, paper and ink, and labor in working off, then put on a certain percentage for profit and think they have arrived at a safe conclusion. Such a haphazard way of calculating will certainly lead to low prices. A bare living will be the result of this plan, accompanied by all the worry and excitement of a hand-to-mouth existence; but after years of laborious industry he who trades so loosely finds his plant worn out, and himself without the means wherewith to replenish it. Better to allow plant to stand still than to wear it out for nothing; better allow the reckless trader to take the unprofitable work than to retain it at a loss. Cheap printers cannot possibly turn out their work so well as those who aim at excellence rather than cheapness, and a very little effort on the part of printers generally to educate the public as to the difference in the quality of work will and must naturally assist in obtaining better prices. When printers have a suspicion (as instanced in the case of Kansas) of a job being sent around to get the lowest price, I see no reason why the question should not be plainly and squarely put—"Is the price to be quoted against another printer?" If the respectable printers of any city or town were to agree in refusing to give estimates for all work under $10, a marked improvement in prices would doubtless be the result. Such united action might also be followed by agreeing to one uniform price for common kinds of work, and printers so agreeing might treat with indifference a minority which might decline to join them in their protective measures. The same cupidity which leads to *cutting prices* would induce such outsiders to raise their prices to within a fraction of the recognized list, and a better tone would be the inevitable result.

I. B. MANNING.

CHEAP LABOR NOT PROFITABLE.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, June 28, 1884.

The failures of printing-offices in Chicago for some months past have, without exception, been confined to establishments employing "non-union" workmen, and which, in essential management, have, either from principle or an antagonistic influence, made it their custom to pay for labor a rate of wages below the scale of prices which prevails in establishments known as "union" offices.

The fact that these failures have obtained among non-union offices is an indisputable one. How far their disruption has been hastened by mismanagement, or no management, of internal affairs from their counting-rooms is a matter which can concern no one but the unfortunate creditors.

So far as these acts of bankruptcy have a relation to the rate of wages paid, the matter becomes of great interest to the thoughtful printer of union principles and associations, and gives rise to the question, pregnant with concern to all intelligent workmen, "Does the cheaper labor pay — pay the workman or enrich the employer?" To the first division of the question an unqualified No is the proper answer. It admits of no discussion. To give reply to the second division is the chief motive of this article.

The general proposition is stated to be, that non-union printing offices can not and do not pay. The cost of production is increased in greater proportion by the employment of cheap labor. This must be understood as applying principally to the conduct of printing-offices which are in many essential features distinct from other manufacturing establishments.

The quality of non-union labor is generally poor — inferior in mechanical ability and lacking in earnest desire to serve the employer by careful attention to detail and workmanlike conduct. These qualifications wanting in the printer, it follows that a greater expense is attendant to the production of his work,— that is to say, an expense arising from the necessity for more superintendence, care in proof-reading, and attention to the details which follow the type from the galley to the press. This must be the case, if the employer desires to deliver perfect work to his customers.

This broad assertion is made advisedly. It is a fact patent to the well instructed printer and the experienced foreman; it is clearly demonstrated by the mechanical condition of the printing-office itself. In one is economy of action and a care for material; in the other is waste of labor and destruction of property— and all resulting in a drain to the purse of the employer which cannot be balanced by the saving derived from the 50 cents or $1 less per day paid to the journeyman.

Further demonstration will appear taking into consideration the moral aspect of the question. The man who is paid a rate of wages known to be the equivalent of a fair day's work has an incentive to labor for the interest and benefit of his employer. His work is carefully begun, judiciously continued, and ended with pride; always keeping in view not less the reputation of the office than the reputation of himself for excellence of work.

Again the assertion, the saving from well-paid labor is greater than that resulting from ill-paid labor. It will be difficult for some non-union employers and non-union workmen to become converted to this doctrine. To those who in years of well conducted business have always employed the better paid and the well instructed man, no word of argument or of exhortation is necessary to maintain the belief that "cheap labor is not profitable." They survive and prosper — the Cheap Johns wither and disappear. T. D. P.

AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

BY BELL.

Much has been said and written about the need of some system of instruction which shall make thorough workmen of boys who enter American printing-offices to learn the printing business, and yet the importation of foreign laborers continues, to the disadvantage of native talent, except, perhaps, in the single item of display,—and even that may be accounted for by the tendency of novelty and a progressive taste, both in material and design, as against an extreme utilitarianism and a biased conservatism. That we do not, nay, cannot produce our own printers may be pardonably true; but another truth—that we do not concern ourselves about the boys, so long as we can get our good men from abroad—should spur us on to take active measures for the removal of what looks like a foundation for the taunts which we sometimes hear from foreign craftsmen. The English, Scotch and German apprenticeship systems, with proper modifications, would, with the assistance of the law of the land, secure all that is desired. How to bring the matter under the notice of the several state legislatures is, therefore, the main consideration. It is doubtful if success would crown any initial attempt in this direction, but that should not deter future efforts. If our legislators could be impressed with the necessity as the craft understands it, the road to a better condition of things would be comparatively easy.

But there is one feature about "binding" boys which might require much competent discussion, namely, the length of time requisite to thoroughly teach an apprentice what he ought to know. The short terms of three and four years,—though, perhaps, sufficient to acquaint him with the details of the department of his choice (as, for instance, the composing department),—must of necessity be inadequate to so establish him that he may become inured to his business as a printer in the sense of a devotee. And here is a secret, as well as a difficulty, which in the consideration of an apprenticeship system must not be overlooked. If an apprenticeship is not all the good it is intended to be, it would be worse than waste time to inaugurate it. A boy must become *devoted* to his trade, to the exclusion of other trades, whether there is "more money" in them or not, or else he will be an indifferent workman. On the other hand, the seven years term may, after due deliberation, be deemed too long, because the conditions under which an apprentice begins his trade in countries where indentures of apprenticeship are used are different from those which he would be required to subscribe to in this country. An examination of the following copy of a short form of English indenture will make this fact plain:

The words "lawful commands" (outside of large cities) cover a good deal of ground, and must be construed to mean a progress through the successive stages of the printing business something like this, the figures meaning the "terms":

1. Washing ink-tables, sweeping, sorting pi, delivering, collecting, and doing odd jobs around the office.
2. Sweeping, sorting pi, rolling small forms, delivering, collecting.
3. Straight composition, rolling in general, washing and caring for rollers, delivering, collecting.
4. Composition and coarse presswork, and the taking down, cleaning and setting up of presses; and, in many country offices, apprentices at this stage are expected to understand something about making rollers, as well as binding checkbooks, making tablets, etc.
5. Composition (book and display), fine presswork, and the charge of one or two subordinates.

6 and 7. Competent hand, under finishing instructions.

Opinions differ with regard to the justice of retaining a "competent hand" in servitude; but it is more than probable that, with a "little encouragement" betimes from his employer, the last two years of a boy's apprenticeship are the happiest days of his life, and that it is just this period, of the entire seven years of his novitiate, that fastens him down to his calling and "makes a man of him."

There is something, too, more than appears at first sight, in the age at which it is considered advisable, in Europe, to place a youth at his business by apprenticeship. The reason will not differ greatly on this side of the ocean. At fourteen, notwithstanding the importance which is, as a general thing, taken on, a boy is most impressible; he can be moulded and set to any calling for which he may by education or natural bent be qualified.

In any future disposition of the apprenticeship question, the placing of boys under specified instructors in our large offices should have ample consideration and be well provided for. If there is anything beyond unfitness that can cause a beginner to dislike his vocation, it is that of having "too many bosses." A workman who is competent to train a boy must be chosen; and he must be also the boy's master, to be successful with his pupil, who, in turn, will become a thorough craftsman, for "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

The sooner an apprenticeship system is established in America, the sooner will an end come to the influx of poorly-informed "typesetters" who stroll about our cities or hold situations that should be filled by competent workmen. The presentation of positive proof of ability in the form of apprenticeship indentures, together with a working card, or the production of the former as the *sine qua non* to the latter, would in due time result in a beneficial economy.

This Indenture Witnesseth That ——— ——— of ——— in the County of ——— an Infant of the age of Fourteen years or thereabouts by and with the consent of his Father ——— of ——— in the County of ——— aforesaid testified by his execution of these presents doth put himself APPRENTICE to ——— ——— of ——— in the County of ——— aforesaid PRINTER to learn his Art and with him after the Manner of an Apprentice to serve from the day of the date hereof unto the full End and Term of Seven Years from thence next following to be fully complete and ended DURING which Term the said Apprentice his Master faithfully shall serve his secrets keep his lawful commands everywhere gladly do he shall do no damage to his said Master nor see to be done of others but to his Power shall tell or forthwith give warning to his said Master of the same he shall not waste the Goods of his said Master nor lend them unlawfully to any he shall not commit fornication nor contract Matrimony within the STAMP said Term he shall not play at Cards or Dice Tables or any other unlawful Games whereby his said Master may have any loss with his own Goods or others during the said Term without License of his said Master he shall neither buy nor sell he shall not haunt Taverns or Playhouses nor absent himself from his said Master's service day or night unlawfully But in all things as a faithful Apprentice he shall behave himself towards his said Master and all his during the said Term AND the said ——— ——— Printer his said Apprentice in the Art of Printing which he useth by the best means that he can shall Teach and Instruct or cause to be taught and instructed [**Finding unto the said Apprentice sufficient Meat Drink Lodging and all other Necessaries during the said Term*] paying to his said Apprentice [*†in lieu of Meat Drink Lodging and all other Necessaries during the said Term*] weekly and every week during the First year of his Apprenticeship the sum of ——— during the Second year of said Apprenticeship the sum of ——— per week during the Third year of said Apprenticeship the sum of ——— per week during the Fourth year of said Apprenticeship the sum of ——— per week during the Fifth year of said Apprenticeship the sum of ——— per week during the Sixth year of said Apprenticeship the sum of ——— per week during the Seventh year of said Apprenticeship the sum of ——— per week AND for the true performance of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements either of the said Parties bindeth himself unto the other by these Presents *In Witness* whereof the Parties above named to these Indentures interchangeably have put their Hands and Seals the ——— day of ——— and in the ——— Year of the Reign of our Sovereign ——— by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ——— Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord ———

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of
——— ——— of ——— in the County of ———

——— ——— [SEAL]
——— ——— [SEAL]
——— ——— [SEAL]

N. B. The Indenture Covenant Article or Contract must bear date the day it is executed and what Money or other thing is given or contracted for with the Clerk or Apprentice must be inserted in Words at length otherwise the Indenture will be void the Master forfeit Fifty Pounds and another Penalty and the Apprentice be disabled to follow his trade or be made Free.

* For Indoor Apprentice. † For Outdoor Apprentice.

SONG OF THE PRINTER.

Pick and click
Go the types in the stick,
As the printer stands at the case;
His eyes glance quick, and his fingers pick
The types at a rapid pace.
And one by one as the letters go,
Words are piled up steady and slow —
Steady and slow,
But still they grow,
And words of fire they soon will glow;
Wonderful words, that without a sound
Shall traverse the earth to its utmost bound —
Words that shall make
The tyrant quake,
And the bonds of the slave and oppress'd shall break;
Words that can crumble an army's might,
Or treble its strength in a righteous fight;
Yet the types they looked but leaden and dumb
As he put them in place with his finger and thumb.
But the printer smiled,
And his work beguiled
By chanting a song as the letter is piled;
While pick and click
Went the types in the stick,
Like the world's chronometer — tick, tick, tick.
Oh, where is the man, with simple tools,
Can govern the world like I?
A printing-press, an iron stick,
And a little leaden die;
With paper of white, and ink of black,
I support the right and the wrong attack.
I pull the strings
Of puppet kings,
And I tweak the despot's nose;
Or I let him alone
Till the people groan,
When I needs-must interpose;
Nor yet again
Do I e'en disdain
To talk of lowly woes.
Then where is he,
Or who may he be,
That can rival the printer's power?
To no monarch they live,
The well doth he give,
Their sway only lasts for an hour;
While the printer's still grows,
And God alone knows
When his might shall cease to tower.

HINTS TO PRESSMEN.

(*Continued.*)

19. Find out whether the presswork desired is to be common, good, or fine, and how much time can be allowed for making ready. The time allowed must determine the quality of the work. Begin by bringing up with underlays all lines of types or plates that are low. The underlay is to be preferred to the overlay only when it brings the low matter up to the inking-rollers, as well as to impression. Cut underlays from proofs, which will show you where to cut, and where to fasten them. The proper size and thickness of an underlay can be known only by experiment. Cut out of a proof every feebly printed spot, and fasten the part cut out on the feet of the type. The proof taken after such an underlay has been affixed should show improvement; but the center may be, probably will be, still too feeble. To correct this, cut another underlay from the second proof, which will be of smaller size, and put it under the first. If this is not enough, cut and put on a third, taking care that the smallest shall always be next to the bed of the press. Avoid underlaying any part of the form which shows up fairly on the proof. At this stage of the work, do not put a needlessly thick underlay under a heavy-faced cut or type, because you think it will need much impression. This extra impression will be most fairly given by an overlay. Do not put a thick underlay under the corner or under one-half of a large type; for if the type rocks or tilts, as it probably will, under impression, the tilting will work up the furniture and quadrats. Use but little paste, for the moisture in it will swell the wood it touches. For very low lines or blocks, cardboard is better than paper. Put all underlays on smoothly, without fold or wrinkle. When plates are on patent blocks, underlays may be freely used with excellent results; but the underlay should always be between the plate and the block. An underlay for a plate on a block should always be cut smaller than is indicated by the feeble spot on the proof, for there is a spring in the plate beyond the surface underlaid, which will make up the deficiency. Do not underlay too much; one-fourth the surface of a type form is a large allowance. If more is attempted, the form is made springy, and this springiness will surely work up furniture.

20. Some of the finishing work in underlaying, previously directed for plate forms, can be done more neatly on type forms by use of overlays. Where choice can be had, use overlays. The office of the underlay is the bringing up of low types or plates to inking rollers and reasonably even impression; the office of the overlay, the giving of finish and delicacy to impression.

21. To overlay a form, first paste upon the gripper edge of the cylinder two sheets of thin, hard paper. Take a pale proof on the paper provided for the work, observing all the directions previously given concerning margins. When margins are correct, take two proofs, one on thick and one on thin paper. Wherever there appears a decided weakness of impression on the proof, cut the weak part out, and neatly paste it down on the sheet next to the fast packing. Use a sharp knife, and cut upon a smooth surface, making no torn or ragged edges. It the work is fine, pare down the edges, so that the next proof will not show a sudden change of impression surface. Wherever there is but slight feebleness of impression, cut the overlay for it out of thin paper, and affix it in its place. Put on overlays smoothly; they are worse than useless if they bag or wrinkle. If an overlay has been badly placed, regard it as beyond repair. Do not try to patch it; tear all off and begin anew.

22. When the more conspicuous defects of impression have been overlaid, take other proofs on thin paper, and examine them for minor faults. From these proofs cut new overlays, which put on in the same manner, until a sufficiently even impression is obtained. If at any stage of the work, any rule or letter shows too high, cut it out of the packing sheets. If this cutting out does not sufficiently reduce impression, have the faulty letter taken out of the form, and have the batter (the usual cause) cut off.

23. For all work on wet paper printed against an elastic packing, overlays may be cut in large masses. For fine work, on dry paper, against hard packing, the overlays should be smaller and on thin paper. For the finest work, overlays are often needed for single letters and parts of letters, and they should often be of tissue paper.

24. Do not overlay hurriedly. It is the fault of a novice to cut overlays out of too thick paper, and to put them on in spots where they are not needed. An overlay so put on acts like an over-high type or bearer; it bears off the impression from other quarters; it increases work and makes the impression more uneven than before. Overlaying on hard packing should be done gradually, and a proof should be taken after each overlay has been put on. The pressmen who plan work for two or three layers of overlays will make fewer mistakes than those who try to do the work with one.

25. Do not overlay too much. Never make an overlay higher than the raised flange at the ends of the cylinder. If made higher, the circumference of the cylinder is so increased that it will not travel evenly with the bed. The high overlay will be moved by the scraping pressure necessarily produced, and the print will slur or mackle.

(*To be continued.*)

In thirty-eight years the number of English daily papers has increased from fourteen to one hundred and seventy-nine.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Business is unusually dull in this city, even for this season of the year. Printers will do well to give Chicago a wide berth—for the time being, at least.

Emery Storrs, the well-known lawyer, delivered an oration on the late S. Beach, of the firm of Beach & Barnard, at the last meeting of the Typographical Union.

It is expected that Typographical Union No. 16 will turn out in full force, with banners and a band of music, at the picnic of the Trades Assembly, to be held at Ogden's Grove on Sunday, July 27. A splendid time is anticipated.

We received a very pleasant call a few days since from Mr. M. R. Dempsey, of the printing department of Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Dempsey assures us that The Inland Printer is very much appreciated by the craft in Ohio.

The trade and labor organizations of Chicago hold their annual picnic at Ogden's Grove, on Sunday, July 27. The Typographical Union will participate in the monster procession which will parade on the occasion, and which, it is expected, will be the largest ever seen in the West.

On July 15, 1884, there will be issued in this city the first number of a monthly to be devoted to the interests of paper makers and paper dealers of America, under the title of *The American Paper Trade*. J. Fred. Waggoner is announced as manager. Subscription price $1.00 per year.

A New Type Foundry.—Messrs. Ostrander, Müller & Huke, 81 and 83 E. Jackson street, are now engaged in fitting up their type foundry with new and unique designs. They intend to add from time to time, as circumstances warrant, all the improvements the art of typography affords the craft in general, as a special study of the same for the past thirty years peculiarly enables them to do.

We are indebted to Mr. R. Timroth, of Rand, McNally & Co's pressroom, for a photographic print portrait of the Hon. J. G. Blaine, 20 by 25 inches. It is printed on enameled paper, from metal and wood, and is the first production of the kind ever issued in this city. It reflects the highest credit on Mr. Timroth's ability as a workman and the establishment with which he is connected.

The well known firm of Ostrander & Huke, printing-press, electrotype and stereotype machinery manufacturers, has been changed to that of Ostrander, Müller & Huke. All the members of the firm are practical, first-class workmen, who are now prepared to execute in the highest style of the art all orders in their line of business committed to their trust. No higher recommendation is required that the assurance that the same excellence which marked the productions of the old firm will be zealously maintained under the new organization.

Business Change.—Mr. W. H. Kerkhoff, so many years known as the general western agent of R. Hoe & Co., press manufacturers, has recently connected himself with the Bullock Press Company, Nos. 52, 54 and 56 Illinois street, in this city, and takes the management of that concern. Mr. K. is emphatically the right man in the right place, and under his control we feel satisfied the business of this firm will be appreciably increased. The Inland Printer, at least, wishes him abundant success in his new field of labor.

The Union Type Foundry.—Announcement is made that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wanner, Webber & Co. has been dissolved, and a stock company incorporated entitled The Union Type Foundry, which will continue the type foundry and printers' supply business of the old firm at 54 and 56 Franklin street. With increased capital and facilities the new firm confidently expects that the printing public will find it to their advantage to favor them with a continuance of their patronage. The agencies of the old and well known Boston Type Foundry and the Central Type Foundry of St. Louis are retained, as also the Holly wood type manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton & Katz.

An Improved Feed-Guide.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Bloeher & Underwood, to be found in our advertising columns. The special advantage claimed for it—one of no mean importance—is, the side-guide straightens the sheet if crookedly fed, so that there is no loss of stock, as has been too often the case in the past, where careless or inexperienced feeders have been employed. The following are a few of the firms in whose establishments the guide may be seen in successful operation: Knight & Leonard, C. W. Magill, No. 109 Madison street, city; N. Chapin & Son, No. 51 Clark street; Shepard & Johnston, Taylor Building; Amboy *News*, Amboy, Ill.; Rock Falls *News*, Rock Falls, Ill.; Department of Interior Branch Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; S. P. Rounds, United States Public Printer; Dixon *Sun*, Dixon *Telegraph*, Dixon, Ill.

A vast throng of workingmen turned out on Saturday evening, July 5, to receive Gen. B. F. Butler, who has endeared himself to organized labor by numberless acts of kindness and sympathy, and has often successfully defended trades union men arrested under so-called conspiracy laws, for which valuable aid he declined recompense in money. Democrats and Republicans alike joined in the ovation, wearing badges with Butler's portrait, fastened to the lapel of the coat with a combination spoon and pin. Bands of music, transparences and calcium lights enlivened the enthusiastic workers, and their shouts for Butler were re-echoed by dense masses of sympathizers which lined the streets. A feature of the procession was an enormous spoon, bearing the motto, "This spoon will sweep the barnacles from the ship of state." It was arranged that P. H. McLogan, of the Typographical Union, should deliver to Butler an address of welcome when the procession reached the Palmer House, and it was expected a reply would be had from the General, and a platform had been erected in the street for the purpose, but so dense and enthusiastic was the crowd when Butler appeared that this part of the programme was utterly impossible. Nothing but a cannon could have been heard. McLogan was crowded out of place and lost entirely, and the General was dragged back to a place of safety in the hotel. There is no question of the genuineness of the feeling exhibited, and other presidential candidates must have envied the "cock-eyed son of destiny."

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Every paper in Denver, Colo., is now employing union men and paying 45 cents per 1000 ems.

Typographical Union No. 3, of Cincinnati, after two meetings of discussion, passed a resolution favoring the eight-hour system.

The continuation of Mr. Stephen McNamara's article on the history of the printing-press will be found in the present issue. It is well worth perusal.

The proposed International Copyright bill introduced and championed by Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, has received its quietus, having been killed by an adverse report in the House.

There has been recently added to the printing department of the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan a new country Babcock press and a 7 by 11 O. S. Gordon jobber. Glad to hear it.

The New Orleans Typographical Union imposes a fine of twenty-five cents for every non-attendance at its meetings, when no reasonable excuse for absence is furnished. The fine must be paid or no card is given.

Ten minutes after the announcement that Jas. G. Blaine had been nominated reached Monmouth, Ill., the *Gazette* of that town was on the street containing the intelligence, together with a sketch of the life of the nominee.

The San Diego *Union* has completed the thirteenth volume of its daily edition. In a review of the last thirteen years it strikes the keynote of successful journalism by saying, "No newspaper worthy of the name will timidly trim its course for fear of offending prejudices or arousing opposition."

There has been difficulty in the *Times* news office, Winnipeg, arising from the foreman borrowing matter from the *Free Press* without the knowledge or consent of the proprietor of the latter office. The compositors of the *Times* demanded that the matter borrowed should be equally divided among them. To this the foreman demurred, and a strike was the result.

The following illustration explains the system of self-spacing type, recently introduced by a Milwaukee foundry:

One unit.—Space.	1
Two units.—Space, f i j l . , : ; ' - ! ı ′ \. Total, ...	14
Three units.—Quad, c e g r s t z ?) † ‡ * ⅛] ‖ ¶ I C J S T Z – °. Total, ...	25
Four units.—Quad, a b d h k n o p q u v x y ß fi fl ff $ £ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 C J S Z A B D E F G H K L N O P Q R U V X Y & ¼ ½ ¾ ⅓ ⅔ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ – \| ⌊ ⌉ \|. Total, ...	67
Five units.—w æ œ A B D E F G L N O P Q R T U V Y & M W Æ Œ lb. Total, ...	25
Six units.—Quad, m ffi ffl H K M X — . . ℗. Total, . . .	11
Seven units.—W Æ Œ @. Total, ...	4
Twelve units.—Quad, ☞ ☜ —— Total, . . .	5
Grand total to the font, ...	152

FOREIGN.

THERE are seventy-two newspapers published in Mexico.

THE number of printing-offices in London in 1805 was 200; now there are over 2,000.

IN Paris there are 4,500 compositors and 300 licensed printers. There are also 500 master lithographers, employing 5,000 workpeople —men, women and children.

RACEO MINA, an Italian author, who has dedicated a book to Postmaster-General Gresham, now asks that official to send him enough money to cover the expense of printing the first edition.

ACCORDING to the latest returns, the number of volumes in the British Museum is over 1,300,000. There are over 160 miles of shelves, and about 20 more miles to be filled. It is calculated that about one ton of literature is sent in daily.

THE *Lyttleton Times*, published daily at Christchurch, New Zealand, is now one of the foremost papers in that colony. On March 15 the *Times* was issued for the first time from a new and imposing building in Gloucester street, and in commemoration of the event two supplements were given away with the issue for the day.

THE London *Printing Times and Lithographer*, in its "Legal Jottings," tells of a precocious youth who willfully destroys engravings and electrotypes to the amount of £15 in order to get rid of his indentures to the printing trade. Although the indentures were canceled, the alderman sentenced him to two months' hard labor.

AGAIN we have an assurance, this time from Paris, that the problem of machine composition has been solved. Each machine produces 6,000 an hour (including distribution), and the cost is only 10 fr. 50 cent. per day ($2.10). This would bring down the price of composition to 17 centimes per thousand. The machines are termed *velo-types*.

THE *Publishers' Circular* gives the number of books published in England in 1883 at 4,732. Of these 794 were theological, 556 educational and philosophical, 414 history and biography, 349 fiction, 210 voyages and travels, 187 political and social economy, 163 medical and surgical, and 130 law and jurisprudence. Fiction was responsible for but a thirteenth.

THE success of the first competition initiated by M. Berthier among French jobbing printers has induced the author to arrange for a second one for 1884. Competing work must be sent in by April 15. Two prizes, of 200 and 300 francs, will be given for a composition in brass rules and borders, size medium quarto to folio, of practical value; and one prize of 150 francs for presswork, black or colored. Two smaller prizes will be given besides in each case. Persons successful in the 1883 contest cannot compete for prizes.

FAST COMPOSITION.—At the printers' tournament a couple of months ago, at Berlin, in the Court Printing Office of Herr Buxenstein, the measure to which the composition was done was sixty-two letters, the German system of typographic computation being based upon the letters of the alphabet, not upon ems, as with us. Reprint copy was placed before all the competitors and bourgeois type used. The smallest amount was 2,500 letters in one hour, and 3,124 the largest amount. In the second tournament the first prize went to Herr Kramer, who picked up 9,415 letters in three hours.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

RULING-INKS can be made to dry quickly by adding half a gill of methylated spirits to every pint of ink. The spirit is partly soaked into the paper and partly evaporates; it also makes the lines firm.

TO MAKE OLD WRITINGS LEGIBLE.—In a pint of boiling water put six bruised gall nuts, and let it stand for three days. Wash the writing with the mixture to restore the color, and if not strong enough, add more galls.

CLOSE WORK.— Lord Chatham brought an action against Henry Sampson Woodfall, publisher of the *Public Advertiser*, for a libel. On the discovery of the variation of one letter between the printing and the the record, his lordship was nonsuited.

FREDERICK W. DUNNELL, of Tompkinsville, N. Y., has patented an end cap for paper rolls. It consists of a sheet metal cylindrical band, with an inwardly projecting scalloped edge, and with an end fastening to adapt it to be applied to the end of the roll.

RICE PASTE.— This is especially to be recommended in cases where it is desired that the objects pasted on or together shall undergo no change in color or shading. It is prepared by mixing rice flour and water, which mixture is then heated slowly to boiling point, until the required consistency is obtained. It possesses great adhesive power.

MR. COURTLAND CARLTON, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has secured a patent for a perforating device. The invention is quite novel in construction, its chief features consisting of perforating or cutting devices for separating or partially separating the paper at the time of printing.

AN extensible clasp for books has been patented by Mr. Jacob Monch, of Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany. The clasp is formed of two plates, one adapted to slide under the other, the lower one having a diagonal slot, into which a stud of a nut or block passes, so the clasp can be easily lengthened or shortened according to the thickness of the book.

STICKY TYPE.—It is said that types, especially new ones which have been papered and put away for a long time, and which consequently stick badly, may easily be separated by placing them on the stone and pouring a little glycerine upon them, leaving them to stand there over night. The glycerine may be washed away with warm water, when the types will be found ready for distribution.

THE name of foolscap, as applied to paper, is said to have originated in the following manner: During the Protectorate, Cromwell had all government paper stamped with a Liberty cap. After the Restoration, Charles II one day asked for some paper on which to write a letter, and noticing the stamp thereon, inquired what it meant. On being informed, he replied: "*Take it away; none of your foolscap for me.*"

A WIPING and polishing apparatus for plate printing machines has been patented by Mr. Alexander Reid, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Combined with the reciprocating bed of the press is a roller having slots, webs, paying-off spools, receiving spools, and means for rotating the spools and vertically reciprocating the roller; the whole being an improved device for wiping off surplus ink and polishing the plate before taking an impression.

BENTON, WALDO & CO., of Milwaukee, claim to have perfected a machine for cutting punches for original characters for type foundries in steel,—an invention which will much cheapen the ordinary process of cutting by hand. It will cut from the largest to the smallest punch — even to half-diamond; while as a time-saver, we may state that a piece of work now requiring four hours to perfect by the hand process can, under its operation, be turned out in *half an hour*.

AN exchange contains the following recipe for printers' rollers: Best white glue, one pound; concentrated glycerine, one pound. Soak the glue over night in just enough cold soft water to cover it. Put the softened glue in a fine cloth bag, gently press out excess of water, and melt the glue by heating it over a salt-water bath. Then gradually stir in the glycerine and continue the heating, with occasional stirring, for several hours, or until as much of the water is expelled as possible. Cast in oiled brass molds, and give the composition plenty of time to cool and harden properly before removing from the mold and inking. See that the ink is well spread before bringing the roller in contact with type.

NEW METAL QUOINS.

The accompanying illustration represents a new and economical style of metal quoin, double grooved, which, in our opinion, is a vast improvement over those now in use, because its wedge power is double that of any other quoin, as it can be used from one end of the metal to the other. It consists of two *fac-simile* wedges (no pairing) which may be locked together by the slightest use of an ordinary shooting-stick, and by an ingenious device, when once tightened, loosening becomes an impossibility. There are three sizes, each *interchangeable* with the other, thus enabling the lock-up to make a combination of three extra sizes, *six in all*,—an advantage which can be appreciated at a



glance. The larger sizes are especially adapted for newspaper and large forms, and the smaller ones, which can be used in a space not exceeding the width of double pica, for commercial job work. Wherever tested they have given perfect satisfaction, as it is conceded a truer or more compact lock-up could not be obtained. As stated, we feel satisfied that when thoroughly introduced they will command a ready sale.

Small sizes, per dozen	$.50
Intermediate sizes, per dozen	.75
Large sizes, per dozen	1.00

A shooting stick designed for the quoins will be furnished if needed; price 25 cents. *All orders addressed to* Wanner, Weber & Co., 54 and 56 Franklin street, will receive prompt attention.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Buffalo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; price of composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There is a difficulty in the *Courier* office, the whole establishment being boycotted. Printers had better keep away.

Cambridge.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, poor; bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. No existing difficulty, but at present more printers are not needed.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, slight; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No existing difficulty. The *Sun*, new daily (formerly *News Journal*) reducing cases. It is doubtful about the *Sun* living; will probably go down or be sold to new republican firm.

Cleveland.—State of trade, not very good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. No existing difficulty. Subbing on morning papers dull.

Denver.—State of trade, jobwork, dull; newspaper, quite good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No difficulty. Plenty of men here to do all the work needed.

Detroit.—State of trade, medium; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. No difficulty. About to wind up city directory, which will cause dullness.

Harrisburg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 27 to 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $13.50. Labor equal to demand.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. No difficulty, but to get steady employment applicants must be first-class workmen.

Montreal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, $10 per week. No difficulty. Plenty of men here.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. The wages are small, but work is generally plenty for competent men. The trouble about measurement of type on the *Bee* is still unsettled.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Stay away. The union is going to boycott the *Press* and defeat Calvin Wells, prop., for elector.

Providence, R. I.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 to 40 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 30 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $18. The supply is equal to the demand. Printers had better stay away. No difficulty.

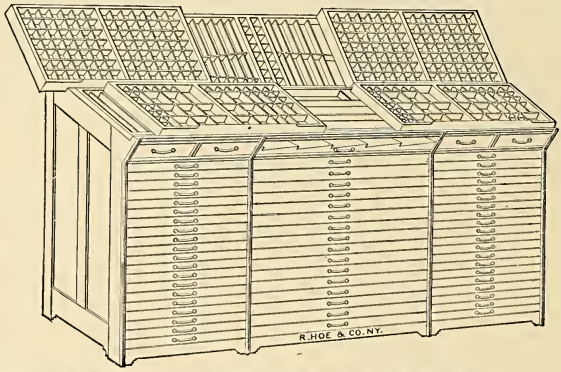
Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Supply is in excess of the demand. The *Illinois State Journal* is an unfair office, and is being boycotted.

St. Louis.—State of trade, newspapers, fair; jobbing and bookwork, dull; prospects, little to expect till fall; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Stay where you are at present; it won't pay traveling expenses to come here. The *Republican* is a non-union office; while the *Post-Dispatch* is a hotbed for all kinds of unfair printers. The arrivals are very numerous lately; departures almost as numerous.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, dull during summer; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11, for 54 hours. No use coming here; large number out of work. No difficulty.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Remain away for the present. A strike occurred in the *Times* newsroom on the 19th of June, caused by the above-named office borrowing matter from the *Free Press*, and when the men demanded pay for it the foreman refused. Hence they walked out.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



PROJECTING FRONT ECONOMIC CABINET.

(Patented Nov. 8, 1881.)

The above cut represents our improved patent projecting front Economic Cabinet. The addition of the projecting front makes it also serviceable as a printers' type-stand, at which the compositor can work. With all straight front cabinets this cannot be done, as there is no room for the compositor to assume a working position.

It contains on the left two sort drawers and 20 two-third job cases, Yankee or Boston patterns; in the center, safe receptacles for 5 brass galleys and 16 full-sized job cases; on the right, two sort drawers and the same number of cases as on the left-hand side. On the left upper surface are subdivisions for labor-saving leads of various thicknesses, from 4-em pica up, and on the right are spaces for the larger display type, face up, both of which are sunk sufficiently to admit of putting up a pair of cases, left and right, without injury to their contents; and in the center upper surface there are, always uncovered, every convenience for labor-saving rules, combination borders, right and left ornaments, etc.

Two extra pairs of sliding top cases go with each cabinet, as shown in cut. We will substitute, when ordered, triple or full-size pair cases and two-third pair cases.

This cabinet occupies a space only 8 by 3 feet, and embraces the necessary stands, cases, cabinets, galley rack, etc., for an office which, with ordinary furniture, would require a room 15 by 20 feet.

It will thus be seen that the compositor has in this cabinet his material concentrated directly under his eye and within reach. And there is thus a great saving both in time and wear and tear.

Price, in walnut, $130; cherry, $125. Boxing and shipping, $5.

Manufactured by R. HOE & Co., at their works, 504 Grand street, New York; 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E.C., England.

CHEAP JOB LOT OF PRINT PAPER.

I have a consignment of a carload of very fine cheap print paper, as follows:

250 rms. 26 by 40..... 34 lb.
100 " 25 by 38..... 32 lb.
200 " 24 by 36..... 28½ lb.

I can name a very low price and good terms to good buyers, especially for the 26 by 40. Write for samples and price. I can make very low prices to buyers of print, extra print, machine finished book, super callendered book, manila, etc.

GEO. H. TAYLOR,
140 to 146 Monroe St., Chicago.



"CHICAGO" METAL FURNITURE CASE (New).—This case is double depth, and will hold 100 pounds of furniture. Price each $1.25. Manufactured and for sale by GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY, 180 Monroe street, Chicago.

Fifty cents will pay for an advertisement of three lines in this Department Each additional line ten cents. Twelve words make a line. No manufacturer's or dealer's advertisement will be admitted here, this being intended for the accommodation of our subscribers.

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WANTED—By sober, industrious, thoroughly practical printer, situation as foreman in small job office; has seven years' experience as foreman in old country (England)—in this country one year—A1 in all branches; would make up weekly news sheet. Address, stating particulars, I.B.M., box 1421, Rome, N. Y.

$2,000 Cash will buy a fine job office in central New York. No old truck. Steam-engine, Gordon half, Prouty eighth, paper cutter, card cutter, etc. Address H.A.T., care INLAND PRINTER.

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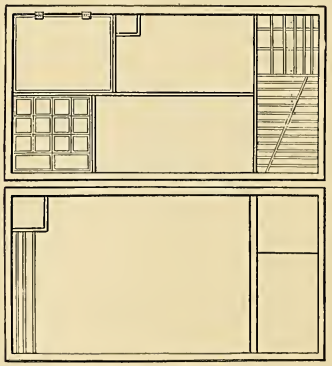
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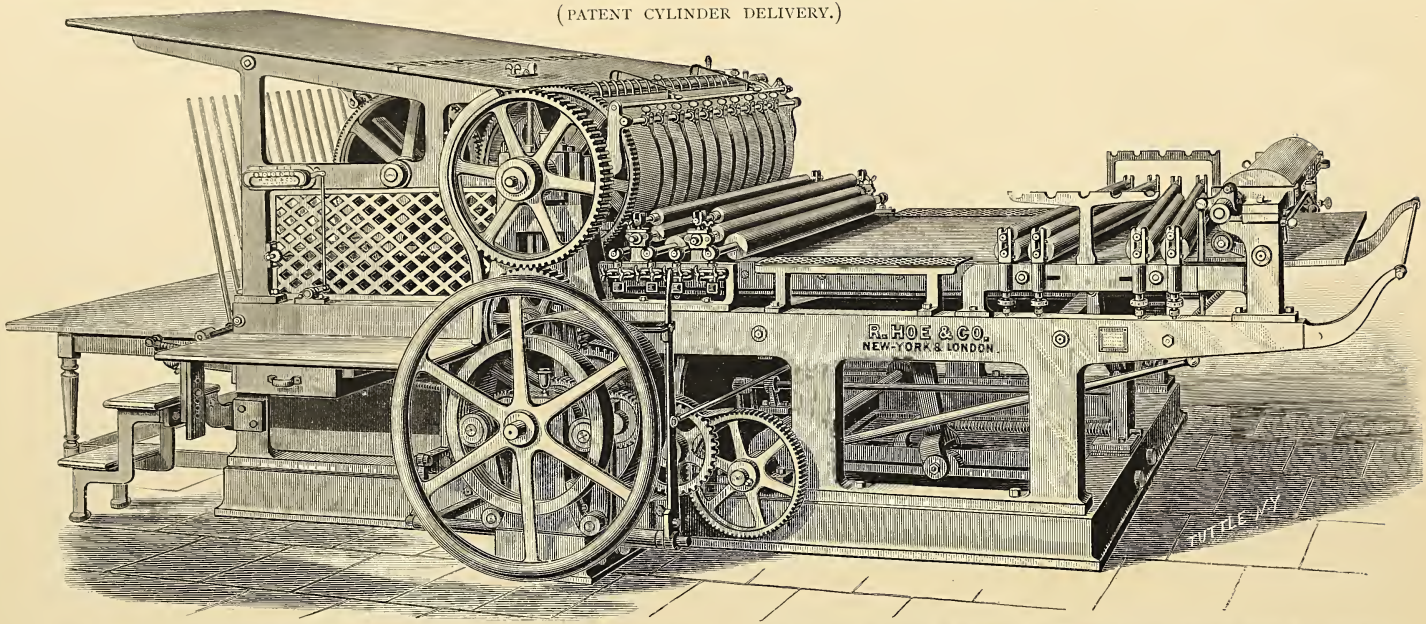
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(PATENT CYLINDER DELIVERY.)



This machine, now a great favorite with the trade, is intended especially for illustrated newspapers, periodicals, and rapid bookwork, which it will perform at a high speed, with accurate register and excellent distribution.

The frame is very solid, and the gearing all made of special iron.

The mechanism for driving the bed is similar to that on our large cylinder presses, comprising the long universal-joint shaft and geared friction-roller frames. Its motion is smooth and noiseless.

The fountain, the fly cam, and the patent fly are the same as used on all our improved presses.

The distributing rollers run in a hinged frame, which is quickly raised to allow the form rollers to be removed and replaced without deranging their adjustment.

The iron ink table and the table distributing rollers are the same as in our stop-cylinder and four-roller large cylinder presses. It has, however, no large distributing cylinder unless especially ordered.

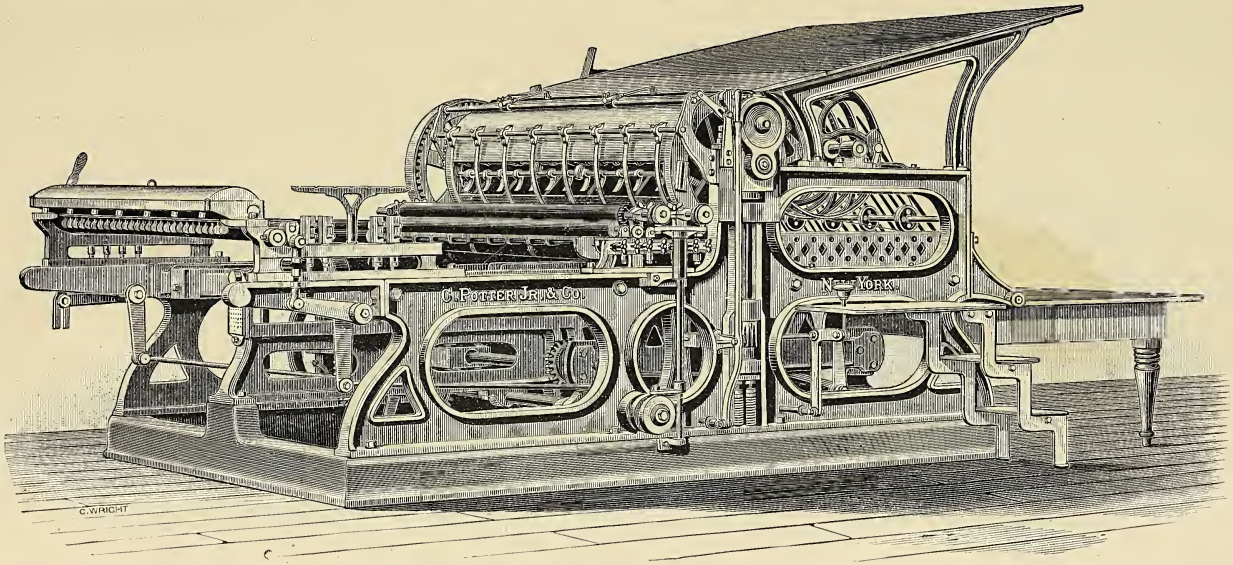
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The patent delivering cylinder takes the printed sheets from the main cylinder without the aid of cords or tapes, as in the stop-cylinder press, and sends them, by a set of independent and adjustable cords, down in front of the fly.

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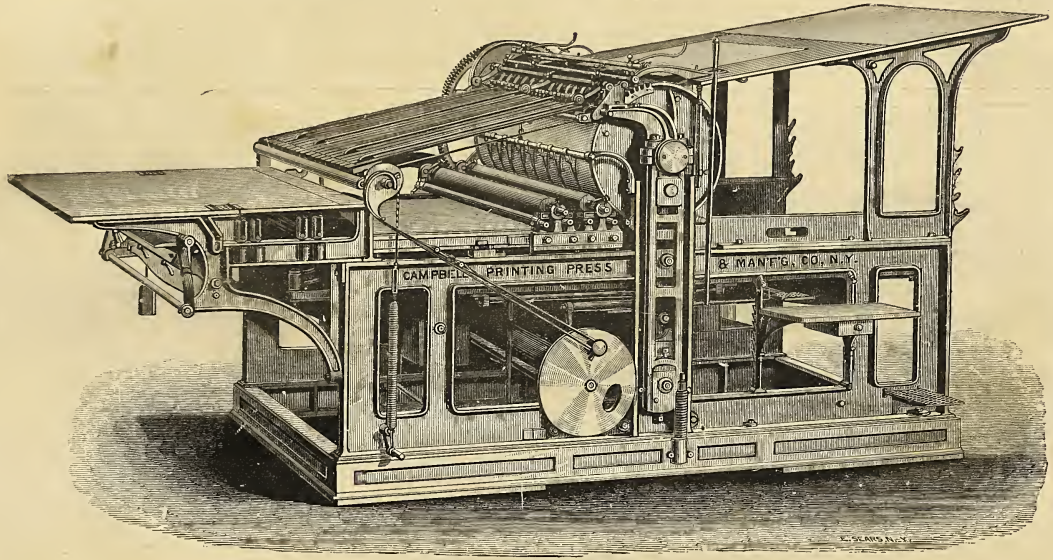
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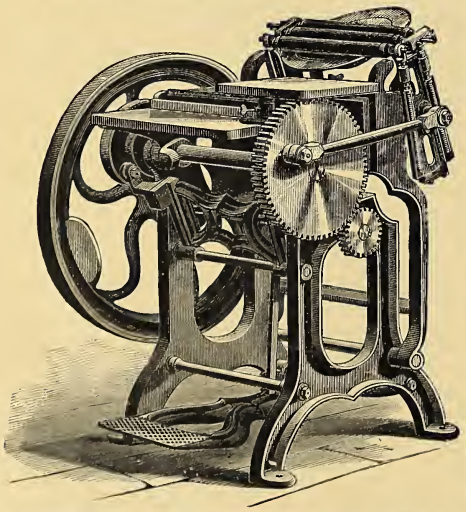
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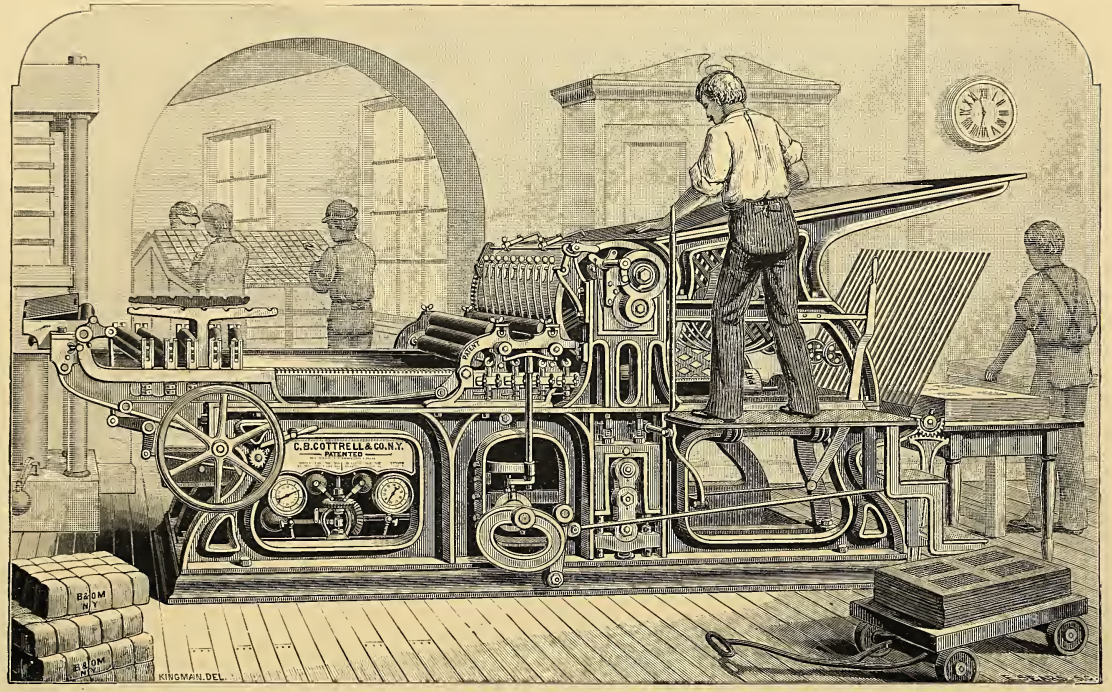
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THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLUME I. CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1884. NUMBER 11.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

(*Continued.*)

FOLDING-ROOM.

THE fourth floor, with the exception of the room used for printing the Patent-office specifications, is devoted exclusively to the folding, pressing and stitching of documents, reports, etc. From 300 to 400 hands—four-fifths of whom are women—are constantly engaged here in this work. The daily hours of labor, as elsewhere in the office, are from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., but, owing to the peculiar requirements of Congress a large force is always detailed to work at night in preparing the bills and documents for early delivery in the morning. The force engaged in folding, gathering and wrapping the *Congressional Record* report for duty at 1 A.M., and remain until the *Record* for that day is ready to be delivered in wagons to the Capitol and the postoffice. During an ordinary session of Congress, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 copies of the daily *Record*, containing more than 32,000,000 pages of printed matter, are put up in some 600,000 wrappers. The work grows with each session of Congress, and when the new apportionment law goes into effect, a large increase in the number of copies now printed will probably be made, and a consequent additional burden added to the duties of the Public Printer.

CAPACITY OF THE WORKS.

The capacity of the office for work is simply wonderful to contemplate. From the report of 1881 the following extracts were made of work done in one year, to June 30, 1880:

Blanks, envelopes, etc. (Ex. departments)	122,713,897
" " (Congress)	8,553,575
Pamphlets (No. of copies) (Ex. departments)	4,331,299
" " " (Congress)	108,722
Blank books (Ex. departments)	340,708
" " (Congress)	728
Miscellaneous binding (Ex. departments)	27,794
" " (Congress)	11,344
Memorandum blocks (Ex. departments)	311,744
" " (Congress)	17,265

RECAPITULATION:

Blanks (Ex. and Congress)	131,267,472
Pamphlets (Ex. and Congress)	17,133,799
Blank books (Ex. and Congress)	341,436
Miscellaneous bindings (Ex. and Congress)	39,138
Memorandum blocks (Ex. and Congress)	329,000
	140,110,854

In addition to the various departments mentioned, there are two branch establishments,—one in the Treasury Department and the other in the Interior Department, both under the control of the Public Printer. The last-named branch office is exclusively engaged in the printing of letter-heads, small circulars, etc., for the use of the department officials; and gives employment to nine or ten compositors. The branch at the Treasury Department is, however, quite a large establishment, and furnishes work for 50 to 75 hands. The Public Printer furnishes all the materials used, employs the necessary help, and settles the accounts of the office, the same as is done with the different divisions of the main office. The work executed principally consists of the interest schedules of the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, the 4, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent United States registered bonds, which aggregates almost 5,000 large quarto pages, embracing the names of every bond-holder in the world. In addition to this, there is a very large amount of secret or confidential work required by the Treasury Department which this office was originally created to execute.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.—JOHN D. DEFREES.

Mr. Defrees, whom Mr. Rounds succeeded, was born in 1810, in Sparta, Tennessee, and removed with his father to Ohio in 1818. He was apprenticed to learn the printing business at the age of fourteen. He was subsequently employed as a printer at Xenia and Cincinnati, Ohio, and later on the Louisville (Ky.) *Journal*. The latter paper was then edited by George D. Prentice, between whom and young Defrees an acquaintance was made which soon grew into a warm friendship, which continued until the death of Mr. Prentice many years afterward.

Mr. Defrees, after returning to Ohio, studied law with the firm of Callet & Corwin,—the Corwin of the firm being the distinguished Thomas Corwin of that state. He soon gained the esteem and confidence of these gentlemen, and especially of the junior member of the firm—a man who in after years was known throughout the length of the land as the most brilliant and gifted orator of this day or generation.

In 1831 Mr. Defrees removed to Indiana, and located at South Bend, St. Joseph county, and with his brother, Joseph H. Defrees, commenced the publication of a paper, which was continued until 1833, in which year he was admitted to the practice of the law. During his residence here he several times represented St. Joseph county in the lower branch of the legislature, and afterward was elected to the Senate for that Senatorial District.

In 1845 he purchased the office of the *Indiana State Journal*, and removed to Indianapolis. As the editor of this journal he soon gained an enviable reputation as a most brilliant and fearless political writer. At this time he was a Whig in politics, and was, up to the time the party ceased to be a factor in politics, one of its ablest supporters and trusted leaders. He was a delegate to the Whig and National Republican Conventions of 1848, 1852 and 1856. As a party manager he was regarded as one of the ablest the state had ever produced.

During the Presidential contest of 1848, Mr. Defrees became known to most of the leaders of the Whig party throughout the country, and among them Mr. Clay, for whose cause he had been and still was most devotedly at-

tached, and whose confidence and esteem he had gained and continued to retain up to the time of the death of that great statesman. He was on excellent terms with General Zachary Taylor, and when Mr. Taylor was President he tendered to Mr. Defrees an important foreign appointment, which the latter gentleman was compelled to decline.

Mr. Defrees had, during his lifetime, a more extended acquaintance with prominent public men than any politician now living. He was an excellent story-teller, a most conscientious, sincere, tender-hearted and honest man, quick to resent an insult, but as gentle as a child in his manners. He was positive in his likes and dislikes, a strong partisan, yet had many warm and true friends of a different political faith to his own. He relinquished the office of Public Printer of his own free will, and solely on account of his bad health. He served almost twelve years as Public Printer, and left it with a reputation not smirched with a single dishonest or dishonorable act. His demise occurred shortly after the appointment of the present incumbent.

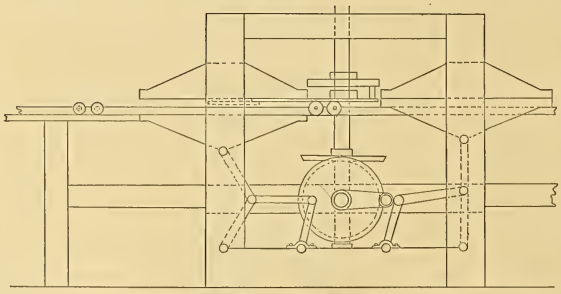
(*To be continued.*)

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(*Continued.*)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

THE flat impression, such as the hand-press gives, seems to have been distinctively American, for while the English, German and French engineers directed their efforts toward the cylindrical, Yankee ingenuity followed the bed and platen principles in the construction of machine presses, and made them so perfect the best printers were loth to part with them, and the adoption of the cylinder was thus for many years delayed, and had, so to speak, to fight its way into public favor.



THE TREADWELL PRESS.

The first power press invented in this country was the Treadwell, built by Dow of Boston, in 1820. It was a double press, with a bed and platen at each end; the frames were of wood bound with iron straps. It was not successful at first, owing to the rollers, which were covered with pelts, or undressed sheep-skins. Upon the introduction of composition rollers they were operated in Boston, Hartford, New York and Philadelphia. Pressmen were strongly opposed to them, and Treadwell's office, which was supplied with a number, was burned down. It was thought at the time to be the work of incendiaries.

Little is known about this press, and the writer has used every effort to clear up the mystery surrounding it. Several kind friends have gathered such facts as could be obtained, and in presenting them we trust sufficient interest may be created to induce others to enlighten us with any further information possessed, so as to complete the chain connecting the hand and power press in this country. It must be noted that those who still live are far advanced in years that saw one of these presses in operation, and must have been quite young at that time. Therefore, in the absence of an illustration showing its actual appearance, we must depend upon their memory. Red tape at the patent-office forms a very serious barrier to research, and access to documents fifty or sixty years old is extremely difficult; otherwise we might be enabled to reproduce this "missing link" in all its entirety.

Mr. Andrew Overend, of Philadelphia, one of the most accomplished pressmen in this country, kindly furnishes the subjoined sketch and description:

THE TREADWELL PRESS.

"It looked, standing at the side, like two large wooden chairs, placed back to back, the seat of each representing the bed. Each bed was raised by a separate toggle-joint. One motion moved the carriage back and forth, and the one carriage was provided with two friskets and a pair of rollers for each bed. The points for register were fastened on and across the friskets, and each feeder laid the sheets on thereby and removed them after the impression. While one feeder was pointing a sheet at one end, the other sheet, fed by the second feeder, was receiving the impression. The rollers were distributed by passing over a wooden turn-table at each end of the press. They moved as far as the center and there remained while the opposite table revolved alternately.

"There was an upright shaft from ceiling to floor at the side of the press, and midway between the backs of the two chairs, connected by bevel gear to the main shaft, a long arm, actuated by a cam wheel on the vertical shaft, moved the carriage from end to end, and afforded the proper dwell on the impression at one end and sufficient time to point the sheet on the other (similar to the platen motion of the Gordon press). The main shaft had a large flat crank armed with a roller at the outer end to push the toggles by means of an iron-bound wooden pitman.

"By placing two Ramage presses back to back, with a long strap of iron three inches wide on each side, for the carriage, rollers and friskets to run on, and a turn-table at each end, a good idea of the Treadwell press would be obtained. They were used by the Bible House and Tract Society in New York, and Ashmead's in Philadelphia, and did most excellent work in their day. The motive power to propel them was horses chiefly."

Too much credit cannot be given to the discoverer of the composition roller, for without its aid machine printing would have been impossible. Hansard, writing in 1825, mentions a Mr. Forster, who at first poured composition

over coarse canvas and then formed a ball to ink the type, and it would appear Donkin & Baker caught the idea and formed the roller which was used on their press in the Bank of England for the first time about 1811–13. Its introduction into this country was delayed several years, showing us how slow printers were in adopting what was manifestly a most desirable improvement.

Religionists in Europe had often been solicitous in regard to the evil which might result from the press, and its establishment in various places was governed by legal restrictions in consequence; yet here we see the first machine press used to print the holy word, and thus become an instrument for good, an adjunct to aid the zealous workers in the cause of christianity.

Printers had become so accustomed to wet paper, and in fact at this time knew no better, it is easy to see why the press was made double. Forms were imposed sheetwise, to permit the ink to dry or set into the paper; hence, by placing one form on one bed the form to back was placed on the other. By this means offset was in a measure avoided, yet when desired one part of the machine could be used on single forms. Its capacity was about 12 tokens or 3,000 impressions per day for each bed.

(*To be continued.*)

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

ITS ORIGIN, USE AND PROGRESS.

THIS is a French invention; for it we are indebted to Valentine Haiig, who, in 1784, produced works in relief letters at Paris. He took the idea from a map in relief, the invention of a German. He adopted a form substantially similar to the Roman letters. The Academy of Sciences reported in its favor, a school was established, exhibitions took place before Louis XVI. For want of energy the institution languished, until Dr. Guillie took charge in 1814.

The first book in relief in the English language was printed by Dr. Gall, of Edinburgh, in 1827. The Bible was printed in Glasgow by Alston, 1848, in raised Roman characters, upper-case. It was comprised in nineteen volumes.

Gall's alphabet, Edinburgh, 1826, was a modified Roman, but in the process of simplification attained a certain resemblance to some old characters, among which may be cited the Punic, Oscan and Greek. He published a book in this character in 1826, and the Gospel of St. John in 1829-34. Gall is regarded as the principal promoter of the art in Britain. He afterward modified the character of his type, and published a number of other books of the New Testament.

The systems of arbitrary characters, or, in other words, the alphabets adapted for the use of those having the faculty of sight, are not necessarily the best adapted for those who depend upon the sensation of touch. Much fruitless labor has been expended upon the matter, and this has been partly owing to the lack of due consultation with the persons who were to benefit by the result. The Illyrian, or Sclavonic, alphabet was early adopted owing to its square form, which seemed to render the character easy to distinguish by the touch. The modification of the Roman character adopted by Haüy was modified by Guillie, and since his time various alphabets have been introduced which have isolated the pupils of various institutions from each other, as no pupil could read any of the publications of another institution without mastering the other alphabet. The system of punctured letters, invented by a blind man, Louis Braille, consists of dots, whose differing numbers and arrangement indicate the respective letters. The number of dots varies from one to six, and the variations readily admit of the letters, accented vowels, diphthongs, punctuation-marks, numerals, etc.

Other arbitrary systems are those of Lucas, Frere, Moon and Carton. Lucas' claimed to be the least difficult to learn of the English systems, and peculiarly adapted for those who are deficient in delicacy of touch, uses many abbreviations of words and syllables, and is bulky, thirty-six volumes being required to contain the Scriptures, which in the Boston alphabet fill but eight.

Frere's is a phonetic system; in this the Scriptures are embraced in fifteen volumes.

Moon's system — the invention of a blind man — is based on those of Lucas and Frere, resembling the latter in the lines being alternately read from left to right and from right to left, from a supposed motive of convenience. The letters are each formed of one or two lines only, by using nine forms turned in different directions. Few abbreviations are employed.

Carton's system resembles Braille's, the dots being arranged to more nearly resemble Roman letters.

Alston's system consists of a slight modification of the Roman letters.

In America, the system of Mr. J. B. Friedlander has been, to some extent, employed. The alphabet is Roman capitals, of the form known as block letter. The only existing dictionary of the English language in raised letters is printed in this character.

Dr. Howe, of Boston, superintendent for many years of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, is the author of the modified lower-case Roman alphabet used in the United States. It has perhaps, no equal among the European systems, and the jury report of the English Exposition of 1851 gives it a decided preference over all other systems known to the jury.

An alphabetic system, having lower-case with capitals, is also employed in France.

Foucault's Printing-frame for the Blind (French) was exhibited in 1849 and 1851 at the European Expositions, and is substantially as follows:

The letters of the alphabet, executed in relief, are fixed on the upper ends of metallic rods, made to slide longitudinally in tubes. They are placed on the same plane, in the form of a fan, and at the bottom of each is a small letter agreeing with that on the upper end. The lower ends of all the rods converge toward the same spot, and deliver their impressions as called in action at the place where the paper is presented. The paper is fed along between each impression, such as to enable the next impression to be delivered in the proper succession for the sense of the writing. At the end of a line the paper is shifted upward, and back to the commencement of another line. Foucault, though blind, was successful in business and mechanical enterprises, and was a zealous friend of his afflicted fellow-men.

Johnston's Printing Apparatus for the Blind (United States patent, February 19, 1867) differs from the preceding in the mode of operating. The letters are arranged on the ends of cylindrical plungers, moving vertically in tubes arranged near the margin of a disk, which is capable of rotation on a vertical axis. Each plunger has a letter in relief for the fingers of the blind, and acts in correspondence with a similar letter, which is to be impressed on the paper. The blind person feels round the disk until he finds the right letter. He then presses the letter and revolves the disk till he hears a click, when a pressure is brought upon the letter at the spot where the paper is presented. Each letter is brought to the same opening to give its impression, and the paper receives two movements, as in Foucault's, one between each letter for the spacing, and another at right angles to the former, for the distance between lines.— *British and Colonial Printer.*

PORTRAITS OF LONDON EDITORS.—We have received from R. Hoe & Co. a handsome engraving of representative London journalists. The group consists of John Walter, the London *Times*; H. Labouchere, *Truth*; Edmund Yates, the *World*; W. H. Mudford, the *Standard*; J. R. Robinson, the *Daily News*; J. L. Latey, the *Illustrated London News*; F. C. Burnand, *Punch*; Frederick Greenwood, *St James's Gazette*; William L. Thomas, the *Graphic*; G. A. Sala, the *Daily Telegraph*; Edw. Lloyd, the *Daily Chronicle*. The engraving represents the front page in miniature of each of the journals named, with portraits of their different managers appearing on the page. It is a companion picture to that of "American journalists," which appeared some time ago.

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CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1884.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN May, we announced that, commencing with October number, we should issue THE INLAND PRINTER semi-monthly, since which time we have received an abundance of letters from subscribers, advertisers and wellwishers, expressing their views as to the expediency of the course proposed. We feel very grateful to the many friends who have taken so much interest in its welfare; and as so large a majority seem to favor a monthly issue, our directors have weighed the arguments adduced, and have resolved to abandon their scheme of a fortnightly and continue monthly as heretofore, with this change, that at the date referred to THE INLAND PRINTER will be enlarged to 48 pages and cover, and we hope to be able to take in our scope many of the affiliated branches of the business which we have hitherto not dealt with. The increased editorial expenditure and cost of production will necessitate an advance in our subscription price, which, on and after the date mentioned, will be $1.50 per annum, a rate which we feel satisfied will meet the approbation of our readers, in view of the enlarged and, we hope, improved size and style of the journal. We take this opportunity of expressing our lively sense of gratitude for the valued moral support and excellent contributions we have received from the craft, and trust the members of the fraternity will regard the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER as the legitimate channel to relieve themselves of the vast store of pent-up experience-taught wisdom which must constantly accumulate among such an enlightened and progressive fraternity as printers.

TO CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF UNIONS.

WE respectfully desire our friends to apprise our secretary when their supply of "report postals" runs out, so that it may be replenished; and all corresponding secretaries of unions who wish to appear in our business outlook are invited to send their postal address to us and a supply of postal cards will be furnished them for that purpose. The names of all gentlemen conferring this favor will be placed on our free mailing-list. Some of our friends have complained of non-receipt of their paper; to obviate this, please oblige with postal address at the bottom of your report.

OF INTEREST TO ENGRAVERS.

IN our last issue, under the caption "An Excellent Suggestion," there appeared a letter from a correspondent, F. T. R., suggesting that a portion of our space be allotted to the engraving branch of the printer's art. We have the pleasure of informing all interested in this branch, that, commencing with Vol. 2, October number, we have made arrangements that will meet the views expressed in the letter referred to, and invite contributions containing views, theories, practical experiences, and any matter interesting, instructive or beneficial; and to make this feature of our journal a success, we ask the coöperation of everyone in the engraving profession.

DOES GOOD WORK PAY?

THERE is a growing disposition—and we are pleased to record the fact—alike on the part of the compositor and the customer, the one to produce and the other to exact, a higher standard of excellence in the work turned out than has heretofore prevailed; and the indications are that the course of the fungi which have so long cursed the printing trade in this and other cities is well-nigh run. While this growing demand for and appreciation of first-class work is highly gratifying, we have no doubt that those who see the handwriting on the wall will try and avert their fate as long as possible by a revamping of the old exploded cry, that what is called "first-class work" don't pay, as well as that which they are pleased to term ordinary work, which is "good enough for all practical purposes," and that the customer is compelled to pay two prices for the extra time consumed without receiving a corresponding equivalent. Unfortunately for them, however, *facts* do not sustain their assertions. Good work always pays: it pays the employer and it pays the employé; it pays the customer, and it pays the public, directly and indirectly, as every creditable piece of work turned out, no matter of what character, performs an important mission. It educates popular taste, puts a nail in the coffin of

the botch, and drives the Cheap-Johns and amateur humbugs nearer and nearer the wall. It has been truthfully said that it takes less time to get up a good job in a well regulated office where qualified workmen are employed than it takes to get up a poor one where order is unknown, where botchwork is the rule and good work the exception; while the difference in cost to the customer between artistic and second-class work is so trifling, that the men of business who allow such pecuniary considerations to control their choice are pursuing a penny wise and pound foolish policy; though their numbers, happily, are daily growing less.

In fact, with the designs, facilities and inventions—daily increasing—recently placed within the reach of almost every printer, no rational excuse can be offered for the execrable productions too often turned out. It certainly requires no argument to convince any man of ordinary intelligence that work which today comes within the legitimate ambition of the artistic compositor was utterly impracticable fifteen or even ten years ago; that by the aid of the improved curving and mitering machines, for example, workmen who take pride in their calling can devise and execute with *mathematical precision* designs which at that time were entirely beyond their scope; and many of the specimens of the typographic art now turned out demonstrate that the ambition of the printer need only be limited by his versatility. To achieve these results, however, requires care, persistent and earnest study, for there is no royal road to learning, and this is specially true as applied to the "art preservative of arts"; for no matter how long or varied the experience or painstaking the workman, there is always some new wrinkle to be learned, some new suggestion, some more simple or expeditious method, some improvement on the past constantly presenting itself; and the compositor who is too old-fashioned to leave the beaten path, who knows, or rather who thinks he already knows it all, must expect to be brushed aside by his competitor, who is always on the *qui vive*, ever ready to learn. Said an old and respected friend to us a short time ago, one who has spent the best years of his life in a printing-office, "There is scarcely a day passes that I don't *learn* something I didn't know before"; and it is scarcely necessary to add that his ability as a workman has long been recognized by his fellow craftsmen.

It is under these circumstances, and entertaining these views, that we again desire to call the special attention of our union job compositors to the proposition contained in the last issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, believing that it will stimulate youthful endeavor and materially assist in developing the latent talent possessed by the American mechanic. An interchange of workmanship will prove of incalculable benefit both to the apprentice and the journeyman, open a school of instruction, awaken a laudable ambition, enlarge their views and encourage all well directed efforts to excel. No favoritism will be shown either by the editor or the committee of award. In conclusion, we desire to impress the idea on the minds of our young readers, especially, that while good work pays everybody, it pays nobody so well as the compositor himself.

THE PARTISAN PRESS.

A FEW months ago we referred to the shameless habit of the partisan press of the United States, especially during Presidential contests, in resorting to personal abuse and attacking the *private* character of the various candidates in order to gratify petty malice or advance the selfish interests of the respective favorites. We claimed that such a line of action was a disgrace to journalism and the so-called Christian civilization of the nineteenth century. The events of the past few weeks have conclusively proven that the campaign upon which we have just entered will be no exception to the rule; that personal defamation will take the place of argument, that reason will be discarded for billingsgate, and principle for filthy abuse. With what consistency can we complain of the attacks of European journalists on our public men or institutions, when we furnish them the very ammunition which they use; when the American partisan press is earnestly engaged in the effort to prove that both the candidates soliciting the suffrages of the American people for the highest office within their gift, instead of being Christian gentlemen, or men of high moral character, are shameless debauchees, unworthy the support of any party or class of citizens? What is the legitimate conclusion to draw from such charges? Is it not that if these candidates are the *representative* men of their respective parties, were selected as possessing qualifications and characters which peculiarly fitted them for the lofty and responsible position to which they aspire—the ruler of 50,000,000 free, intelligent people,—that the men who nominated them and the men who will support them are equally corrupt, *morally* and *socially?* Is it not time, we ask, that the better sentiment of the people should assert itself, and the influence of the American press be invoked to frown down, once and for all, a line of action which *degrades* us in our own eyes and in the eyes of the world? Who believes that the scullions who retail these filthy slanders are actuated by pure or honorable motives? No one with a modicum of common sense; and yet they assert with parrotlike *näiveté*, that a sense of duty impels them to resort to tactics which a highwayman would scorn to avail himself of, while an impartial investigation into their *own* character would bring them to a realizing sense of the truth of the adage that "those who live in glasshouses should not throw stones." The power of the press for good directed in the right channel can scarcely be overestimated; prostituted to further party aims, as it is at present, it is little better than a national slanderer and a corrupter of public morals.

THE LUXOTYPE PROCESS.

IN the April issue of THE INLAND PRINTER we referred to what is known as the Luxotype process, the result of the labors of Messrs. Brown, Barnes & Bell, of London and Liverpool, for obtaining by photography—without the aid of draftsman or engraver—from all kinds of natural objects, blocks capable of being printed by the letterpress process. Heretofore the limit of photo-engraving has been the reproduction of drawings in line, so that when any article was required to be copied it was not possible to

take a photograph direct from it and transform that photograph into a printing-block, but a sketch in line had to be made first, and a photograph taken from that sketch. By this new process, however, the services of the draftsman are dispensed with, because the photograph as it comes directly from the camera is made into a surface-printing block. This ensures absolute accuracy and obviates, as stated, the expense of employing a draftsman.

The *modus operandi* is thus stated by *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*: There is first taken a photographic transparency of the object. This is placed on a lined or "hatched" background, which may either be a sheet of white paper having a lined or grained surface, or one with a stipple or cross-hatching drawn upon it. This may be called the background to the transparency. It is varied to suit the picture intended to be made. If the picture or transparency and the paper are now looked at, it will be seen that the picture is broken up into dots, lines or grains, according to the nature of the backing. The next process is to take from the transparency and its backing another photograph, on paper, glass and gelatine, or other sensitive material. This second photograph, of course, is a photograph of the first, together with the background, and this is capable of being used for a typographic block by the ordinary process of photo-etching.

There is another process, patented by the same firm, which differs slightly from the preceding. Instead of taking a transparency and backing it with the ground, as above mentioned, the sensitive plate in the corner is covered with a material such as network. The same result will be attained as by the preceding process, the transparent parts of the photograph being broken up into dots or lines, according to the nature of the netting or whatever was placed next to the glass in the camera.

This, however, is claimed to be the process of Mr. Woodbury, who has had some share in the development of the invention; yet this gentleman, although acknowledged to be one of the most skillful and ingenious photographers of the age, and one who, it is claimed, has introduced more improvements into the art than any other operator in Great Britain—whoever devoted attention to it—has not been able so far to make a practical working block to satisfy the exacting taste of the present day. Whether in the hands of Messrs. Brown, Barnes & Bell, who have had a varied and extended experience in all that relates to photography, more satisfactory results can be secured, will, of course, be eventually shown. It is understood, however, that reliance is placed on hand manipulation, the inventors removing or adding dark or light portions in the manner known in the photographic art as retouching.

There is still a third process, introduced by the same inventors, which has a close affinity to the zinco process. A transparent photograph of the object is first of all taken, and then a transparent photograph of grain-lines or stipples, something like the backing referred to in the first process mentioned above. The two photographs—that of the picture and that of the lines, etc.—are then placed over a piece of sensitive zinc and a print obtained as in the ordinary way of procuring paper positives from glass negatives. The picture is then developed, and the plate is subjected to the ordinary method of photo-etching. While it is not claimed by the inventors that any of these processes have as yet been brought to a state of absolute *perfection*, they do claim that they are on the high road to success; and we sincerely trust in the interest of the printers and publishers, as well as of the public, that their most sanguine expectations will ere long be realized.

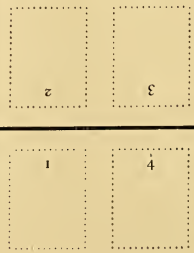
A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the far west under date of July 23, in commendation of our article under the caption of "Unprofitable Competition," which appeared in our last number, cites an instance in his own experience where an estimate for a job was rendered at $270, the cost of paper being $120, and the composition, presswork and binding amounting to $140,—where the award was given to an establishment for $125, just $5 more than the actual cost of the paper. And he asks a very perplexing question,—"How could the job be done at these figures?" We confess we are not equal to the emergency. Perhaps some of our readers can answer his conundrum.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

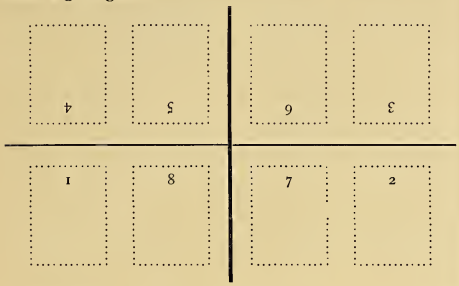
FOLLOWING in order after making up comes imposition and locking up of forms, and as our experience has shown that a great lack of knowledge on these points exists, we propose to go more fully into the subject of imposition than we have on other matters, so that those who are willing may make themselves thoroughly acquainted with a subject of vital importance to a good printer.

In order to explain our remarks, a set of diagrams has been prepared (some of which are given below), showing the manner of laying down pages so that when the printed sheet is folded they will appear in consecutive order. It will be understood that the folios in the diagrams indicate the position of the type page on the stone, and not the printed page on the sheet. The first page of a form should be in the corner of the chase nearest the left hand of the compositor who is making up the form. When thoroughly acquainted with the manner of laying down pages this is not an indispensable condition to accuracy, but for beginners it is best to observe this instruction.

We commence with a very simple form of imposition, viz., four pages. These will be laid down as shown in the accompanying diagram, the heavy-faced rule indicating the bar of the chase. Of course, where the pages are small, as in a note circular, no bar is necessary. Page 1 is in the left-hand corner nearest the compositor; page 2 in the left-hand corner farthest from the compositor; page 3 on the right-hand side of page 2, and page 4 on the right-hand side of page 1. The heads of the pages are placed nearest the bar on both sides, so that when the sheet is printed and turned the heads and feet of each page will register. In an eight-page form, instead of page 2 heading toward page 1 on

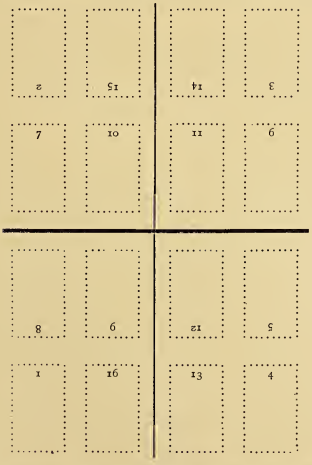


the opposite side of the bar, it is placed at the right-hand side of the form nearest to the compositor, as shown in the following diagram:



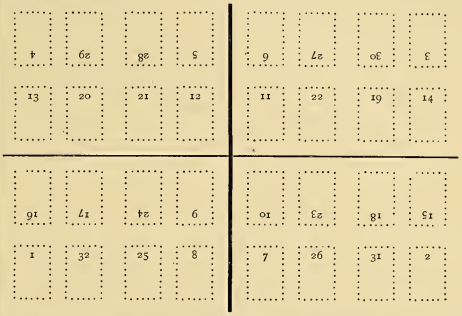
By laying the pages down in this manner, page 2 will back 1, 3 will back 4, 6 will back 5 and 7 will back 8 when the sheet is turned. An eight-page form as shown above is called a half-sheet of eights, as it is necessary to turn the sheet in order to make it perfect, when two copies of eight pages each are thus printed on one sheet. A sheet of eights would have to be printed from two forms of four pages each, the outer form being made up of pages 1, 4, 5, 8, or the left-hand half of the form above shown, and the inner form made up of pages 2, 3, 6, 7, as shown on the left-hand side of the diagram.

The next form in most general use in book and job printing-offices is the sixteen-page form, and as most works are printed in octavo form, the half-sheet of sixteens (as the form is called) is perhaps the most common form known to printers. It is laid down as shown in the accom-

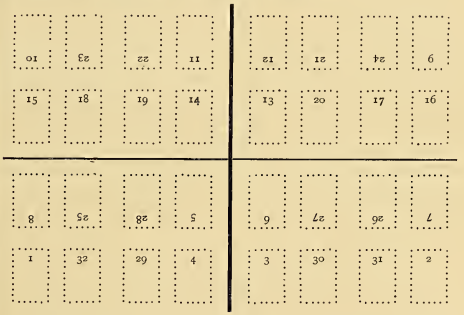


panying diagram; pages 1 to 8 filling up the two outside edges of the form, and pages 9 to 16 occupying the center space. In order to be sure that the pages are in their proper position, it is a good plan to add the folios of each two pages as they lie side by side, thus: 1 and 16, 4 and 13, 8 and 9, 5 and 12, and so on; if the two folios make the total number 17 in every case, there is little doubt of the pages being correctly laid down. In the second sheet the two folios added should make 33, and in the third 49; the total of the two folios being one higher than the folio of the last page in the form.

There are various ways of laying down a thirty-two page form, the simplest way being to impose as a half-sheet, or, as it is sometimes termed, a "straight thirty-two." The position of the pages for a form of this description is indicated below:



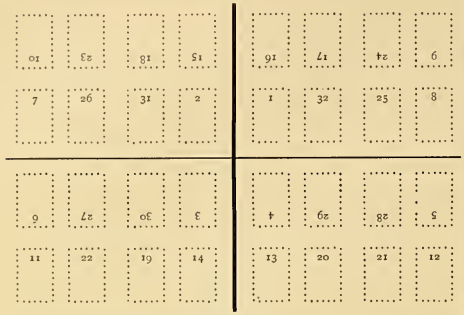
This is the usual mode of imposing a form of thirty-two pages; but sometimes, either on account of the paper being thick, or to avoid creases in folding, it is desirable to have two half-sheets of sixteen pages each, the one to insert in the other. These two half-sheets may be run together by making up the form as follows:



The lower half of the form comprises pages 1 to 8 and 25 to 32, while the upper half comprises pages 9 to 24, which half, when printed, folded and inserted into the lower half or outer sheet, will make a complete sheet of thirty-two pages, without the danger of creasing or making a bad job of the folding. Where a work makes many sheets, the pages may be laid down as two straight sixteens, from 1 to 16, 17 to 32, and so on. When the stock is large enough and the press large enough to run a thirty-two page form, a great saving of time and expense in presswork is effected by running forms in this manner.

Since the introduction of folding-machines into the binderies, it has become necessary to impose forms of straight thirty-two in a somewhat different manner to that

shown above. The following diagram will show how to impose a form of this nature when the sheets are destined to run through a folding-machine:



Instead of page 1 being in the lower left-hand corner of the lower left-hand quarter of the form, it is placed in the lower left-hand corner of the *upper right-hand quarter* of the form, and the remainder of the pages follow in inverse order to the straight thirty-two; that is, instead of filling up the outside boundary of the form first and working inward, we have to start from the center and work outward. The reason for this is, that the working of the folding-machine leaves the sheet with the folded edge at the bottom on the outside, whereas in hand-folding the folded edge turns on the inside and the rough edge on the outside.

The above described forms are in more general use than any other, and the lay of the pages as shown by the diagrams can be easily mastered by those who wish to learn, and should be committed to memory, so that when asked to impose a form of eight, sixteen or thirty-two pages there need be no reference to diagrams or folding and paging sheets of paper in order to find out how to lay down the pages.

In our next we will give a few examples of forms not so much in general use, but with which it is advisable printers should acquaint themselves.

(*To be continued.*)

HOW THE OLD PRINTER PASSED AWAY.

And so, year after year, he wrought among the boys on a morning paper. He went to bed about the time the rest of the world got up, and he arose about the time the rest of the world sat down to dinner. He worked by every kind of light except sunlight. There were candles in the office when he came in; then they had lard-oil lamps, that smoked and sputtered and smelled; then he saw two or three printers blinded by explosions of camphene and spirit-gas; then kerosene came in, and heated up the newsroom on summer nights like a furnace; then the office put in gas; and now the electric light swung from the ceiling and dazzled his old eyes, and glared into them from his copy. If he sang on his way home, a policeman bade him "cheese that," and reminded him that he was disturbing the peace and people wanted to sleep. But when he wanted to sleep, the rest of the world, for whom he had sat up all night to make a morning paper, roared and crashed by down the noisy streets under his window, with cart and truck and omnibus; blared with brass bands, howled with hand-organs, talked and shouted; and even the shrieking newsboys, with a ghastly sarcasm, murdered the sleep of the tired old printer by yelling the name of his own paper.

Year after year the foreman roared at him to remember that this wasn't an afternoon paper; editors shrieked down the tube to have a blind man put on that dead man's case; smart young proofreaders scribbled sarcastic comments on his work on the margin of his proof-slips they didn't know how to read; longwinded correspondents learning to write, and longhaired poets who could never learn to spell, wrathfully cast all their imperfections upon his head. But through it all he wrought patiently, and found more sunshine than shadow in the world; he had more friends than enemies. Printers and foreman and pressmen and reporters came and went, but he stayed, and he saw news room and sanctum filled and emptied and filled and emptied again and filled again with new, strange faces. He believed in his craft, and to the end he had a silent pity, that came as near being contempt as his good, forgiving old heart could feel, for an editor who had not worked his way from a regular devilship up past the cases and the imposing-stone.

He worked all that night, and when the hours that are so short in the ball-room and so long in the composing-room drew wearily on, he was tired. He hadn't thrown in a very full case, he said, and he had to climb clear into the boxes and chase a type up into a corner before he could get hold of it. One of the boys, tired as himself—but a printer is never too tired to be goodnatured—offered to change places with him, but the old man said there was enough in the case to last him through this take, and he wouldn't work any more tonight. The type clicked in the silent room, and by and by the old man said:

"I'm out of sorts."

And he sat down on the low window-sill by his case, with his stick in his hand, his hands folded wearily in his lap. The types clicked on. A galley of telegraph waited.

"What gentleman is lingering with D 13?" called the foreman, who was always dangerously polished and polite when he was on the point of exploding with wrath and impatience.

Slug Nine, passing by the alley, stopped to speak to the old man sitting there so quietly.

The telegraph boy came running in with the last manifold sheet, shouting:

"Thirty!"

They carried the old man to the foreman's long table and laid him down reverently and covered his face. They took the stick out of his nerveless hand and read his last take:

"BOSTON, November 23.—The American bark Pilgrim went to pieces off Marblehead in a light gale about midnight. She was old and unseaworthy, and this was to have been her last trip."—*Hawkeye.*

THE FIRST INVENTOR OF PRINTING.

Mr. Ireland, in his "Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant and parts of France in 1879," gives the following account of the inventor of printing when describing the city of Harlem:

"Harlem claims the invention of the art of printing. It is attributed to Lawrence Koster, an alderman of this city, in 1440, whose house is yet standing in the marketplace opposite the church. Amusing himself one day in the neighboring wood with cutting the bark of trees into letters that formed the initials of his name, he is said to have laid them on paper, and, falling asleep, when he awoke observed that from the dew their form was impressed on the paper. This accident induced him to make further experiments. He next cut his letters in wood and, dipping them in a glutinous liquid, impressed them on paper, which he found an improvement, and soon after, substituting leaden and pewter letters, erected a press in his house, thus laying the foundation of the noble art which has thence gradually risen to its present excellence. The art, it is said, was stolen from him by his servant, John Faustus, who conveyed it to Mentz, and from the novelty of the discovery soon acquired the title of doctor and conjuror. The original specimens are at the library in the Town Hall. The first is on a leaf of parchment, and the second and third on paper, printed only on one side, and the corners left blank for capitals. At the top are wooden cuts representing the Creation and, as it is called, Lucifer's Fall."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

FROM BUFFALO.

To the Editor: BUFFALO, July 24, 1884.

Business in our line is good here for this season of the year, though perhaps not up to that of last year, which was a phenomenal one.

We have not yet succeeded in getting the *Courier* back, but the war still goes on, and it suffers greatly from our boycott. The impression generally prevails here that Buffalo union has, by its recent course, greatly helped the cause in all trades since it inaugurated this fight. Hopes are now entertained that we will soon succeed in prevailing upon Mr. Warren, of the *Commercial*, to run a union office and pay the scale, although we have made no fight against him. Altogether, affairs look bright, and we trust for the best.

Patrons of THE INLAND PRINTER are highly pleased with the standard of excellence it maintains, and the universal verdict is that it is the best, the handsomest, and the most instructive of anything published in the printing line. May it continue to prosper.

Yours truly, B. K.

INSANE COMPETITION.

To the Editor: MANHATTAN, KAS., July 25, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—In reading in your issue of July the several articles on ruinous competition, I am reminded of a home circumstance. A few weeks ago the County Fair Association accepted bids from three Manhattan offices to print its annual premium list, the one receiving the job to insert for his own benefit all the advertising he might secure. Two offices gave bids that would just about cover cost, and counted on the advertisements for their profits; the third, for the sole purpose of beating the other offices, *gave* $75 to get the job. The proprietor got the job, but is daily losing work because, as a wealthy merchant said of him, "he is so unbusinesslike that he injures himself more than those he competes with."

Our college office refuses to do work outside of the college, because it would be, to some extent, the state in competition with its citizens.

In my judgment, the July INLAND PRINTER is better than any former issue. It alone is capable of improving on its former issues.

Respectfully, GEO. F. THOMPSON.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

HALL N. O. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 17,
To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1884.

AT a regular meeting of the New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17, held this day, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, New York Typographical Union No. 6 has been waging a hard and persistent fight against the *New York Tribune*, under the management of Whitelaw Reid; and

WHEREAS, all union workingmen of New York have joined in the fight against said Reid; and

WHEREAS, Typographical Union No. 17 does not desire to be in any manner lukewarm in their endeavors to assist in the fight for labor: therefore, be it

Resolved, That New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17 hereby earnestly appeal to all friends of the labor cause in New Orleans to refuse to buy the *New York Tribune*, or in any way patronize any newsdealer who may sell the said *New York Tribune*.

Resolved, That each and every member of New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17 hereby solemnly pledge himself to use every honorable means to destroy the sale of the *New York Tribune* in New Orleans as long as said paper remains under the control of the said Whitelaw Reid.

T. P. WHITE, President.

RICHARD A. NORMAN, Recording Secretary.

AN HONORABLE ACTION.

To the Editor: DETROIT, July 28, 1884.

The *Times*, the only union morning paper in the city, recently showed the spirit in which its managers intend treating the compositors. Johnson's No. 13 minion is used on that paper, and as the compositors thought it was an unfair type, they proposed to the manager that a small increase be paid to make it equally as fat as the Farmer, Little & Co. minion used by the other morning papers of the city. Though the type is up to the standard, it is deeper in body, and will not justify with other minion. The manager said he would submit it to a board of arbitration, composed of three practical printers,—one for the office, one for the compositors, and they to select a third party. After comparisons had been made, the arbitrators came to the conclusion that but 900 should be set for 1,000 ems. The manager was duly notified of the decision, and at once ordered the foreman to change the measure to conform to the award of the committee. In view of the fact that the paper has been running but seven months, and that the type is a standard as defined by the International Union, the action of the manager and proprietor of the *Times* is indeed to be commended, and their liberal action will always be remembered by the union printers of this city. UNIONIST.

TORONTO STRIKE.

To the Editor: TORONTO, JULY 22, 1884.

On the 4th of July the union printers in the following offices were notified that on the 14th of July a reduction of 10 per cent would take place—reducing the morning newspapers from 33⅓ to 30 cents per 1000, and the book and job offices from $11 to $10 for 54 hours: The *Mail*, *Globe* and *World* newspapers; the *Mail* job room; *Grip*, Copp, Clarke & Co., *Guardian*, *Monetary* and *Times* job offices; in fact, all the job offices of any consequence except that of Rowsell & Hutchison's and the *Morning News*.

On the 5th the Typographical Union met, and after a long discussion decided to resist the demand at all points by withdrawing all union men from these offices—from the newspapers on Sunday evening and from the job offices on Monday morning, the 7th, unless in the meantime the obnoxious demands were withdrawn.

The *World* surrendered immediately, but the *Mail* and *Globe* would not withdraw; consequently the men did not go to work. On Monday these sheets appeared in very attenuated form; for three days the *Mail* appeared in half its usual size—and from being the finest paper in Canada now looks like a backwoods weekly sheet. The *Globe* is not much better. The proprietors keep importing men, and the union captures and exports them.

All the job offices surrendered in a day and a half, as they were so full of work that they could not stand the pressure. There were but three or four men who went back on the union in the *Globe* office, and none at all in the *Mail*, although strong inducements have been held out to them. TYPO. UNION NO. 91.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1884.

In these days of vacations, etc., when every one turns his mind toward the most desirable place where he may recuperate his exhausted energies, business seems to be of secondary importance. Since I last wrote, the printing industry, along with everything else, has succumbed to the pleasures of the season, and is only just beginning to recover from its lethargy. But as I write the prospect for the future seems to brighten, and I predict that in a short time all the printing-houses in this city will be running to their full capacity. I notice that the building in which Mr. Geo. Barry, the publisher, is to locate his printing-office and bindery is rapidly nearing completion. Mr. Barry publishes a great many very fine works, and when his handsome new building is ready for occupancy he will, no doubt, need more strictly first-class printers.

At last the typos have begun to move against the *Philadelphia Press*. The spectacle of this paper assuming to be the special friend and champion of the working-man, and yet breaking faith with and refusing to employ good and competent workmen because they belong

to a trade organization, said association having for its object the protection and advancement of labor, is, to say the least, a travesty upon consistency. Printers are not fools, by a great deal, as the *Press* will soon find out. The agitation of the project of forming an International Pressmen's Union does not seem to take among the pressmen of this city. They say that the time is not ripe for such a movement; still, I think that it is bound to come sometime soon. The marvelous growth and improvement of the pressmen's branch of the typographical art is such that it cannot much longer be controlled by an international union in which the interests of the pressmen are of secondary importance. I do not find fault with the I. T. U., because the overwhelming preponderance of typos is so very large that it could not well be otherwise.

Chicago has not only become famous as the city of conventions, etc. etc., but is rapidly becoming conspicuous for the highest attainment in the typographical art. I have just received a copy of the *Art Exhibit*, printed in your town, and it certainly is as fine a piece of work as has been my pleasure to look upon. Then look at THE INLAND PRINTER, without a doubt the best thing of its kind in the country, view it as we will. More anon. C. W. M.

A COMPLAINT AND ANSWER.

To the Editor: MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 30, 1884.

In your issue for May, the following appears, under the heading of "Business Outlook":

MINNEAPOLIS.—State of trade, quiet; prospects rather gloomy; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents (none); job printers, per week, $16. Difficulty exists in the *Tribune* office, caused by an imported foreman, who recently declared all cases vacant. Old employés are now walking the streets, while he is importing men to an already overcrowded market.

The above is correct in so far as it relates to the scale of prices, but in other respects is somewhat gauzy. As to the state of trade at that time, it was never better. There were more union men in the city at that time than ever before, and *all* were working, and the prospects for the future were very bright. The alleged difficulty in the *Tribune* office was the outgrowth of disappointed ambition. For years, the *Tribune* newsroom had been under the control of J. J. Jordan, a notorious enemy of the union. In January, the management decided to make a change, and accordingly engaged Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Dubuque, as foreman. This aroused the ire of one of the "old employés," who thought that the O. E.'s should have a show at the foremanship. A systematic persecution of Mr. Thomas was therefore inaugurated, and was carried on until Mr. T. was forced to either leave the office or show that he was *the* foreman. He decided to try the latter, and accordingly declared all cases vacant, and told the men that they would have to apply to him for situations. The majority did so. One or two of the "old employés" applied, and Mr. T. gave them sufficient reasons why they were not wanted. The balance of the "O. E.'s" took the hint and did not apply. As to the importation of printers, I claim to be the indirect cause of several men arriving here from Chicago. Mr. Thomas acted strictly in accordance with the laws of the International Union throughout, and was supported by a majority of the members of No. 42.

In answering the above, I have been actuated by a desire to correct any false impression which may have gone abroad concerning Mr. Thomas as a union man or foreman. Hoping you will give this a place in your journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally, P. K. WILSON,
Financial Secretary No. 42.

[*Remarks.*—We publish the foregoing because we have no desire to wrong any member of the craft, or place him in a false position before his fellow-workmen. The communication referred to, however, was received from the official of the Minneapolis Union to whom we had applied for information, whom we had every reason to believe possessed the confidence of his organization, and would forward a truthful and reliable statement. The object, and the only object, we have in publishing from month to month these rate of wages and state of trade reports, is to benefit the craft; to keep printers away from offices where difficulties exist, and prevent an influx of surplus labor to any particular locality. While anxious to do all in our power to advance their interests, we cannot, and will not, lend the columns of this journal to a ventilation of the petty bickerings existing between rival factions in any office or organization; and in the future, as in the past, must depend on the honor of authorized officials to supply the information we are anxious to impart.— ED.]

FROM TEXAS.

To the Editor: AUSTIN, Tex., July 18, 1884.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held by Austin Typographical Union No. 138, looking to the preservation of the best interests of unions in Texas in general, and of Austin Union in particular, I address you this communication, giving as brief and accurate an account of the condition of circumstances surrounding this and other Texas unions as my information upon the subject will admit.

While the other unions of this state, save that of Waco, which suffered a lockout by the Waco *Examiner* a few days since, are enjoying a moderate degree of prosperity, yet it is the prevailing opinion that all other unions in the state may be so materially affected by the result of the fight now going on between this union and the *Statesman*, of this place, under the circumstances, it is deemed advisable to disseminate as far as possible all information concerning the condition of this union, which are, briefly, as follows: It has by many been considered the stronghold of unionism in this state, not on account of the number of its membership, nor offices under its jurisdiction, nor the amount of work it has directly controlled, but because of the success it has always met with in every effort it has heretofore made in warding off direct and indirect blows aimed against it; because it has invariably kept the lead in the matter of prices, promptly refusing any of the various suggestions that have been made by the proprietors looking to a reduction of the general scale of prices; because it has conducted itself strictly upon union principles, never allowing any milk-and-water leader to play its cards into the hands of any opponent, ever keeping in the front men strictly fair to all, yet ever watchful of the union's interest; because, particularly, lately it leaked out that a well organized plan had been laid to break up unionism in Texas, and that Austin Union would be the first attacked. Upon the heels of this information, notwithstanding the fairest of promises made by the then new manager of the *Statesman* Publishing Company the day before, the union printers were locked out and their places supplied by rodents. Victory here, it was deemed, would augur an easy victory throughout the state. This lockout occurred three months ago, and the battle has since continued, and the result is yet pending. No union man has deserted his colors, but determinedly and firmly stood his ground, shoulder to shoulder with his co-workers. A joint stock company was immediately organized, and the publication of an opposition morning paper started (since turned into an afternoon paper, on account of the *Statesman* holding a monopoly of the morning press dispatches). The new paper (*The Daily Capital*) has met with limited success, and the *Statesman* has evidently sunk considerable funds in its effort to meet the existing emergency. Thus the matter stands: If the *Statesman* wins, the line of battle will be continued with the impetus and encouragement that springs from partial victory. If the *Statesman* loses, it is confidently believed that such a damper will have been spread over the opposition that the banner of unionism will long wave in unmolested triumph in the Lone Star State.

The Austin union now controls the book and job offices of E. W. Swindells, employing generally about fifteen men; and those of J. D. Sinks, B. R. Warner, and the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum job offices, each employing from one to four men. The prices maintained are: Bookwork, 45 cents per 1,000 ems, and $20 per week. Of the newspapers, one daily (*The Daily Capital*), one semi-monthly and one monthly are manipulated by union printers at 42½ cents per 1,000 ems. The rat offices are the *Statesman*, employing about ten printers at 37½ cents, the *Baptist Herald*, with two cases, paying 35 cents, and two small job offices, employing between them from two to four men. Of the rat offices, none have been deemed worth fighting for.

Deeming it unnecessary to suggest to union printers their line of duty in the premises, but believing them capable of acting properly by their own suggestion when in possession of requisite information, I would respectfully ask that you give this communication such publicity as you may deem proper.

Yours fraternally, JNO. D. SINKS,
Cor. and Rec. Sec'y A. T. U. No. 138.

THE ARMY OF TYPES.

O, a glorious fame is the fame of the fray
For the banner of stars and of stripes!
But the mightiest soldiers of all are they
Who march in the Army of Types!

How they come at the wave of the Captain's hand,
How they gather with rattle and click,
And leap to the ranks at the silent command,
On the forming ground of the stick!

And whether it storm or whether it shine,
And ever by day and by night,
With a click, click, click they fall into line,
And march away to the fight.

Each soldier moves on in his squad of a word
To the drum of the age in the van,
And armed with a two-edged, invisible sword
That cuts through the spirit of man.

Where Ignorance sits on her shadowy throne,
Built round by the walls of old Night,
They crumble and crush into powder the stone
And let in the legions of light.

Where Tyranny reigns with his foot and his yoke
On the neck of the poor and the just,
They cease not to smite till the fetters are broke
And the tyrant is laid in the dust.

O, army of freedom! O, army of light!
O, host of our God! battle on
Till the people shall rule in their God-given right,
And the long night of error is gone.

O, a glorious fame is the fame of the fray
For the banner of stars and of stripes,
But the mightiest soldiers of all are they
Who march in the Army of Types.

HINTS TO PRESSMEN.

(*Concluded.*)

26. Woodcut Printing.—A form of electrotyped woodcuts, or of cuts and type, can be made ready on the cylinder by the method of overlaying previously described, but necessarily at great sacrifice of time. To save delay on press, the overlays of the cuts should have been made before the form is laid on the bed. By this method, the woodcuts or their electrotypes (the wood should never be sent to press on a cylinder) should be proved on a hand press on varying thickness of paper. Out of these proofs, the overlays should be cut, the cutter following the lead of the engraver. Where the lines are thin, wide, and sharp, that part of the overlay should have but one thickness of very thin paper, or, in many instances, none at all, and be cut out entirely. Those parts of the cut that are black and solid should have four or five thicknesses of thick paper. The thicknesses on the blackish grays, the middle tint, and the pale grays should be diminished to correspond with their diminishing color. These separate overlays should be pasted neatly one over the other, so arranged that the overlay for the palest gray shall be nearest the face of the cut. This general rule will serve for mechanical cuts, but not for landscapes. The management of receding perspective, the subduing of a foreground, the keeping up of nice distinctions in the paler grays of sky, clouds and water, require special skill in the arrangement of the overlays, for which no rules can be given. If the overlay cutter does not have a nice perception of the proper relations of light and shade, and of tints, in masses, he will not succeed in overlaying. To school the eye to this nice perception, he should note the effect of different tints in the proof as seen from the distant standpoint of eight or ten feet.

27. When the overlays have been cut, they should be smoothly pasted down on the sheet over hard packing. It is, of course, possible to print woodcuts against an elastic packing, but the impression had therefrom, although it may be fine or good in the blacks, will not be pure or clean on the sharp lines or pale grays. The first proof from a form of cuts, fairly overlaid as here directed, will usually be satisfactory, and will rarely require patching or alteration. But this satisfaction is gained at the expense of the typework around the cuts. The putting on of four or five overlays to produce deep black bears off impression from many parts of the form, making the typework very uneven in impression. To correct this fault it is necessary to put overlays over all the weak spots, as previously directed, but with greater care than is usually given to type forms. It is slow work. A large form, containing many fine cuts, may require three or more days for making-ready (after the overlays of the cuts have been prepared and put on), if done, as it should be done, with such care that no indentation by impression shall appear on the back of the printed sheet. The time apparently lost by this treatment is in many cases really time saved, for it makes unnecessary a dry-pressing of the printed sheets.

28. The large and simpler woodcuts of weekly newspapers, which have to be printed in haste, can be made ready much more quickly by taking the preliminary proofs on a prepared cardboard made for the purpose, which can be readily peeled and separated in three or more layers. In preparing an overlay on card, the solid blacks are left on, and the grays are peeled up and thrown out. Over overlays so cut, and affixed to cylinder, a thin billiard-cloth is stretched, the elasticity of which makes up the deficiencies of making-ready.

29. Do not try to correct the faults of hurried making-ready by a weak impression, and by carrying an excess of ink to hide the weakness. Excess of ink fouls the rollers, clogs the types, and makes the printed work smear or set off. A good print cannot be had when the impression is so weak that the paper barely touches the ink on the types and is not pressed against the types. There must be force enough to transfer the ink not only on the paper but in the paper. A firm impression should be had, even if paper be indented.

30. The amount of impression required will largely depend on the making-ready. With careful making-ready, impression may be light; roughly and hurriedly done, it must be hard. Indentation is evidence of wear to type. The spring and the resulting friction of an elastic impression surface is most felt where there is least resistance, at the upper and lower ends of lines of type, where they begin to round off. It follows that the saving of time that may be gained by hurried and rough making-ready must be offset by an increased wear of type.

31. That impression is best for preventing wear of type which is confined to its surface and never laps over its edges. But this perfect surface impression is possible only on a large form with new type, sound hard packing, and ample time for making-ready. If types are worn, the indentaton of paper by impression cannot be entirely prevented.

32. Good presswork does not depend entirely upon the press—nor on the workman, nor the materials. Nor will superiority in any one point compensate for deficiency in another; new type will suffer from a poor roller, and careful making-ready is thrown away if poor ink be used. It is necessary that all materials should be good; that they should be adapted to each other, and fitly used. A good workman can do much with poor materials, but a neglect to comply with one condition often produces as bad a result as the neglect of all.

Using Woodcuts.—In solid matter, justify cuts in the text when it can be done with propriety. If any cut makes a side measure of less than eight ems of text, get a special order from foreman before leading type down the side of the cut. When the cuts have square or well-defined outlines, leave a margin of about one pica in solid matter, and two picas in leaded matter, on all sides, exclusive of the legend line or description of the cut. When the cuts are of irregular outline, have the block cut where it has large shoulder, and put the type, as near as you can, at uniform distance on all sides. In a leaded text, do not justify cuts in the matter, unless they are very small. Give them abundance of margin. When two or more cuts have to be used on a page, put them apart at equal distances, but in irregular positions. If you can prevent it, do not allow a cut on one page to back, in presswork, a cut on the next page. In a form that has to be electrotyped, put stereotype bearers around the cuts.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 162 and 164 Clark street, report business good and the outlook bright. Glad to hear it.

WILBUR F. STOREY, proprietor of the *Times* office of this city, is reported to have become a hopeless imbecile, unable to recognize even his own relatives.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO., 200 and 202 S. Clark street, have been compelled to enlarge their premises, owing to their largely increasing business.

THE Union Type Foundry, 54 and 56 Franklin street, has just furnished a new dress — Brevier old style — for *The Current*, published by Edgar L. Wakeman.

REMOVAL.— The Illinois Type Founding Co., represented by Mr. W. Lindsey, are busy moving into their new location, 200 and 202 Clark street, recently vacated by Shniedewend & Lee.

BARNHARDT, BROS. & SPINDLER, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, now occupy the whole of their extensive building for their own business, having recently taken the second floor for the machinery department.

MR. M. MADDEN, an old and esteemed member of the Chicago Typographical Union, who has been an invalid for several months past, is about to visit the hot springs in Little Rock, Ark., through the efforts of his fellow craftsmen.

REMOVAL.— Shniedewend & Lee, printers' furnishers and electrotype founders, have removed from 200 and 202 South Clark street to their new and commodious five-story building, 303 and 305 Dearborn street and 46 to 48 Third avenue.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Butler & Emaus has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Butler having purchased his late partner's interest, will continue the business, and assumes all obligations and responsibilities.

DISSOLUTION.— The partnership heretofore existing between Jno. W. Ostrander, Carl Müller and Chas. Huke has been dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. Ostrander and Huke assume all liabilities and will collect all debts due to said firm.

A ZEESE & CO., 153 and 155 Dearborn street, are now prepared to furnish to the trade a large and varied assortment of electrotypes of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, of all sizes, suitable alike for the columns of a newspaper or a three-sheet poster.

MR. SAMUEL RASTALL, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago Typographical Union, who resides at Lake View, recently plucked some gooseberries from bushes in his garden, of English stock, which measured nearly four inches in circumference, and of delicious flavor.

WE are again placed under obligations to Mr. R. Timroth, of Rand, McNally & Co., for an excellent photographic print portrait of the Hon. Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for President. It is said to be an excellent likeness, and the presswork is executed in the highest style of the art.

WE learn from Mr Stephen Hoe, the Chicago representative of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., that a lot has been secured on the North Side for the erection of a building to be used for the manufacture of the Hoe press. Plans and specifications have been submitted and the structure will soon be under way.

AT the recent labor demonstration in this city, the members of the Typographical Union turned out to the number of 500, and formed one of the most conspicuous features in the procession. Belonging to the oldest organized labor association in the city, they secured, as they deserved, the right of the line.

WE have received a beautiful picture of the Southern Exposition, which opens at Louisville, Ky., August 16, and continues until October 25. The view is of the main building, which is one of the largest exposition buildings ever erected. It covers thirteen acres of ground, and will be lighted throughout by five thousand electric lights.

THE Bullock Press Company, located at 52, 54 and 56 Illinois street, is now busily engaged in turning out printing-machines for the New York *World*, Pittsburgh *Telegraph-Chronicle*, Rochester *Democrat*, Chicago *Tribune* (2), Philadelphia *Press* and Buffalo *Express*. Mr. Conrad Kahler, who for nearly thirty years had control of the Chicago *Tribune* pressrooms, is superintendent of the mechanical department,— a position for which he is pre-eminently qualified, and his many old-time friends will be pleased to hear of his prosperity.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.— Messrs. Ostrander & Huke have recently patented what they term a lightning galley lock-up. It is made of brass, and has three pinions, which are tightened by the fingers; an instantaneous operation,— no quoins, sidesticks or other contrivances being required. It is especially adapted for book and newspaper offices.

RETURNED.— Mr. Johnston, of the firm of Shepard & Johnston, printers, of this city, has just returned from a three months' trip in Europe. During his absence he visited a number of the largest printing-offices both in France and England; and while acknowledging the many and generous courtesies received, thinks that America has very little to learn from our craftsmen in the old world.

WE recently had the pleasure of a call from Major John M. Farquhar, of Buffalo, where he is now located. Mr. Farquhar is an old-time Chicago printer, however, having been president of No. 16 for two successive years, 1861–2, and also president of the International Typographical Union in 1860–2. Though not now engaged in the printing business, his sympathies are still in the right direction, as those who knew him in times gone by will very readily believe.

WE regret to announce the demise of Mrs. Sarah Wade Luse, wife of A. P. Luse, of Marder, Luse & Co., of this city, at the residence of her husband, in Crawfordsville, Ind., July 11, 1884. Long an invalid, her sufferings and sickness were borne without a murmur; but a brave spirit and loving heart yielded at length to that dread disease consumption. Mr. Luse has the sincere sympathy of his many friends in his sad bereavement.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.— We recently had the pleasure of visiting the new and enlarged quarters of the well known printers' roller manufacturer, Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 and 202 South Clark street. This establishment, which is a model of its kind, and is equipped with the most ingenious labor-saving machinery yet invented, occupies 5,000 square feet and is well lighted on four sides. Its capacity is 2,500 lbs. per day, and here every size and class of roller may be seen, varying in diameter from one to six inches. A regular patrol system for collecting and delivery in all parts of the city has been established, so that customers are supplied with clocklike regularity and all *vexatious* delays are thereby avoided.

WELL WORTH A VISIT.— There is now in successful operation in the printing establishment of Skeen & Stuart, of this city, a new and improved "Cottrell Two-Revolution Cylinder," which possesses so many peculiar and novel advantages over its predecessor,—innovations, in fact, which amount to a positive revolution,— that a brief reference to a few of the more prominent will doubtless prove of interest to our readers. In addition to those referred to in a previous issue we may mention the following: In all cylinder presses the main power required is to force the bed over the center. Now, while this is materially aided by the action of the air-spring, the driving rack on the bed is constructed in such a manner that at the time the greatest strength is required the end of the rack running in a slide is so strengthened that the usual spring and jar, especially felt in heavy work, is entirely overcome, and a *perfect impression* thereby secured. The sheet is also laid down face up, an advantage to be especially appreciated in color-work, as the pressman can regulate the shading, impression by impression, instantaneously, without moving from his position, while the sheet, the form and the rollers are in full light of the sun or gas, covered or obstructed by no flys, tapes or incumbrances of any character. Again, contrary to the old system of setting a fly, there is no need of changing, as when it is set for one sheet it is set for all, being taken by and from the gripper edge; the size makes no difference, and it will carry out and lay a sheet of cardboard or a sheet of tissue paper with the same undeviating regularity. Another and by no means the least important advantage is the economizing of room, occupying as it does three feet less space than any other four-roller press of the same size. In its construction it is simplicity itself, and devoid of all complex mechanism — being alike a revolution and a revelation — while strength and durability are its conspicuous elements. It is certainly well worth a visit.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A TONSORIAL journal is about to be established at Waukegan, Ill.

THE value of paper exported from the United States in 1869 was $3,777; in 1883, $1,589,908.

APPLICATION for a charter from the International Typographical Union has been received from Honolulu.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Hoole, of the well known firm of Snyder & Hoole, bookbinders' machinists, Cincinnati, is seriously ill.

OMAHA Typographical Union has established a weekly journal called *The Independent*, in opposition to the *Bee*, which has been boycotted.

ABOUT forty years ago the first Typographical Union was formed, but it was not until 1869 that the present International Union was instituted.

THE number of periodicals of all sorts published in New York city is not less than 625; Chicago is next, with 240; Philadelphia third, with 230; Boston fourth, with 179.

A BILL of complaint has been filed in the clerk's office of the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston, by R. Hoe & Co. against the proprietors of the *Herald* of that city for infringing on Hoe's printing machines.

A PONDEROUS ledger has just been turned out of the Government bindery for the use of the United States Sub-Treasury at New York, which weighs 87 pounds, is 8 inches thick, and measures 21 by 32 inches.

MESSRS. CLARK W. BRYAN & CO., proprietors of the *Paper World*, published at Holyoke, Mass., have opened a branch office at 111 Broadway, New York, which will be conducted by one of the firm, Mr. D. H. Sackett.

IT is stated that immediately after the Presidential election the New York *Herald*, *World* and *Times* will advance their rates to the old price, three cents, the reduction made some months ago having been found a losing business.

THE Detroit *Evening Journal* has adopted the new "twenty-four o'clock" system. The idea is carried out in every department of this paper. It issues three editions, viz: the fourteen o'clock, fifteen o'clock, and seventeen o'clock editions.

THE Los Angeles Typographical Union recently held a conference with the newspaper proprietors with a view of obtaining an increase in the rates of composition. The proprietors cheerfully assented, and now the rate is 45 cents, an increase of five cents.

THERE are about 125 papers published in the interests of the colored people. Besides these there are four college sheets being issued from Harvard and Fisk universities, Tuskegee Normal Institute and Hampton Agricultural and Normal Institute.

THE job printers of Portland, Oregon, have formed a strong combination to regulate the prices upon all classes of work, with a $500 penalty in case of the default of any member, secured by bonds. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them success, as it will do away with "guess-estimating," the curse of the trade.

MR. ALBERT AUER, superintendent of the Government pressroom, has recently taken out a patent for an "improved grooved furniture," which it is claimed will prevent the rising and blacking of furniture and slugs, which so often annoy the pressman. It has been tested in the Government Printing Office with the most perfect success. Mr. Auer is an old Chicago pressman.

WE regret to learn from the last issue of *The Craftsman* that Mr. August Donath has retired from the editorial management of that journal. Under this gentleman's able management, *The Craftsman* had achieved a reputation second to that of no labor journal in the county, and its columns were always perused with pleasure and profit. We sincerely regret his retirement.

THE following gentlemen, well known in their profession as thoroughly qualified job printers, have kindly consented to act as the awarding committee for the specimens of printing to be submitted through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER: M. Carroll, of Rand, McNally & Co.; Chas. Anson, of Pool Bros.; H. E. Shattock, of Geo. Marshall & Co.; Thos. Faulkner, of the Jones Printing and Stationery Co., and Robt. McLaughlin, of Shepard & Johnston's.

MR. JACOB RUESCH, a well known printers' machinist, and Wm. R. Smith, superintendent of the *Wisconsin* pressroom, Milwaukee, have applied for a patent on an alarm counter,—an invention which, when attached to a press, keeps perfect account of the exact number of sheets printed. The face of the counter somewhat resembles the dial of a clock. There is a small and large hand. The small hand counts 24, the number of sheets in a quire, in succession, and when this number is reached the larger hand registers a full quire. A special feature of this counter is, that the large hand may be set so that when any desired number of sheets are printed, an alarm bell, that may be heard in the noisiest pressroom, will strike. Though especially valuable for Newspaper Union offices, where so many different kinds of country weeklies are printed, the invention is claimed to be a great improvement in every respect upon the counter now in use — being less complex, stronger, and not so apt to get out of order.

IMPROVED REGISTERING APPARATUS.—We desire to call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. E. L. Megill, of 60 Duane street, New York, pioneer of the gauge-pin business, and for several years a practical printer. Among his specialties may be mentioned the Wire Gauge Pins, the long-looked-for desideratum in thousands of printing-offices. They are made of steel, with ground points, and are equal to the best made pins. They consist of ten sizes, can be used by anyone at sight, are cheap, simple and strong, and are adapted for every kind of work. The bend at the lower corner prevents the sheets from catching and the pin from pulling out. The new feed gauge, also herewith presented, is said to be the most effective yet introduced. It can quickly be set to any position along the platen bail, and upon every part of the surface of the platen, from the center to the extreme lower edge. The parts are firmly fastened by convenient thumbscrews. The gauge head is cupped underneath to impress but not to puncture the platen paper. The spring tongue is pivoted at the gauge-head, and can be turned to suit any margin, which greatly facilitates the feeding. The manner of applying to the press is very simple, and can be done by any pressman by hand and without making any change in the press.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To prevent jar and racket in running power presses, place beneath the machine strips of India-rubber three-fourths of an inch thick, four inches wide and eight to twelve inches long.

A GOOD mucilage is made from gelatine and alcohol. These put in a bottle and well corked will combine in about three days, and anything pasted with it will last for all time. It is the best cement for leather. The mucilage will keep for years without spoiling.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* is now printed on paper made from a substance called bogasse, which is the refuse of the sugar-cane fiber. The paper is said to be superior in every respect to that made from wood pulp, and to be cheaper.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS Printing and Publishing Company filed a bill of incorporation at Albany, N. Y., on June 10. The intention of the company is to publish an American edition of the London *Illustrated News*, and to do a general publishing business. The capital is $80,000.

DRY pocket glue is made from twelve parts of glue and five parts of sugar. The glue is boiled until entirely dissolved, the sugar dissolved in the hot glue, and the mass evaporated until it hardens on cooling. The hard substance dissolves rapidly in lukewarm water, and is an excellent glue for use on paper.

MR. BELL is preparing for publication a work entitled "Memorandums in Syntax"; being a collection of sentences in which common errors occur, giving the grammatical rules that govern the corrected forms. The book will be of great value to public speakers and writers, and especially so to members of literary societies and to persons who desire to speak and write the English language correctly. Mr. Bell's long experience as a proofreader amply qualifies him for the preparation of such a work.

It is well known that printing on parchment is a very difficult operation, owing to its hardness, inequality of surface and creases. It is recommended to print on the paper before converting it into parchment, when the print will at the same time be rendered imperishable. But as the acid used in making parchment attacks the inks, the latter will have to be chemically prepared. Herr Oechelhauser, of Dusseldorf, has taken out a patent for this novel mode of preparation.

Colorings.—Gray sets off a color better than either black or white. White, gold or black will serve as an edging to any color. A white ground has a tendency to make colors upon it appear darker, while a black ground has a contrary effect. In the association of two tones of one color, the effect will be to lighten the light shade and darken the other. The fact that incongruous colors are often harmoniously combined in nature is no guarantee that they may be similarly applied in art.

Germany has more books in its libraries than any other nation. There are over 1,000 libraries in Austria, Germany and Switzerland, twenty of which contain over 100,000 volumes. France has six libraries of over 100,000 books, outside of the National Library, which is the largest in the world. Great Britain has only nine libraries of over 100,000 volumes, but the British Museum pays out $80,000 annually adding to its collections. Spain has thirty public libraries containing 700,000 volumes. The library in Washington contains 513,000 volumes and 170,000 pamphlets, and there are but five larger in the world —the French National with 2,500,000; the British Museum, 1,500,000; St. Petersburg, 1,000,000; Munich, 900,000, and Berlin with 750,000 books.

Paper making on a fairly extensive scale is now carried on in India. There are two mills in Calcutta, one in Lucknow, one in Gwalior, and one in Bombay, all worked by machinery, the processes adopted being identical with those employed in European paper mills. Much of the paper required by the Indian Government is now obtained of local manufacture. The bulk of the paper imported into India is of such descriptions as are not made by the local mills. Although some 60,000,000 passengers traveled last year on Indian railways, the manufacture of railway tickets is, as yet, only carried on in one mill, and, though the quality of the native product is fairly good, the price is materially higher than that of imported tickets. The Indian mills make, as yet, mainly, brown packing, cartridge and blotting paper, and also common paper suited for ordinary office purposes and native account books.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The Stationer and Printer, Chicago, recently changed from a monthly to a fortnightly, evinces evidences of prosperity, and we are glad to note the fact.

The Printers' Circular, a monthly journal published by R. S. Menamin, Philadelphia, is always a welcome visitor, and its contents are perused with a good deal of pleasure.

Woodcock's Printers and Lithographers' Weekly Gazette, New York, is always full of newsy, crispy items. Its editor has the happy faculty of utilizing the *multum in parvo* style.

The June number of *The Press News*, London, England,—a journal for every trade connected with the production of a book,—contains a fund of practical information of more than ordinary interest to all branches of the craft.

Rounds' Printers' Cabinet, just received, is up to its usual standard of excellence, and contains, among other interesting matters, a life-like portrait and biographical sketch of the late Zebina Eastman, one of the fathers of the Chicago press.

The Pacific Printer, of San Francisco, Palmer & Rey, publishers, is the representative craft journal of the Pacific coast. Its selections are always good, and its editorial management such as to commend it to the patronage of employer and employé.

The Paper World, published at Holyoke, Mass., devoted, as its name implies, to the special interests of the paper trade, is one of our most valued exchanges. It is edited with ability, and is always filled with interesting and instructive information.

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, published by John Stonehill, London, improves with each number. If the trade organs of the old world had one-half the enterprise or ambition developed in this journal, "old fogyism" would soon become an obselete term. It is an honor alike to the craft and its publisher.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Buffalo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Keep away—as we are boycotting the *Courier* establishment.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, dark; composition on bookwork, 40 and 42 cents. Stay away at present, by all means.

Chicago.—State of trade, very, very dull; prospects, hopeful; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There are many idle printers in the city, and Chicago does not furnish an encouraging field for the wanderer at present.

Cleveland.—State of trade: newspaper work, good; job work, fair; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job work, no established scale, get as much as you can. No difficulty existing, but good job printers shun this place on account of the low wages paid.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, dull; prospects, none for a betterment; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job work, per week, $18. There is no difficulty. We are engaged in unionizing small book and job offices, in which we are meeting with reasonable success. Stay away from Cincinnati, for the present, at least.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright for a month to come; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; day work, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $16. There are two daily unfair offices in the city; consequently the supply of printers is equal to the demand.

Detroit.—State of trade, dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. The directories are finished, and while there is no difficulty existing, there are printers enough to do the work required.

Denver.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No difficulty, but there are already more printers here than there are situations for.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; job printers, per week, $15. We advise all printers to stay away for the present, as the State work is about finished.

Keokuk.—State of trade, good; prospects, reasonably fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. No difficulty, but printers are very numerous.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, but all printers seeking employment must be first-class to get a situation.

Louisville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty. The city is pretty well filled up at present, but good men can always find work.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. The strike on the *Evening Wisconsin* still continues. The office is closed against union men.

New York.—The state of trade in New York is exceedingly dull, and the supply of printers is very much greater than the demand. All the morning papers pay the scale but the *Tribune*, which is being vigorously boycotted by the united trades of New York. They propose to make it a political issue by voting against the *Tribune's* candidates. Traveling printers had better give this city a wide berth for the present.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. There are more printers here than required, and the difficulty in the *Bee* office is yet unsettled.

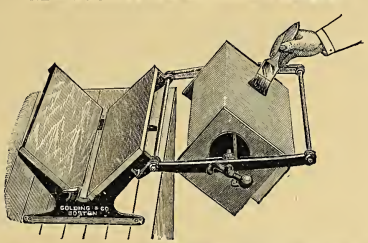
Philadelphia.—State of trade, very good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Stay away at present, as there are more men here than can find employment. There is difficulty here, as the union is determined to change the status of the *Press* office, drive Calvin Wells from the electoral ticket or defeat him at the polls.

Rochester.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 cents; job printers, per week, $14 and upward. The *Democrat* is soon to enlarge to eight pages.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Keep away from Winnipeg for the time being. The strike that occurred in the *Times* office on the 19th of June was settled by the proprietor refusing to take any of the strikers back; their places being filled by imported "rats."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW MACHINE FOR BLOCKING TABLETS.



This cut represents Golding's Patent Tablet Press, as it appears when operator is gluing the sheet. The frame holding sheets is provided with a strong screw clamp, and is on hinges. It is thrown back over the body of the press when paper is to be put in. The paper is put in edgewise on two boards set at a right angle, and when clamped securely is thrown over on the frame, as in cut, leaving the two bottom smooth edges exposed for gluing. By using prepared liquid cement 5,000 sheets can be done in twelve minutes on the large press. The machine is very strongly made of iron. No. 1 will hold 2,000 sheets 6×12 inches or smaller; price $9. No. 2 will hold 5,000 sheets 8×16 inches or smaller; $15. A full descriptive circular mailed free on application. Made and sold by GOLDING & CO., manufacturers of Presses, Printers' Tools and Furniture of all kinds, 183 to 199 Fort Hill square, Boston, Mass. Send for illustrated catalogue.



"CHICAGO" IMPROVED JOB CASE (New).—This case is made to take in a complete font of caps, small-caps and lower-case. As type founders are making most display fonts in this way, it ought to come into general use. It will also take the place of the two-third pairs (news) cases.

We also make a "Quadruple" case, which has all small boxes of the same size as a triple case. It will hold two fonts of caps and small-caps. "Chicago" Improved Job Case, $1.20. "Chicago" Quadruple Case, $1.20. Manufactured and for sale by GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY, 180 Monroe street, Chicago.

JOB LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.

I have for sale the following job lots at very low prices:

*	200	rms.	25	x 38	60	lb.	pearl tint super callendered book.			
*	30	"	28	x 42	70	"	"	"	"	"
†	35	"	23	x 41	50	"	buff	"	"	"
†‡	12	"	29½	x 50	87	"	"	"	"	"
†	52	"	25	x 38	45	"	"	"	"	"
*‡	9	"	26	x 40	60	"	white	"	"	"
†	32	"	28	x 42	82	"	"	"	"	"
*	175	"	32	x 44	65	"	"	"	"	"
*	100	"	22½	x 27¼	50	"	"	music paper.		
†	21	"	27½	x 37½	50	"	tint No. 1 Eastern machine fin. book.			
†	50	"	23	x 41	42	"	"	"	"	"
*	50	"	25	x 38	50	"	"	No. 2 machine finished book.		
*†	15	"	"		60	"	"	"	"	"
*‡	15	"	"		50	"	white	"	"	"

Lots marked thus ‡ must be closed out in one lot; others I can sell part of if all is not wanted. Write for samples and prices, and state which lot or lots you want sample of. If unknown to me, give references. State what terms you want. Prices depend largely upon terms desired.

*	300	rms.	26 x 40	34	lb. print.
*	30	"	24 x 36	29	" "
*	80	"	"	27½	" " flat.

Lots marked thus * are in sight, and can be shipped on receipt of order.
" " " † will be sent direct from the mill.

GEO. H. TAYLOR,
Room 6, Taylor Building, 140–146 Monroe Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 19, 1884.

The copartnership heretofore existing as Butler & Emaus has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Butler, having bought out the entire interest of Jacob Emaus, will continue the business, and assumes all business obligations and responsibilities.

GEO. W. BUTLER.
JACOB EMAUS.

Fifty cents will pay for an advertisement of three lines in this Department Each additional line ten cents. Twelve words make a line. No manufacturer's or dealer's advertisement will be admitted here, this being intended for the accommodation of our subscribers.

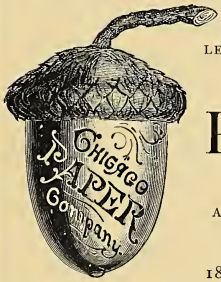
DESIRABLE OFFICE ROOM FOR RENT.— I wish to rent desk room in my office, Room 6, in the Taylor Building, to someone selling goods to printers, publishers or stationers, or kindred trade. Elevator, telephone, janitor service, heat, etc., included in rental. Price low. Very desirable opportunity for someone wanting quarters for a resident agent or salesman.
GEO. H. TAYLOR, Room 6, Taylor Building.

$1,500 Cash will buy the *Lanesboro Journal*, one of the best local papers in the State of Minnesota, and cost the proprietor $2,000 two years ago. Impaired health obliges the owner to sell. A great bargain for a live printer. Address *Journal*, Lanesboro, Minn.

WANTED—A position as editor or business manager of a weekly Republican paper in a growing Western town, by a practical printer, and for ten years the editor and proprietor of a successful journal. Best of references. Address Mc., care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.



H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A. T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



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LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

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ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

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PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,

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WEDDING ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED
FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS,

Patent Rubber-Faced Type, Pencil and Pocket Stamps

And Everything in the Stamp Line.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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Friend & Fox Paper Co.

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Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

CARTER & BARNARD,

BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING INK MAKERS,



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We are the only firm in the city who manufacture a full line of

Black and Colored Inks.

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THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

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TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE,

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE

AND

ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDING,

303--305 Dearborn St.

AND

46--48 Third Ave.

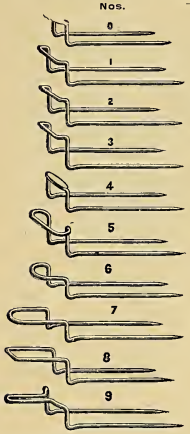
ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

N. B.—Pending the improvements now being made on Dearborn St., the principal entrance will be at 46-48 Third Ave.

SIMPLEST STYLE OF THE ART!

THE PATENT

WIRE GAUGE PINS.



These new WIRE GAUGE PINS are made in ten sizes, as illustrated, and numbered from 0 to 9, which answer for every description of work. They can be understood and used by anyone at sight, and are cheap and effective.

They are secured by inserting the points into the platen-paper at the desired place and forcing home the Pin.



The bend at the lower corner prevents the sheets from catching, and the Pin from working out.

All Sizes 25 Cents a Dozen.

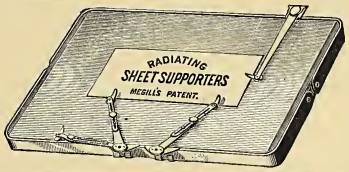
ONE DOZEN, AND ONE SIZE ONLY, IN A BOX.

HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART!

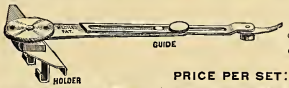
THE PATENT

Radiating Sheet Supporters.

Of all the appliances employed for registering sheets on platen printing presses, the new RADIATING SHEET SUPPORTERS stand pre-eminent. They possess advantages never before obtained, and are complete in every detail. They are offered at prices which will enable all printers to supply their presses, and they will be found as lasting as the press itself. No change is required in any part of the press, and any one can affix them by hand to the platen-bail of any press. They can afterward be as easily removed if required.



The above represents the Side and Bottom Supporters secured in position on the platen.



This cut is an enlarged view of one of the Bottom Supporters detached from the platen.

PRICE PER SET:

For Eighth Med. Press, $1.50; Quarto Med., $1.80; Half Med., $2.00

If to include Side Supporter, increase the price one-half.

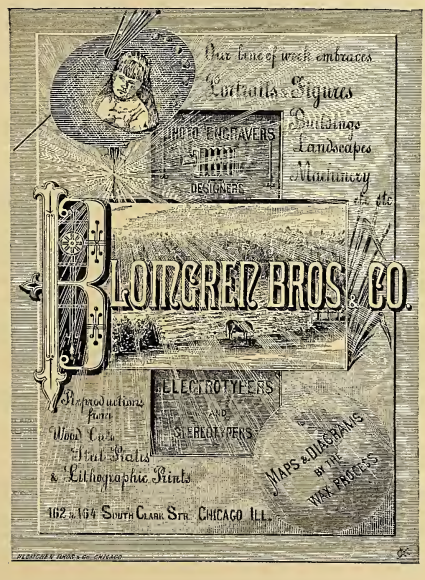
When ordering the above style, state name and size of press.

For Sale by Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Material, and by

EDWARD L. MEGILL, ——— PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER ——— 60 DUANE ST., N. Y.

EITHER STYLE OF GAUGES WILL BE SENT BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

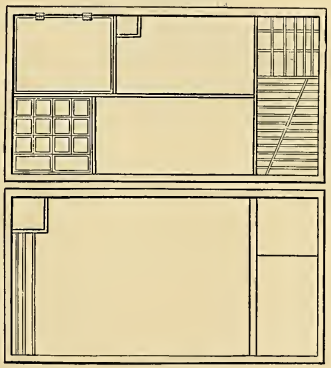
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Improved Job Printers' Cases.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE INVERTED CASE OR BOARD COMMONLY USED.

A LABOR-SAVING INVENTION.



A BOON TO EVERY PRINTER.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

A Saving of Money to the Employer. A Saving of Time to the Compositor. A most Economical and Much Needed Convenience. Has received the Unqualified Endorsement of the Leading Printers of the City.

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GEO. W. BUTLER, 2700 WENTWORTH AVE., CHICAGO.

We feel satisfied that, when thoroughly tested, they will come into general use, and be regarded as indispensable in all well regulated Job Offices.—INLAND PRINTER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER **TYPE** Cast from the BEST QUALITY & DURABLE METAL

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

——OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS——

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND, A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS,

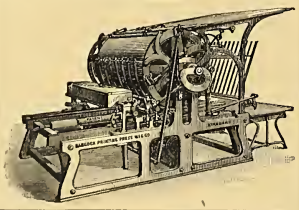
GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

ETC.

CHICAGO BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154 Monroe St.

Babcock Printing Press Manf'g Co's

DRUM CYLINDER, STOP CYLINDER.



TWO-REVOLUTION and LITHOGRAPHIC.

Patent Air-Spring Printing Presses.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and important improvements, which are patented.

The STANDARD PRESSES manufactured by this Company are unequaled low-priced machines. They are without a peer among presses of their class, for *rapidity, durability, easy running,* and are convenient in every respect in handling, thus saving the pressman's time. They are built at present in the five following sizes: ***19x24, 27x38, 29x42, 32x46*** and ***33x51,*** and in price range from $1,100 to $1,750, at factory. WRITE FOR PRICE AND CIRCULAR.

THE COUNTRY PRESS is 32x46; price $1,100 without, and $1,150 with, Steam Fixtures. It has many valuable improvements, and stands at the head of presses of its class. It gives universal satisfaction. *Correspondence solicited.*

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GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,
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Manufacturers of Superior Copper-Mixed Type,

AND DEALERS IN

Printing Machinery and Printers' Supplies of Every Description.

A Complete Stock carried at all times.

115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

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ESTABLISHED 1872.

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Newspaper Dresses and Complete Outfits for Job Offices.

PRINTING PRESSES,

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GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

CAPITAL STOCK, $150,000. ORGANIZED SEPT. 10, 1883.

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Machinery and Material.

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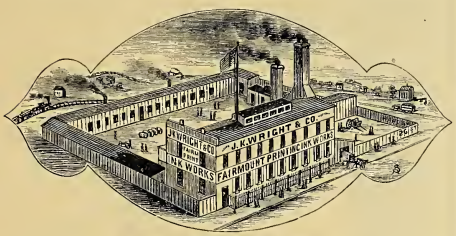
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Printing and Lithographic Inks

OF ALL COLORS



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HARRY RAYMOND, *Manager.*

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"CLIMAX" BLOTTING, WESTON'S LEDGER,

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CRANE BROS.' "ALL LINEN"

AND "JAPANESE" LINEN FLATS,

"SCOTCH LINEN" LEDGER,

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SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

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Queen City Printing Ink Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS,

600 WEST FIFTH ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

News Inks, Poster Inks,

BOOK AND JOB INKS,

COLORED INKS & VARNISHES.

The Press Supplied at Lowest Rates.

AND QUALITY OF INKS GUARANTEED.

THE STANDARD WESTERN INKS.

L. SCHAUPPNER & CO.

PRINTERS' & LITHOGRAPHERS' EMPORIUM.

196 and 198 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

List of Second-Hand Machinery and Material

FOR SALE

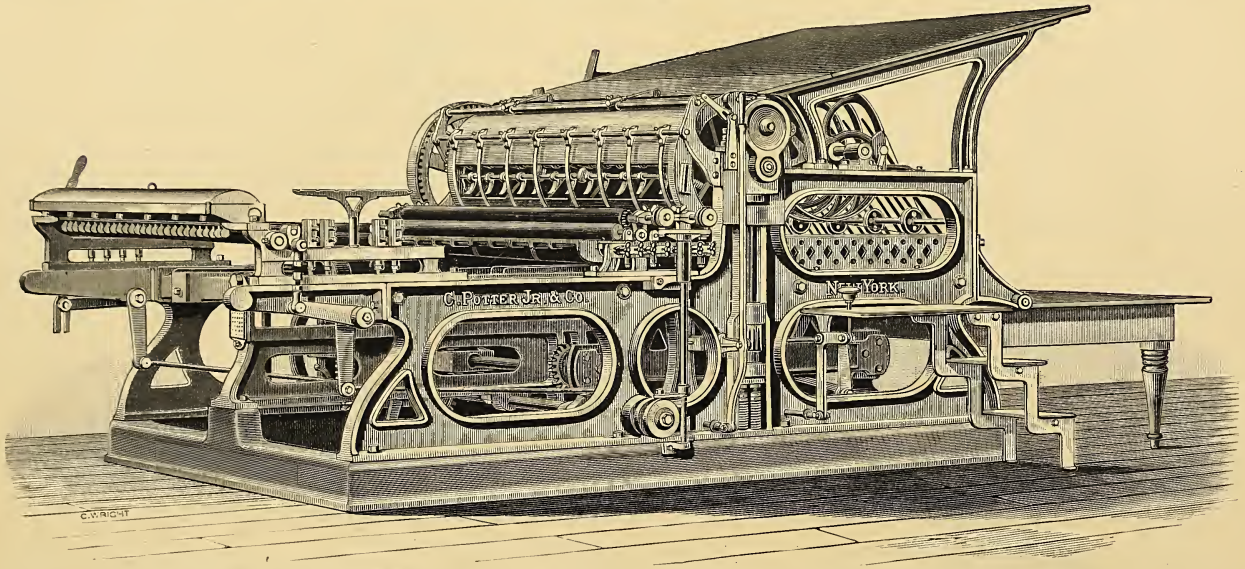
Thoroughly overhauled and warranted in first-class condition.

31×46 **COUNTRY COTTRELL, steam power.**
1 No. 6 STANDING PRESS, used but little.
29×42 **FOUR-ROLLER COTTRELL, latest style.**
32×46 **FOUR-ROLLER TWO REVOLUTION COTTRELL, latest style.**
1 QUARTER-MEDIUM PEERLESS PRESS, 10×15, good as new.
KIDDER JOBBER, with patent numbering attachment.
KIDDER JOBBER, good as new.
1 EIGHTH-MEDIUM BALTIMORE JOBBER, with steam.
3 QUARTER-MEDIUM O. S. GORDONS, with or without steam fixtures.
EIGHTH-MEDIUM O. S. GORDONS.
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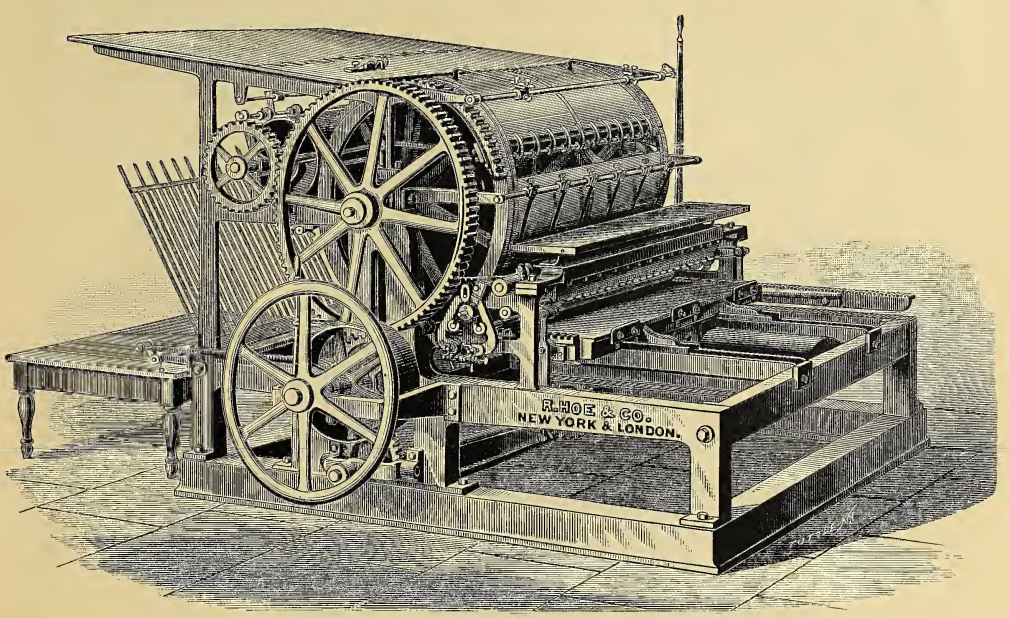
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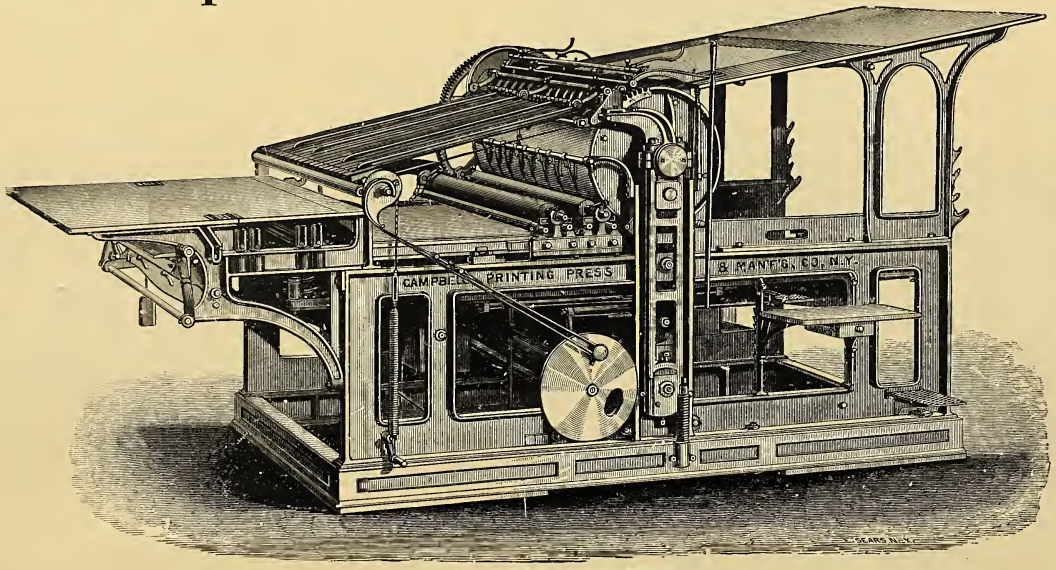
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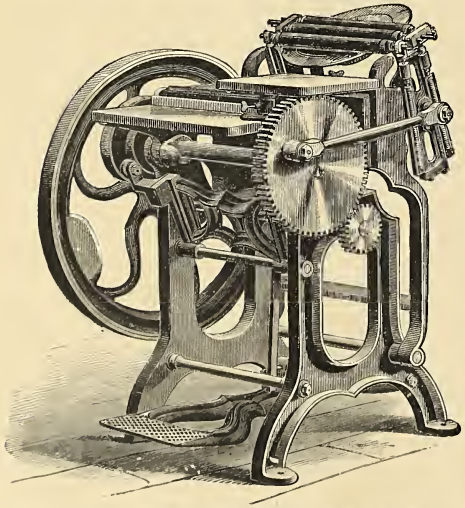
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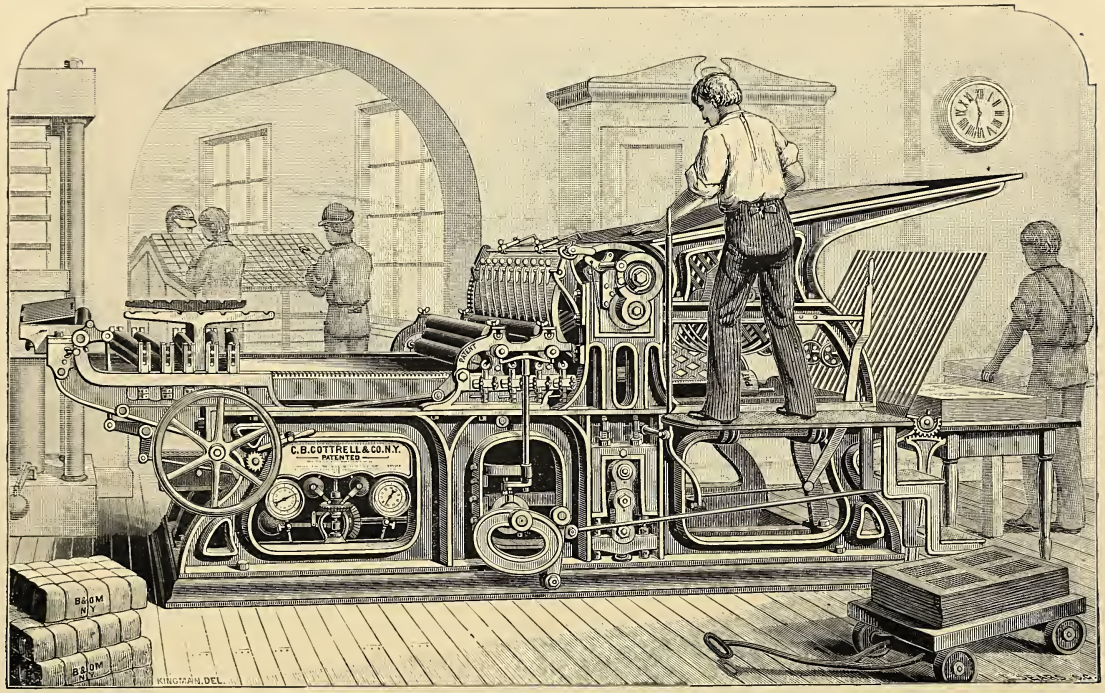
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VOLUME I. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1884. NUMBER 12.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(*Continued.*)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

TO print a sheet of paper requires several separate and distinct operations, each of which requires certain time. First, inking the type; second, to point or feed the sheet; third, to convey the sheet to the type with unerring precision for register; fourth, the impression; fifth, delivery. Each of these movements are so difficult that when all are combined the brightest intellect and most profound mechanical genius have as yet found impossible of perfect attainment; no matter how deep the study or lavish the expenditure of time and money, some defect is invariably discovered.

If this proposition is true now, with all our experience and knowledge, great credit is due the earlier mechanics, lacking our improved facilities and modern appliances, for what they achieved. American ingenuity once aroused pauses only when desired ends are accomplished, and ceased in this direction when absolute, final and complete success was reached. Nor does it detract one iota from the result, to realize that subsequent progress obliterated all their efforts, and other ideas and principles predominated, but, on the contrary, shows again that eventful times develop remarkable men, whose dormant power needs but the proper incentive to stimulate them to responsive action, when, surmounting all obstacles, they supply every demand of the occasion; thus the transition period from the hand to the machine press, forms the lustrous halo surrounding the brilliant genius of Otis Tufts and Seth and Isaac Adams!

It will be proper here to note how well the inventors of that time comprehended the difficult task before them, and the efforts made to perform by machinery the various operations required. Thus, while pointing the sheet they found it advisable to have another one printing, otherwise a serious loss of time would ensue; hence two feeders were necessary. Now it is evident that if an impression were taken at each half stroke of the carriage, the rollers could have passed over a form but once; this objectionable feature was avoided by two beds at first, but, proving unsuitable, the opposite horn of the dilemma was accepted, and single bed presses introduced, which, in the absence of any known contrivance for disposing of the sheets, rendered two feeders necessary. Experience, the strict disciplinarian and costly teacher, soon demonstrated that single rolling was insufficient, and improvement was imperatively demanded; simple as this seems to us now, five years of study was required to accomplish it.

Treadwell's press—crude, cumbrous and awkward—was but a slight remove from the hand-press, yet it was the fount from which others drew inspiration; the initial point whereon subsequent studies were based, culminating in the triumphant climax of Isaac Adams, who perfected the platen principle, and beyond whom no one has been able to go.

THE ADAMS AND TUFTS DOUBLE PRESS.

In 1831-2 Seth Adams, of Boston, constructed a wooden-frame double press, with one bed and platen, requiring two feeders, each of whom pointed and delivered the sheets. Simultaneously, Otis Tufts, of Boston, built a press quite similar, differing chiefly in the method of operating the carriage and impression; both used the vertical shaft, like Treadwell—the former employing a cam and extension lever to give the necessary sweep or throw, and permitting sufficient dwell at opposite ends of the stroke for the impression, while the latter produced the same effect with a large internal gear with a small pinion and folding-bar. The Adams, at first, was light and fragile, often giving way, while the Tufts was strong and heavy, and a great improvement, consequently; in the former the bed was forced up to the platen, the latter had the bed stationary, so the platen was pulled down (similar to the action of the Hoe small cylinder).

Wm. J. Adams, of Philadelphia, kindly furnishes the following, in reference to the Double Tufts: "Imagine a bed and platen in the center of the press (a feeder at each end on opposite sides), with a blanket double the size of the form suspended from the ceiling by cords, pulleys and weights, ascending and descending as the carriage moved forward and back; that is, as a sheet was going in for the impression, the blanket was drawn down under the platen, the other end going up like a curtain, and *vice versa*. Mr. John Warnock, who worked on the hand-press in Collins' office, when the Tufts was first started, says its introduction was hailed with delight, which was soon dispelled by the care and attention required; it was soon after sold and shipped to Canada, being placed on the deck of a sailing vessel and thrown overboard during a storm, occasioning a hymn of praise by the chapel on receipt of the news of its well-deserved fate."

The Double Adams was almost identical; it will therefore not be amiss to diverge a little and let Jas. W. Osgood tell his story of this, the first machine press in the state of Illinois: "In 1838 I went from Boston to Worcester, Mass, by railroad, thence to Albany by stage, crossed the river at Troy on a ferryboat worked by two horses, down the Hudson to New York by steamboat, steamboat and railroad to Philadelphia, railroad to Columbia, Pa., canalboat to Pittsburg, low water compelled me to take the stage to Vandalia, Ill.; twenty-two days and nights on the road, at an expense of $108. The Double Adams started three months before I did, by way of New Orleans, and arrived a month later! There were but five others west of the mountains at that time—two in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, two in Morgan's and one in the St. Louis *Republican* office, all Double Adams. I worked this press in the office

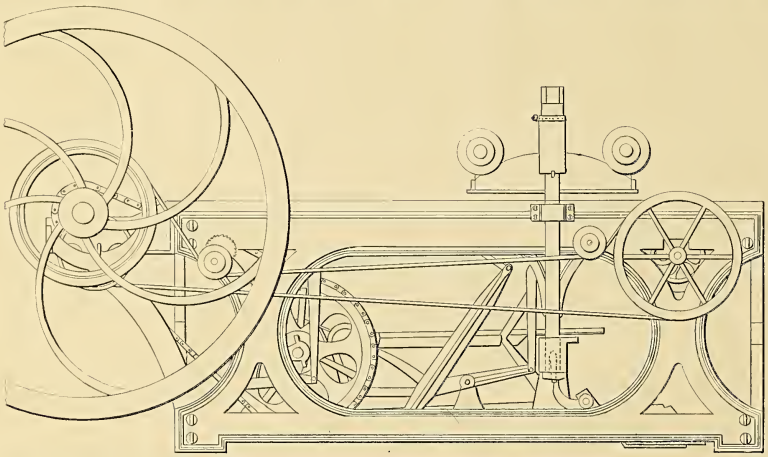
of the *Illinois State Register* during the winter of 1838–39, then moved it to Springfield in 1840, where I left it."

The rivalry between Adams and Tufts for the ascendancy became so great, the former contracted to furnish a press to print 1,000 an hour or no pay; this would obligate each feeder to point and deliver 500 sheets, the "nippers" and "fly" not being as yet devised. The sheets were laid on or "fed" to a skeleton frame similar to the tympan frame of the hand-press, which, hinged at the lower end, swung down to the frisket, from whence the printed sheet was taken simultaneously—at this "nip," therefore, it must have been "shoo-fly" work for the feeders!

In the meantime, Tufts' brain was busy, for in 1834 he brought out his

SINGLE TUFTS PRESS,

the cut of which we present, through the courtesy of Mr. Albert W. Jones, of the Government pressroom. The following enthusiastic description, is supplied by Mr. Andrew



Overend, and displays the wonderful encyclopedic memory of this remarkable man, coming, as it does, after the lapse of forty-seven years. An inventor himself, he knows whereof he speaks. He says:

"This press excelled anything in the shape of a printing press ever made in this or any other country, for ingenious finish, workmanship, and numerous new and useful ideas. It was of iron throughout; had two friskets sliding in grooves one above the other; as one went in with a blank sheet above, the other was coming out below with one printed; the bed was stationary, the platen being pulled down with a beautiful toggle motion, the wheels were thrown up to permit of the vertical play before starting the press. The tympan was a gem of itself, having a separate inside drawer to hold the spotted or overlay sheets; the roller boxes were split in halves and locked on top. The toggles resembled the present Adams, with the exception that the winter beam and lower half was one piece, and were connected directly to the side rods or draw bars that pulled the platen down. The throw-off, or impression trip, was very ingenious and noiseless in operation, acting directly on the pitman, or connecting rod, which was hinged and folded up like a carpenter's rule. The cam which moved the carriage back and forth was provided with a switch to throw it around another curve, while waiting for the friskets to slip by each other. The fountain was a beauty; it was like the Adams, except that attached to the screws at each end were two levers long enough to reach and cover a screw projecting from the middle; by turning this screw both levers moved, throwing the roller bodily to or from the blade; besides, either end being light or dark, could be changed instantly; and finally, if this press required but one feeder, few, if any, Adams presses would have been built, for it was a wonderful masterpiece and did the best printing in its day."

Mr. Warnock, in describing this machine, endorses much of the foregoing and adds the following interesting facts: "It was thought by pressmen the art had reached its utmost limit upon its advent; the mechanism was so fine, the motion so life-like, printers flocked to Collins' office to see the wonder, but in the midst of all the rejoicing, the NEW PATENT of Isaac Adams was sprung upon us, and what was so valuable a short time before, could only be sold for old iron and brass. The frisket motion was indeed wonderful. By taking two sheets of card board and passing one over the other backward and forward, an idea can be formed of the manner in which they operated. The pressman adjusted the points on both friskets alike, so a sheet from one registered with the opposite. One feeder laid on and the other, standing directly opposite, took off the printed work."

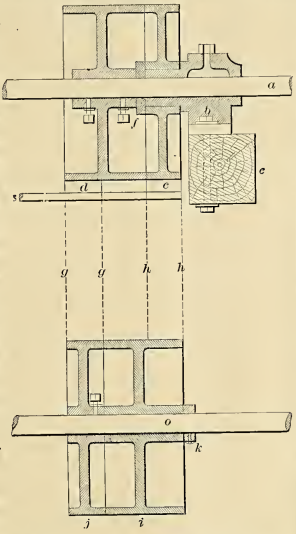
(*To be continued.*)

ONE of the first fruits of the entry by Corea into treaty relations with foreign powers is the establishment of a newspaper called the *Metropolitan Ten-Day Gazette*. It comprises 16 pages, and the Chinese language has been preferred to Corean. Both type and paper are creditable.

BELT TRANSMISSION.

OLIN SCOTT, M. E., writes as follows to the *American Machinist* of July 26: Among the many illustrations of the various methods of applying belts in the transmission of power, I have never seen the one illustrated by the sketch below in which the belt is run on fast and loose pulleys in the usual manner, in starting and stopping the machine, and at the same time the belt and loose pulleys can be idle when not in use, and have no bearings to keep oiled when the loose pulleys are idle.

Referring to sketch: *a* is the driving shaft; *b* is a journal box of any of the usual forms, but having one end projecting as far as the width of the loose pulley *c*. This projection forms an additional length of bearing to the shaft, and is turned off on outside for pulley to fit on loose; *c* is loose pulley as wide as the belt, and turns loose on the projecting part of the journal box *b*; *d* is a fast pulley double the width of the belt; *o* is the driven shaft; *j* is a fast pulley the width of the belt; *i* is a loose pulley double the width of the belt, and kept in position by the collar *k*; *s* shows the position of shipper.



When the belt is in the position shown by *g g*, the shaft *o* will be driven. When belt is in position of *g h*, the shaft *o* will be idle, and the wide loose pulley *i* will revolve in the usual way. When shipper is thrown so as to move the belt to the position shown at *h h*, the belt with the loose pulleys *i* and *c* will all stop, and leave no bearings or pulleys to be oiled, and save the wear of the belt, and remove all danger of becoming hot or of being damaged by neglect. I have used the device many years, chiefly for stopping lines of shafting or parts of mills, when engine and parts of mill run day and night, or when some part of a mill was run but a part of the time.

The belt can be thrown on to the idle pulleys by the shipper *s* to the position *h h*, and if the belt is not too wide, can be pulled back to the position *g h* by the shipper, as it is only necessary to crowd the belt so the edge of pulley *d* will catch the edge of the belt. If the belt is too wide and stiff to pull on the running pulley *d*, as above described, it is only necessary to take hold of the belt and turn it until the edge of the belt catches the running pulley *d*. This is easily done, as both pulleys *i* and *c* are loose. The device also affords a means of oiling the pulley *c* at any time, although it only runs when belt is being shifted, but sometimes the shoulder or collar *f* needs oiling.

EARLY PRINTING.

THE art of printing on wooden blocks in China seems to be due to the accident of some one desiring a facsimile of an inscription on a stone monument, in the first instance, by the process of rubbing with coloring matter over the paper, and subsequently by covering the stone with Indian ink, placing the paper against it, and rubbing. In 175 A. D., the text of the Chinese classics was cut on tablets, and of these impressions were taken, some of which are said to be still in existence. Printing from wooden blocks seems to be no older than the end of the sixth century. It was not until the tenth century that printed books became common. The use of movable type was said to date in China from the eleventh century. Movable copper type was used in Korea at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and even earlier; indeed, one book so printed appeared to date from the years 1317 and 1324. And even if it were, after all, not so old as it seemed to be, there were others dating unquestionably anterior to the invention of printing by movable type in Europe. The invention reached Japan from Korea, and there was a distinct mention of Korean types produced by casting and moulding about 1420 A. D. In Japan the earliest example of block-printing dates from the middle of the eighth century. Before that, stone inscriptions and engraved seals were in use. The early Japanese prints were chiefly reproductions of Chinese. The first really national work printed in Japan was the "Ni-hon-gi," at the end of the sixteenth century. Printed slips, apparently printed from cast copper or bronzed blocks, containing a *Dharani* out of the Budhist Scripture, were distributed to the number of one million in 764-770. The earliest Japanese printed books were of a considerably later date. Of those known, the oldest was printed about 1200. Printing received a great impulse from the expeditions of Hideyoshi against Korea, when a number of books were brought back by the victors, and the Japanese learned what had been achieved by a people whom they had considered vastly their inferiors. Among these were some books printed with movable type, which seems to have found immediate favor with the Japanese, for nearly all the books of the next thirty or forty years were printed with movable type. Although illustrated books were extremely common in more recent Japanese literature, the earliest known bore the date 1610. Previous to this there were woodcuts on a large scale representing the popular gods, and to some of these a very great age was attributed. One was dated 1017, and another was engraved by Nichiren, who died 1282.—*London Athenæum.*

HE who first shortened the labor of copyists by device of movable types was disbanding hired armies, and cashiering most kings and senates, and creating a whole new Democratic world. He had invented the art of printing. * * * The journalists are now the true kings and clergy. Henceforth, historians, unless they are fools, must write, not of Bourbon dynasties, and Tudors, and Hapsburgs, but of stamped broadsheet dynasties, and quite new successive names, according as this or the other able editor, or combination of able editors, gains the world's ear.—"*Sartor Resartus.*"

THE INLAND PRINTER,

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canadas.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1884.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN May, we announced that, commencing with October number, we should issue THE INLAND PRINTER semi-monthly, since which time we have received an abundance of letters from subscribers, advertisers and well wishers, expressing their views as to the expediency of the course proposed. We feel very grateful to the many friends who have taken so much interest in its welfare; and as so large a majority seem to favor a monthly issue, our directors have weighed the arguments adduced, and have resolved to abandon their scheme of a fortnightly and continue monthly, as heretofore, with this change, that at the date referred to THE INLAND PRINTER will be enlarged to 48 pages and cover, and we hope to be able to take in our scope many of the affiliated branches of the business which we have hitherto not dealt with. The increased editorial expenditure and cost of production will necessitate an advance in our subscription price, which, on and after the date mentioned, will be $1.50 per annum, a rate which we feel satisfied will meet the approbation of our readers, in view of the enlarged and, we hope, improved size and style of the journal. We take this opportunity of expressing our lively sense of gratitude for the valued moral support and excellent contributions we have received from the craft, and trust the members of the fraternity will regard the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER as the legitimate channel to relieve themselves of the vast store of pent-up, experience-taught wisdom which must constantly accumulate among such an enlightened and progressive fraternity as printers.

AMATEUR PRINTING OFFICES.

THE amateur printing offices and their pestilential brood of human attachments, which we had fondly hoped, a few months ago, had been relegated to obscurity, seem to have taken a new lease of life, and are again trenching on the domain of honest labor. Whether dull times have played any part in resurrecting them or their unsightly work we cannot say, but certain it is they are multiplying in a manner which forbodes no good for the future. Unfortunately, we have in our midst a class of people whose taste, like their education, is of a very primitive character, and who regard everything but *cheapness* of secondary consideration. No matter to them what the quality of the work or the knowledge of the creatures who grind it out may be, they see or care for nothing but the "saving of a dollar," and it is to this element we are indebted for the existence of a species which are neither fish, flesh nor fowl, which corrupt public taste, take the bread out of the mouths of honest workingmen, and who, in fact, are a nuisance to themselves and a pest to society.

A short time since, while conversing with a friend, a commission merchant, on the evils of the amateur printing system, he produced a package of business cards, just received, and handed us one with the remark: "To-day I paid $1.25 for a thousand of these; they were printed in an amateur office by an acquaintance of my son; now, please tell me your objections." One glance was sufficient to show where they had been printed, and by whom, though it seemed passing strange that an ordinarily shrewd man of business, whose principal failing was an inordinate love for the bawbees, should be blind to their self-evident defects. Accepting his invitation, we give our readers the result: The line containing his name had two glaring errors, a comma instead of a period after his initial and a period instead of a comma after the name; "commission," which should have been the feature of the card, was a catch-line; the unmeaning word "merchant" appeared in two-line pica gothic, while the number and name of the street were overshadowed by a pica extended "Chicago." The cardboard resembled a dirty piece of paper with some ink on it, and altogether the cheap and nasty look was disgusting in the extreme. "I am no printer, you see," was the only response to our efforts. But "just as sure as you attempt to palm these off on your old customers, will they be accepted as evidence that you are on the downward track, while a stranger will be afraid to commit a consignment to the keeping of a man who is satisfied with them," had the desired effect. "Well then, here they go into the stove," said he, suiting the action to the word, "and if ever I go near one of these fellows again, you may kick me all day for five cents."

To prove that the amount here mentioned is *not* an underestimate, the following list of prices, which we copy from an amateur journal now before us, which guarantees to do the work named, will corroborate: 500 business cards, 40 cents; 1000 envelopes, $1.00; bill-heads, per 100, 25 cents; address or visiting cards, 15 cents per pack; circulars per 1000, 50 cents. This, be it remembered, includes stock, composition and presswork. Now, no argument is required to prove that competition under such circumstances is out of the question, and that no printer with a modicum of manhood or common sense will attempt it. The stand taken by Messrs. Wells & Rafter, of Springfield, Mass., is admirable, and may be followed with advantage by every honorable employer. In a recent circular they say: "We enter into no competition with amateurs or cheap Johns, who urge their imperfect work upon unwilling customers, and disgrace a business they do not understand, nor do we court that class of customers who would be satisfied with such work at any price. Our intention is that no work shall leave our office that is not satisfactory both to our customers and ourselves." And this, we insist, is the right stand for a printer to take who has any respect for himself or pride in his calling.

Reputable tradesmen, the remedy lies in your own hands. When firms which employ qualified workmen, and turn out first-class work—which pay living wages and charge living prices for such work—combine, and resolve to withdraw their patronage from any establishment which sells to these amateur humbugs, the evil of which we justly complain will soon come to an end.

CHICAGO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

IT must become more and more evident each day to the observing mind that Chicago is destined ere long to rank as one of the great manufacturing centers of the country. Her geographical position at the head of our chain of lakes—nature's highway to the ocean—her far-reaching network of railways, stretching its arms Briarian-like into the fertile prairies of the West; her proximity to coal, iron and copper beds, practically inexhaustible; the hundreds of thrifty towns and villages springing up on every side, for which she furnishes the natural market and base of supplies, together with the increasing emigration, and the capital, home and European, which is constantly seeking investment in her markets, all contribute their quota to bring about this result. In little more than thirty years we find the comparatively uninviting, illy-paved, poorly-drained, unhealthy city of 50,000 inhabitants, transformed into the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the great Northwest, with a population of 630,000 people with a system of drainage and water-supply unsurpassed; the grain and lumber market of the continent, its miles of factories, warehouses and marble palaces, and containing, beyond a peradventure, the most energetic, enterprising, hopeful and ambitious population in the civilized world.

Prominent among the industries which have recently come to the front in Chicago are the manufacture of printing presses, electrotype machinery, type-casting, etc., and yet these branches of business have not kept pace with the imperative demands of the trade. Wherever the pioneer pitches his tent, no matter how bleak or uninviting the outlook, the schoolhouse and village newspaper follows in his train. Whether in the mining camp of Montana or the prairie settlement of Dakota, the printing-office shingle, like the snowdrop, peeks its modest head, as the *avant courier* of civilization—of better times to come, while even the depredations of the horse-thief, the screed of the demagogue, the church sociable, or the arrival of the last carload of dry goods and groceries, affords the "job" pioneer an opportunity to display his taste in a dodger or more pretentious circular.

It is only a short time since when an accident to a press necessitated the sending to New York for a duplicate of the broken part, with all the vexatious delays which that implied, or putting up with the bungling work of the machinist, ignorant of or uninitiated in the mechanism of a printing press. To-day all this is changed. Every part required can be supplied immediately, while an order for the latest improved printing machine can be almost as promptly filled, every part of which has been built and put together in the city of Chicago. And this is only the beginning of a revolution. The press manufacturers of the East are taking in the situation. The advent of one firm—or the establishment of one factory in our midst—means the establishment of all; means that in the near future all orders for the West, at least, will be supplied *direct from the Chicago factory*.

But it is not alone in the manufacture of printing machinery that Chicago is coming to the front, or destined to assert her preëminence as a manufacturing center. Electrotype machine factories are multiplying, and type foundries are springing up on every hand, some of which have already secured a national reputation, and are turning out work equal in every respect to the best produced by our older Eastern establishments. Westward the star of empire wends its way. In a few years, a very few years at the farthest, it will be deemed as absurd to send to New York or Philadelphia for printers' supplies, as it now is to send "coals to Newcastle."

BOYCOTTING AND ITS ABUSES.

THE so-called system of boycotting, which, under proper management and judicious control, can be made a powerful agency in the hands of the weak, is in eminent risk of losing its influence and being productive of more harm than good. Like every other beneficial agency employed for the amelioration of the industrial classes, it is in danger of being destroyed in the house of its friends. There is an old though trite saying that "too much familiarity breeds contempt," and we are afraid a too common resort to "boycotting," on every trivial occasion, without regard to attendant circumstances or likelihood of success, will not only deprive it of its influence, but arouse a popular feeling against it, which may prove injurious when public endorsement is essential. We can understand and sympathize with a movement in which the wage-workers, struggling for a principle, determined to enforce their rights or make their influence respected, withdraw their patronage from a firm, or their ballots from a party, which refuses to

concede to a rational requirement, but we cannot understand either the principle or policy which prompts the adoption of one line of action in one city and an antagonistic line of action in another, in the same state, when the legitimate, nay, inevitable, result will be the *neutralization* of whatever influence they possess, and the assured defeat of the very object they claim to have in view. Yet we are sorry to say that in our opinion this is just what boycotting is fast degenerating into in irresponsible hands. "Desperate cases require desperate remedies," but what would be thought of a physician who always prescribed the same remedy, or administered the same dose every time he was called to see a patient, irrespective of the nature of the disease? It is only by *consolidated* persistent effort that labor can hope to gain its object, and when it fritters away its strength, without judgment or discretion, it shows the lack of a controlling element. Better, far better, to engage in *one* contest and win it, than engage in *half a dozen* and *lose* them all.

But there is yet another danger connected with the indiscriminate indulgence in boycotting, and one to which we direct the special attention of our readers. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If it is needlessly resorted to, and failure is the result, employers will pay little if any attention to its requirements, while some may conclude to take a hand in the game themselves. It is generally safe to look *twice* before we leap; and our labor organizations cannot confer a greater benefit on their members than to call a halt on this indiscriminate and too often suicidal policy of "boycotting."

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

THE postoffice authorities have been notified from Washington that the rate of postage on mail matter of the second-class, when sent by persons other than the publisher or news agent, will be one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. The change was made principally for the reason that many newspapers weigh more than two ounces, which was the old limit. The postoffice law officers define second-class transient mail matter to embrace only newspapers, magazines and other periodicals issued at stated intervals not exceeding three months, dated and numbered, having a list of legitimate subscribers, and not designed primarily for advertising purposes. Books, catalogues, circulars, engravings, maps, cards, handbills, and similar articles of printed matter, remain in the third-class, and must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, as heretofore. No change is made in the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals or other printed matter addressed to foreign countries, or deposited in a letter-carrier postoffice for delivery by its carriers.

THE PAPER-MILL DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD.

WE have received a copy of this work for 1884 from the publishers, Clark W. Bryan & Co., Holyoke, Mass., which is one of the most valuable publications of the kind ever issued. It contains a list of all the paper and pulp mills in the world, and other information especially valuable to those engaged in the paper industry which is not to be obtained in printed form elsewhere. The entire number is 4,260, of which 1,085 are in the United States. They are located as follows:

California	7	Missouri	1
Colorado	1	Nebraska	1
Connecticut	81	New Hampshire	44
Dakota	1	New Jersey	40
Delaware	6	New York	257
District of Columbia	1	North Carolina	4
Florida	1	Ohio	85
Georgia	8	Oregon	2
Illinois	31	Pennsylvania	105
Indiana	26	Rhode Island	2
Iowa	9	South Carolina	3
Kansas	3	Tennessee	3
Kentucky	2	Utah	1
Louisiana	2	Vermont	36
Maine	34	Virginia	4
Maryland	32	Washington Territory	1
Massachusetts	164	West Virginia	7
Michigan	40	Wisconsin	37
Minnesota	3		

The following classified table shows the number of paper and pulp mills in the various countries outside of the United States:

Dominion of Canada	59	German Empire	1,015
Mexico	1	Austro-Hungary	391
Cuba	1	The Netherlands	72
South America	3	Belgium	38
England	293	Switzerland	37
Scotland	68	Spain	146
Ireland	15	Roumania	2
Isle of Man	2	Russia	137
Italy	2	Sweden	68
Norway	36	Denmark	10
Portugal	15	Algiers	6
India	5	Japan	6
Australia	6	New Zealand	2
France	522		

It will thus be seen that the United States stands first on the list and the German Empire second. Compared with the table of 1883, it shows a decrease in the number of mills in the world of 203. The United States loses 23, Germany 93, and Austro-Hungary 47. Canada gains 3 and England 4.

THREATENED RISE IN PAPER.

THERE appears a probability of a rise in the price of paper in the near future, orders having been given for a three months' quarantine of all cargoes of rags from all foreign ports, which can scarcely avoid affecting the paper market. In addition to this, the Holyoke dam on the Connecticut river, undergoing repairs, necessitates the running of short time at the mills. This will, of course, diminish the production, and as the laws of supply and demand usually regulate prices, a short supply may reasonably be expected to raise its market value, especially as the manufacturers claim that of late over-production has overstocked the market to such an extent as to make their business unprofitable, and hail with satisfaction any means of relief from the ruinous rates brought about by this overproduction. Certainly paper stock has been at a very low figure for several months past, and we doubt if a reasonable advance would be detrimental to the printing interests.

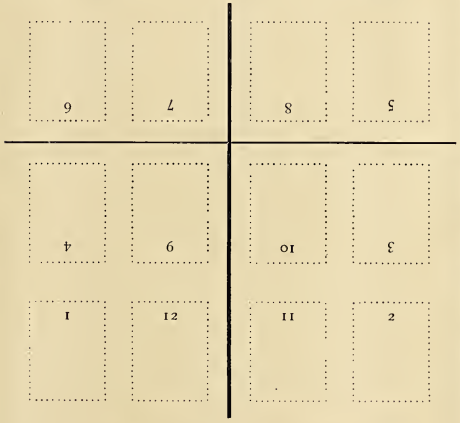
MURAT HALSTEAD'S new venture, the New York *Extra*, an afternoon sheet, is simply an appendix to the New York *Tribune*, and is issued from the *Tribune* office, and printed from *Tribune* type on *Tribune* forms. The colonel (?) is evidently a graduate from Sin-sin-ati, and will never rest satisfied till he is recognized as a Sing-Sing-er.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

(Continued.)

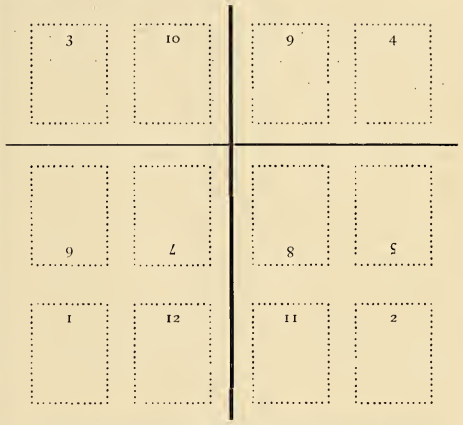
IN our last number an error was inadvertently made, which, if allowed to go uncorrected, is liable to mislead our young friends. On page 13, at the top of the second column, in describing a method of proving the correctness of imposition by adding folios, we stated: "In the second sheet the two folios added should make 33, and in the third, 49;" etc. We should have said, that in succeeding sheets the folios of each two pages added together should make a number equal to the total of the added folios of the first and last pages in each sheet. Some of our friends noticed this error, and called us to account. We are glad to see they take so much interest in the matter as to try and prove our statements, and we thank them for calling our attention thereto.

In continuation of our article on "Imposition," we propose in this chapter to submit a few diagrams, with remarks thereon, of forms not frequently used, but which it is sometimes necessary to make on account of the size and shape of the pages. Next to eights, sixteens and thirty-twos, in point of usefulness come twelves and twenty-fours. When a job makes only twelve or twenty-four pages, the most usual way of working it is to make up two forms—an eight and a four, or a sixteen and an eight. But where the twelve pages have to be run in one form, the following diagram will show the lay of the pages:



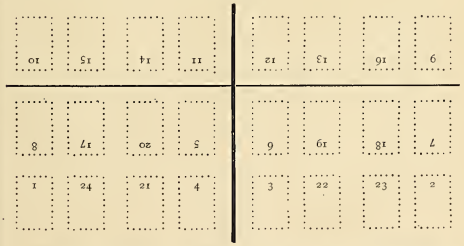
This is called a half-sheet of twelves with an off-cut, the four pages in the upper section of the form being cut off by the binder and inserted in the eight-page section in the usual manner. In the lower and larger portion of the form the pages are laid down the same way as an eight-page form would be, taking away pages 5 to 8 and substituting pages 9 to 12. Pages 5 to 8 are then laid down in a line in the smaller section of the form, so that when the sheet is turned they will back in regular order. The heads of these pages are placed toward the bar to insure a regular margin at the head of the page, the necessary margin being marked by placing small pieces of rule in the furniture for a guide to the person cutting the sheets after printing.

When it is considered advisable, on account of the job being a large one, to avoid the necessity of cutting off and inserting as shown by the above diagram, the following form may be adopted, by which the odd pages may be turned in and folded without trouble:



In this form the four pages are imposed with the heads away from the bar, so that when turned in they will fall in their proper position and line with the heads of the other pages. The sheets should be fed on the press to this edge to secure a uniform margin.

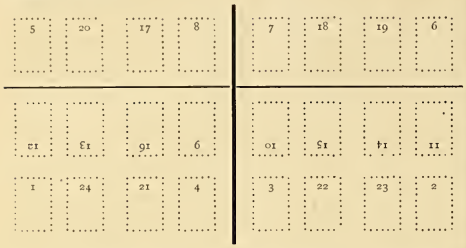
From a form of twelve we naturally go to one of twenty-four pages, as being, when the stock will allow, a more economical mode of working than with two forms of twelve pages each. The half-sheet of twenty-fours with an off-cut is a simple enough form, being really a sixteen and an eight imposed in one form; the difference being that the eight pages are imposed in a line instead of being in two lines, as in an ordinary eight-page form. The lower portion of the form embraces pages 1 to 8 and 17 to 24, while the off-cut is made up of pages 9 to 16, laid down as shown in our next diagram:



The head-margin of the cut-off will be marked with short rules, in the same manner as mentioned in the twelve-page forms.

The imposition of a half-sheet of twenty-fours without an off-cut is a more difficult matter, on account of the extra

folds needed by the sheet. The pages are somewhat scattered over the surface of the form, as the following diagram shows:



A careful study of these diagrams for a short time will make anyone familiar with them, and a little practice will soon show how easily they can be mastered by those determined to learn the "how, why and wherefore" of all matters pertaining to the profession they have adopted.

Our next number will contain diagrams and explanations of other forms of imposition, which, though not common, are sometimes met with, especially in book-printing offices, and with which it is advisable that those desirous of perfecting themselves in the art should be acquainted.

(*To be continued.*)

LEADS IN GERMAN PRINTING OFFICES.

In regard to leads, too, a different system to that in England prevails in Germany. Full length leads are very seldom used, as the printers there say that they have this disadvantage, that if they are the least short any thin letters at the end of a line are apt to slip out of their places. The trouble caused by arranging the leads is sometimes enormous. Instead of full-measured leads, single pieces of two, three or four ems are used. By means of these pieces every measure can be leaded. Full-measured leads are only used to lead out lines, and this is especially done in newspaper work. Of these pieces of leads there are four different sorts, 1 point, 2 point, 3 point and 4 point thick. Nonpareil, brevier, or long primer quads are also used for lead matter. In placards only pica reglets are used. Otherwise wood reglets are hardly known, but are substituted for lead reglets, of which are 1, 2, 3, and 4 ems pica reglets, being 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, or even to 40 ems pica long.—*Ex.*

NEWSPAPER MAKING IN INDIA.

Rev. T. L. Hauser, in a recent number of the *Contiueut*, gives the following interesting facts concerning journalistic work in India:

The making of a paper in India would seem a strange process to an American printer. The native compositors who use type sit on the floor with their cases about them; in fact, most of the work is done on the floor. Many of them who set type for English papers do not know the English language. They become very expert, and set type day after day without understanding more than the few words they have been able to pick up in the course of their work. The advertising is chiefly of foreign goods imported into India. The native people are too cautious to expend much money in advertising. Newspapers in the vernacular are mostly lithographed. Type has been adapted to the vernacular characters, and is less difficult to read than lithographed works; but a finely lithographed newspaper or book is as much superior to type as the painting of a master is superior to a chromo. The presswork is done by hand, as native labor is cheaper than engines and great presses.

Illustrated papers are rare. Head and tail pieces in conventional flower and geometric designs are often very fine, but the representations of places or persons are little more than outlined, and without proportion or perspective. The mission presses have introduced many European and American cuts, but they are only a little more interesting and intelligible to native readers than their pictures would be to us.

In the names of newspapers the people of India, in a most marked manner, exhibit their poetic, aristocratic and affectionate natures. The *Friends, Benefactors and Well-Wishers* of various classes and causes exceed all others. *Various Lights* stand next, as *Light Reflector, Mountain of Light, Glittering Sun, Rise of the Full Moon*, and *Woman Enlightener*. Other titles can be but mentioned, *Diffuser of Sweet News, Pleasure of Hearts, Victory of Islam, Strewing of Roses, Preventer of Early Marriages, Light of Morality, All Producing Tree, Ocean of Knowledge and Sea of Medical Knowledge.*

Nepaul claims to have the smallest paper in the world, issued monthly, but they are evidently not acquainted with the amateur press of America.

The name of the government gazette of the Royal Palace of Bangkok, Buddhistic in teaching, and sent only to the officials in the capital and provinces, strikes one as good to sneeze by—*Rakchakech chahum bake-sah.*

HINTS ON THE PURCHASE OF TYPE.

Select faces and bodies carefully. Buy according to your ability and your need, but only what you can use to profit. Consider well how you can use a face before you purchase it. Don't buy it because it is a pretty style. It may be pretty and yet unsuited for general work.

Give preference to the regular bodies of Roman type—pearl, nonpareil, brevier, long primer, pica, great primer, double small pica, and the multiples of pica.

Get as large fonts as you can afford to buy. One font of 500 pounds of long primer is more useful and more durable than two fonts of long primer and bourgeois, each of 250 pounds. Small fonts are always unequally and unduly worn. The two small fonts will cost more, earn less, and wear out sooner than one large font.

Select uniform faces as far as possible. The symmetry of harmonious faces is always pleasing. For a very large office, it may be judicious to get a series of two or three styles of faces. In such case let these series be very perceptibly unlike. But in all cases maintain the uniformity of each series. Do not allow your customers to choose for you. To buy faces without system, to please a passing fancy, is sure to make great trouble. It is impossible to keep them separate, and yet when mixed, they make the greatest confusion and loss.

Order sorts suitable for your own peculiar class of work. The assortment sold by the founder is for general work only. The special work that may require a profusion of figures, capitals, points, accents, etc., must have these special sorts added to the font.

For job work get abundance of quadrats—double or treble the ordinary supply. To limit the font to the allowance of the type-founder's scheme is to deprive the office of all the advantages of fat matter, of poetry, and of tables, etc. With an insufficient supply of quadrats, such matter becomes lean and unprofitable. A careful examination of miscellaneous job work, like bill-heads, bills of lading, checks, displayed circulars, etc., will show that the surface area of the type is but half of the entire area. The other half must be quadrats, leads, quotations, furniture, etc. The provision of fat matter of this nature for a job office should be, in bulk, as great as that of type. Most job offices are sadly deficient in blanking-out material. Where this is the case, the compositor works to disadvantage, and the office loses more than the value of the deficient material.

Get plenty of leads. The free use of leads is not only profitable in measurement, but is of economical advantage in extending the capacity of the font.

THE CARE OF WOOD TYPE.

Wood type should always be kept in a cool, dry place, however well-seasoned the wood may be, if allowed to remain any length of time on a damp press bed or imposing stone, on shelves or in drawers made of unseasoned wood, the moisture is absorbed, and warped type is the result. To clean the surface, always use a soft, oiled rag, but never on any account use lye, it is ruinous to the type; keep properly cleaned and stored away in a dust-proof cabinet, and a font of wood type will last years longer than if its care is neglected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

To the Editor: TORONTO, August 29, 1884.

Will you kindly devote a short space in the September number of THE INLAND PRINTER to the best process in bronze-printing, especially badge-bronzing, and oblige, Yours truly,

AN INQUIRER.

[ANSWER.—Procure the *best* quality of sizing and gold-leaf; test them on *hard* paper. If the bronze rubs off, or partially so, the result will be the same on silk, and one or the other must be defective. It is well to remember, however, that silk will absorb more sizing than paper, and it is essential to have the *surface* sufficiently saturated to retain the bronze.]

WORTH KNOWING.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1884.

In a recent issue of THE INLAND PRINTER I observed a recipe for separating stuck type, and it occurred to me that possibly I might do the fraternity a service by narrating an item in my own experience. Finding in a second-hand office which came into my possession some time ago a half dozen pages of nonpareil tied up and stowed away, I ordered the type distributed. Upon removing the dusty papers in which the pages were enclosed, they were found so firmly cemented that the types could hardly be separated with a hammer. The "oldest" printer tried every means he could think of to separate that type and gave up the job in disgust. Thereupon, as an experiment, I poured over the several pages, some lard oil, which was rubbed down lightly with a soft rag; then the pages were put in a galley, and some strong lye applied with a brush. Thick black suds rolled off, and after a thorough drenching at the hydrant the type was well cleaned, the face looking as bright as new, and every type was loose and easily distributed. For cleaning old and very dirty type, I never found anything better than an application of lard oil, followed by lye and water.

H. W. MCCUNE.

PRESENTATION.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, August 20, 1884.

Typographical Union No. 1, of this city, has been presented with a beautiful banner by the wives and other lady friends of the members. It is a blue silk ground with a gold circle bearing the inscription, "Indianapolis Typographical Union," inclosing a hand grasping a composing stick, in which are the words "No. 1," also in gold. Above the circle is the motto, "With one voice," and below are the words, also in gold, "Organized May, 1852," making a banner of which old No. 1 is justly proud, and which shows the artistic taste of the fair donors.

It is reported that the *Sentinel* company has made a cut in the wages of all the employés in their pressroom. They have always paid less in that department than any other establishment in the city. This is one of the results of the lack of organization among the pressmen here. They need a union.

The Typographical Union has succeeded in its fight with the *Journal*. Devine has been removed from the foremanship and replaced by the assistant who, although not a member of the union, is much more favorable to the union than his predecessor, and the agreement is that union men are to have the preference. Vigorous boycotting did it.

LARRY.

THE IVES PROCESS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, 1884.

In your August number, you devote considerable space to an editorial concerning the process by which Brown, Barnes & Bell claim to produce phototype blocks without the aid of draughtsman or engraver. It is true that the parties referred to have produced a few such blocks, but there is good reason to believe that the specimens which they show were not produced by any of the means which they patented, and it is not true that previous to their production "the limit of photo-engraving has been the reproduction of drawings in line." I will give you the facts: Years before Brown, Barnes & Bell secured an English patent (a worthless one, because it described nothing which was not already public property), a successful process for the same purpose was in commercial operation in this country, and hundreds of plates have been made by it every year. I refer to the "Ives process," which is acknowledged to have been a commercial success years before any other, and is still regarded as the best process. It is sufficiently good to be in demand for producing illustrations for some of the highest class illustrated magazines in the country, in which a few examples have already appeared, and the plates are now turned out at the rate of nearly one thousand per year. The plates made by Brown, Barnes & Bell, although inferior in quality, show certain characteristics of the "Ives process," and are probably produced by substantially the same method, of which I am the original inventor. My process is patented in this country, and has been described and advertised to a considerable extent.

Respectfully yours, FRED. E. IVES.

CLYMER & DIXON COLUMBIAN PRESS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, August 28, 1884.

Noticing an article in your paper about Hand Presses, by Mr. McNamara, which introduced the Columbian, I thought I knew something about that machine from practice with it when a boy, over forty years ago. A patent was granted to Clymer & Dixon for seven years in Great Britain, and one of them found its way to Dundee, in Scotland, about 1840, and as there were nothing but hand presses then in use for job printing, I had the pleasure of doing sheet posters on that same press. I had used the Albion press, and afterwards the Ruthven in Edinburgh, but in ease of impression the Columbian was far ahead, by its combination of pulleys. The lever on top, with its ever-flying eagle when at work, had a fascination that the Washington never possessed. On the expiration of the patent, machinists attempted the reproduction of the Columbian, but they did not succeed in making it so easy in pulling an impression as the patented press. Why it was so I never learned, but I know it took a strong man to work it. In all my travels I have not come across another Clymer & Dixon Columbian since. That alone has been a source of wonder to me, knowing that it was superior to any other hand-press made, as far as my forty-seven years of experience has gone. The idea that the Columbian press could not be seen in the States nor in Canada remains to me a problem. Perhaps you know more of that press than I do; but this I know, that I had greater pleasure in using the patent Clymer & Dixon Columbian than any other press I have handled. Ten years ago I noticed the same press resting in the shade. The eagle was still. Faster machines and steam had replaced its usefulness. In Edinburgh in 1844, I used a wooden press, the platen being half the size of the bed. I had no liking for that machine. How long it had been in service then I do not know, but it may be there yet, standing as a relic of by-gone times—the descendant employer reverencing the press which his grandfather had used, and from which he had gained his daily bread.

JAMES BARNET.

THE TORONTO STRIKE.

To the Editor: TORONTO, August 24, 1884.

There is nothing particularly new to relate in regard to our strike since last report. With the few exceptions there noted, our men have stood nobly together, some preferring to leave the city rather than accept the reduction.

We have lost (for the present) the two leading morning papers, but are hopeful of redeeming them before long. The usual iron-clad agreement, renouncing the union, is presented to all seeking employment on the *Mail*. Occurring in any other office, this would not be thought much out of the way; but it is considered very degrading by the *Mail's* late employés to sign such a document.

The assistance from sister unions is not up to our expectations. Among those which answered our call, I may mention the following unions: Providence, Memphis, Albany, Philadelphia Typo. and Pressmen's unions, and last, though not least, San Francisco Union. The

San Francisco donation was entirely unlooked for, knowing the noble fight that the boys in that city lately went through, and is consequently much appreciated by our men.

Our people think that the International Union ought to have come a little more prominently to the front in a struggle of this kind. In fact, the question has been asked, "What good is the I. T. U. in case of a strike against a reduction of wages?" and one and all express regret at the action of the I. T. U. some years ago in defeating McVickar's "Emergency Fund Scheme." If this fund was in existence now, we would have won the strike the second week we were out. To the lack of funds must be attributed the failure of redeeming the two big dailies, because every one of the country clowns could be bought off for a price.

The *Morning World* and *News* continued to pay the scale up till Saturday last. The union, on that evening, feeling that it was an injustice to compel these papers to pay the old scale, temporarily reduced to 30 cts. per M. This was nothing but common justice, and I feel sure will work to the benefit of the union hereafter.

Business in this city at present is dull, there being a large number out of work, besides those on strike. TYPO. UNION NO. 91.

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.

Although the illustrated newspaper itself, considered as a pictorial record of contemporary events, is of comparatively modern origin, there are one or two instances of very early examples of illustrated journals. Mr. Andrews, in his "History of British Journalism," published in 1859, tells us that the earliest illustrated newspaper was the *Mercurius Civicus*, or *London Intelligencer*, which first appeared in 1643. We are told that an early number contained the portrait of the queen of Charles I, and that a subsequent number presented its readers with woodcuts of the king and of Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had then recently distinguished himself in the stormy events of the civil war. This was only one among a numerous crop of *Mercuries* that were called into existence by the tumult of parties and the conflict of faction consequent upon the awakening political activity at that time so conspicuous; but it was the only one that was illustrated, and even its meagre stock of engravings, that doubtless were used over and over again, does not entitle it to rank among illustrated newspapers.

A period of two hundred years elapsed between the appearance of this early "Mercurie" and the starting of the *Illustrated London News*, which owes its existence to the exertions of the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, of Northampton. This journal, the pioneer of those which have since devoted themselves to the illustration of current events, first appeared on May 14, 1842. A regular illustration of the occurrences of the day had never previously been attempted, although illustrated journals were in existence, and notwithstanding the fact that some of the weekly papers had, with a view to advertising themselves, from time to time issued engravings of remarkable events, or portraits of eminent persons as a supplement to their ordinary issue.

The success of the *Illustrated London News* in every respect soon became apparent, and various other papers were started in opposition to it. There was not at the time sufficient room for them all, and the *Illustrated Weekly Times* and the *Pictorial Times*, which were the most important of the new ventures, did not last long. The *News*, steadily making its way into public favor, held its ground in spite of all opposition. At length it had succeeded so well that in 1855, when the paper duty was repealed, we find from the revenue returns that it had a larger circulation than any of its weekly contemporaries, with the single exception of the *News of the World*. The great exhibition of 1851 indirectly contributed to this result and materially assisted the progress of the *Illustrated London News*, for that paper was the only one which could convey to those of its readers who had no opportunity of visiting the collection an adequate idea of the appearance and resources of the World's Fair. The enterprise, too, which prompted the retaining of men of note on the staff was amply rewarded, and the tone of the paper as a literary production was considerably improved by the contributions of such men as Dr. C. Mackay, the former editor of the *Glasgow Argus*, and who has since become famous for his writings, Mark Lemon, late editor of *Punch*, Peter Cunningham, F.S.A., and others. Immediately following the stamp act another attempt was made to revive an illustrated paper in opposition to the *News*, but the attempt was doomed to fail.

The moment certainly seemed opportune, but so many projectors of illustrated newspapers were simultaneously seized with the same idea tha tin the result the *Colored News*, the *Illustrated Times*, the *Picture Times* and the *People's Times* all bid for a time against one another for a share of the popular patronage hitherto monopolized by the *Illustrated London News*. To save themselves from the fate which befell their predecessors, the *Picture Times* and the *People's Times* amalgamated with the *Illustrated Times*, which had been started by Bogue, of Fleet street, and which at one time seemed likely to prove a formidable opponent of the *News*.

The latter, however, seemed to be sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended; the opposition had to succumb, and ultimately the *Illustrated Times* was incorporated with the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, a new venture of Mr. Ingram's, which was to reproduce in a cheap and popular form the principal features of the *Illustrated London News*. No further opposition was encountered for some time, and it looked very much as if this class of enterprise did not pay except when there existed a monopoly of public support, when suddenly it was announced that a new high-class journal was to appear.

The *Graphic* was started and conducted with great ability and, as every effort was made to maintain the character of the newspaper, it soon took its place as a leading journal, and established itself as a most successful rival to the *News*.

Yet little more than a quarter of a century has sufficed to change all this, and we are surrounded by a host of pictorials. We might almost be inclined to believe that the beanstalks of the fable were a reality, having been transformed by some magic influence into illustrated papers. On all hands they have risen around us, not only in this country, but on the Continent, in the United States, in our Colonies, and even in China and Japan, and while we write, numerous projects are afloat having for their object the establishment of others.

It is in the class of illustrated newspapers, properly so called, that the most progress is observable. Here the competition is so keen that considerable energy is required to successfully maintain the position and prestige of any paper.

Rapidity of production is of the greatest importance and here newspaper proprietors have wisely availed themselves of the advantages which the various automatic processes now in the field—such as the Typographic Etching Company's processes, the Zinc Transfer, and the Photo-Zincography of Leitch, Dallas and others.

By using these processes less time is required in the production of engraved blocks, and, of course, events that occur within a few hours of a paper's going to press may be illustrated, where, under the old *régime*, the subject would have to be left over till the following week's issue These processes, too, possess other advantages not without their importance to all concerned in the production of illustrated newspapers, into the details of which we need not now enter.

There has not been any lack of improvement in the other classes of illustrated periodicals. The technical papers and the general magazines, on the contrary, have all in turn extended their circulation and influence, improved their position, and, as succeeding improvements in printing machinery have been introduced, they have availed themselves of them for the benefit of their subscribers and patrons.

Whether we deal with pictorial newspapers simply, or confine our attention to those which represent special subjects, or whether we embrace that large class of papers which, without any special provinces deal with all manner of subjects in turn, we are forced to the conclusion that no important institution we at present possess has such wonderful resources, and contains within itself such a power of further development as this most important branch of the Fourth Estate.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

TO MAKE PARCHMENT TRANSPARENT.—Soak a thin skin of parchment in a strong lye of wood ashes, often wringing it out till it becomes transparent; then strain it on a frame, and let dry. This will be much improved if, after it is dry, you give it a coat on both sides of clear mastic varnish, diluted with spirits of turpentine.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. John Marder, of Marder, Luse & Co., has just returned from his vacation, recuperated both in mind and body.

E. P. Donnell & Co., of this city, are now perfecting a new paper-cutting machine; also a machine for perforating the ends of envelopes, and thereby facilitate their opening.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *American Miller*, of this city, for the illustration in the article on "Belt Transmission" in the present number of The Inland Printer.

At the last meeting of the Typographical Union, Mr. Henry A. Askew was elected a delegate to the Federated Trades Congress, which convenes in this city the 7th of October next.

It gives us pleasure to announce that the printing business, which has been unprecedentedly slack, for some weeks past, is improving, and that the prospects for a good fall trade are very encouraging.

The business of John Morris, successor to Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, under the title of John Morris Company, with a paid-up capital of $300,000.

Mr. C. Kahler, of the mechanical department of the Bullock Press Company, has been in Pittsburgh for some time, superintending the erection of one of the "latest improved" for the *Telegraph-Chronicle* of that city.

We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Lindsay, manager of the Illinois Type Founding Company, has been confined to his house by sickness for some days past. We trust ere long to see him back in his accustomed place.

Mr. Wilber F. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, has been adjudged an insane person by a jury, and the management of the paper placed in the hands of Mr. A. L. Patterson, who has for a number of years past had the financial control of the establishment. He furnished bonds in the sum of $3,000,000.

Removal.—R. Hoe & Co., formerly located at 180 and 182 Monroe street, are now removing to their new and spacious premises, 199 and 201 East Van Buren street, where will be found complete repair shops, with competent workmen to attend to all kinds of repairs on printing presses and general job work. This firm will carry in stock samples of the presses made by them, as well as machinery used by stereotypers, electrotypers, lithographers and binders.

A meeting of the creditors of the Rounds Type & Press Company, of this city, was held last Saturday, and, after a full discussion of the situation, a committee was appointed to select trustees to take charge of the business and close it up as soon as practicable. The committee so appointed made their report on Monday last, and presented the names of E. A. Blake, of Chicago, and C. A. White, of Philadelphia, as such trustees, subject to the approval of the creditors not present. It was the general opinion that this course was the most judicious one to pursue under existing circumstances, instead of putting the establishment into the hands of an assignee.

We desire to call the special attention of the trade to the advertisement of Messrs. Ellacott & Lyman, 19 Calhoun place, in our present issue. Among their specialties are slug and lead casting, by an ingeniously constructed machine, or, rather, series of machines, by which they are cast and dressed with mathematical precision. They also manufacture brass labor-saving rule, cut to any desired standard and quality, with the necessary number of miters, corners and fractional ems for practical use. Their new and beautiful series of fancy rule will certainly command the admiration of all tasty printers, and, as an evidence of this fact, we may state the demand already exceeds the supply.

The Union Type Foundry, of this city, is now making the matrixes for a new system of logotypes—the production of an old Chicago printer—which consists of a combination of the consonants with the vowels: thus commeucing with the letter "b," which occupies its accustomed place in the case, we have the ba, be, bi, bo, bu, by in sections adjoining it. So with "c," "d," "f," "g," etc., to the end of the chapter. The system is simplicity itself, and can be learned by any intelligent compositor in half a day. The changes made in the positions of the letters, spaces and punctuation marks are few, and decidedly for the better. In our next we hope to present a diagram of the case, with the combinations in full.

An Undeserved Caning.—On Saturday, August 23, Mr. A. C. Cameron, of the job department of the J. M. W. Jones Printing & Stationery Company, was presented by his associates with a magnificent gold-headed cane, on the occasion of his leaving that establishment to assume the editorial management of The Inland Printer. The following address was read by Mr. Isaac Walker, and the presentation made by Mr. B. S. Simpson:

To Mr. A. C. Cameron:

Dear Sir.—Your associates and fellow-craftsmen of the J. M. W. Jones job and book composing-room, having learned that you are about to sever your connection with the office, desire to express to you their feelings of respect and esteem. They recognize in you one who has not only been ever-courteous, obliging, and the soul of good fellowship, but also a devoted, unswerving and faithful friend and advocate of labor.

They beg you to accept the accompanying walking-cane, as in some small measure marking the estimation in which they regard you, and in remembrance of the agreeable and friendly relations which have mutually prevailed.

It is the sincere hope of your co-laborers that through the walks of life this little token of esteem may find in you an able wielder, as we have found in you an advocate of our rights; and that in the autumn of life it may be of service to you, as well as a reminiscence of the happy days gone by.

They venture to express the hope that in the position you are about to take, you will meet with abundant and gratifying success.

Hoping you will carry the *Cain* as long as you are *Abel*, is the wish of

Your Associates.

Chicago, Ill., August 23, 1884.

Mr. Cameron responded in a few feeling and appropriate remarks, assuring his late associates that, though this evidence of their esteem was entirely unexpected, it was none the less welcome, and that he should ever cherish it as a memento of the courtesy and kindness he had invariably experienced at their hands. If, in the future, it should be in his power to advance their interests, individually or collectively, he would esteem it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to do so.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A union is about to be organized in Haverhill, Mass.

A new paper to be called *The Day* will be started in St. Paul September 30.

Philadelphia Typographical Union has donated fifty dollars to their fellow craftsmen of Toronto.

The mills of Holyoke, Mass., daily produce one hundred tons of paper. Upwards of $5,000,000 are invested in them.

J. D. Calhoun, of the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal is compiling for publication, in book form, the histories of the various Nebraska newspapers.

A printer, of Morris, Ill., has invented and patented a new folding machine, which is highly spoken of by experts who have examined it.

The printers of Cincinnati compelled the Board of Education of that city to award the contract for a lot of work to a union office, although there were several rat competitors.

Wm. A. Judson, business manager of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* has been elected chief of the printing and publishing bureau of the New Orleans World Exposition.

The Boston *Herald* states that General Butler is going to purchase the *Morning Advertiser*, of that city, and make it a two-cent wide-awake newspaper, and have it for his political organ.

On the 18th of August, D. W. Hasson, a printer of Keokuk, Ia., died very suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs. He had resided in that city since 1878, but came originally from Baltimore, Md.

There are about 600 German newspapers published in the United States, of which 7 are in the New England States, 208 in the Middle States, 85 in the Southern States, and 350 in the Western States.

A device for casting printers' leads has been patented by Arthur H. McClure, of Buffalo, N. Y. The invention covers a simple hand apparatus, in which two frames are hinged together, with plates on

their inner faces, one of which is adjustable, to make leads of different sizes required, whereby printers may conveniently use old leads or type metal to recast into new sizes of leads as they require them.

MARIAN BOOTH, a female compositor in the office of the Pascagoula, Miss., *Democrat-Star*, fifteen years of age, who has worked at the business eighteen months, recently set 1,200 ems of long primer, newspaper measure, in one hour.

JUSTICE, the organ of Typographical Union No. 9 of Buffalo, has been enlarged to double its former size, and is improved in every respect. Instead of being furnished free, as heretofore, it will hereafter be furnished at fifty cents per annum.

MR. A. V. HAIGHT, of the Eagle Printing House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., informs us in a very neatly printed circular that he has associated with himself in business Mr. Dudley, and that the firm name for the future will be Haight & Dudley.

A COMMITTEE of union printers of Philadelphia, recently called upon Calvin Wells, one of the electors-at-large on the Republican ticket, in Pennsylvania, and the owner of the Philadelphia *Press*, and requested him to make his office a union office. The result of the interview has not yet transpired.

THE trouble existing between Typographical Union No. 1, of Indianapolis, and the *Journal* of that city has been satisfactorily and amicably adjusted. The objectionable foreman, who in fact has been responsible for the difficulty, left the office on the 1st of August and union men are now in possession.

THERE are 3,985 paper mills in the world, which turn out annually 1,904,000,000 pounds of paper. Half of this is used in printing generally, while 600,000,000 pounds are used for newspapers. An average of eleven and a half pounds is used by every Englishman, and ten and a quarter pounds by every American.

THE last number of the *Pacific Printer* says: "Never have we known general trade so depressed on the Pacific coast. Printing has been especially poor, and there are hundreds of idle workmen. There seems to be a little improvement at the present writing, and it is to be hoped it will not only continue, but increase."

MESSRS. JOHN BRAND & CO., of 22 and 23 New street, Cloth Fair, have just concluded arrangements with Mr. Lo-Wen Shih, of Shanghai, to apprentice his son, Mr. Lo-Hoi Ling, for a term, with a view to teach him the art of chromo-lithography, so that when he returns to China he may be able to instruct his countrymen in the art.

PARKER'S Presidential Folder is an ingenious device which has been gotten out for the coming campaign — in which printers are especially interested. It is so arranged that one-fourth of the portrait appears on each corner, and when the corners are folded into the center it brings the parts together in such a way as to make a complete portrait of the Republican candidate on one side and the Democratic on the other. It is manufactured by A. R. Judd, Rockford, Ill.

FOR several weeks past the presses of the Lawrence (Mass.) *American* have been run by electricity. The power has been conveyed to the office over a wire from a dynamo more than a quarter of a mile distant, and the experiment has proved a perfect success. There is no delay in waiting to get up steam; no loss of time from any of the ordinary uncertainty of boilers, but, whenever the minute comes that the power is required, a single movement of the lever and the wheel starts upon its swift, unchanging revolutions.

IT is estimated that Mr. Michael J. Quinn, a compositor employed on the Erie *Daily Herald*, now in his 70th year, and who has worked at the case since 1830, has set during that time 119,340,000 ems of matter. In setting this it was necessary to handle over 358,020,000 pieces of metal twice over, including distribution. The type so set would weigh 187,700 pounds, or 94 tons, which this old man has lifted, piece by piece in the specified time. In setting type, the average distance over which the hand travels is a foot and a half, or thereabouts. Consequently his hand has traveled over 516,000,000 feet, or a matter of 97,727 miles, or within a few hundred feet of being four times the circumference of the earth. This does not include the distribution, which would increase the distance to about five and a half times around the globe. "Father" Quinn's "string" would fill about 16,015 columns of space. If stretched out in a continuous line it would form a belt over two miles wide by over seven miles in solid reading matter. Put these lines in one continuous line and it would extend 128 miles.

FOREIGN.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have just purchased Milton's Bible. It contains, in the poet's handwriting, the dates of the birth of his children.

A PENAL PRINTING OFFICE.—A printing office is about to be established in the prison at Namur. The operative printers of Belgium are agitating against the proposal.

A PAPER chimney fifty feet high has lately been put up at Breslau. Compressed paper pulp is stated to be one of the least inflammable of substances and to make an excellent material for fireproof doors.

THE proprietors of the *Hobart Mercury* (Tasmania) have conceded the request of the compositors, made some months ago, and granted an increase of 1d. per 1,000, making the price now 1s. instead of 11d.

THE latest device of a Paris paper, the *Petit Corporal*, is to place at the disposal of its patrons two eminent physicians, who are attached to the staff of the newspaper, and who give gratuitous consultations to the subscribers and their wives.

THE Paris *Typologie-Tucker* has commenced, under the title of "Dictionnaire Typo-Lithographique," a valuable edition to the technical literature of printing. Printing, typecasting, electrotyping, lithography and papermaking are to be included.

IT is said that there are 230 periodicals printed in the Polish language. Of these there are 106 published in Austria, 81 in Russia, which includes Poland proper, 35 in Prussia, 5 in this country, 2 in Switzerland and 1 in Paris.

PAPER MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.—The official gazettes of India are now, for the first time, printed on paper manufactured in that country. Great hopes are entertained by the government that papermaking will be established in India as a new and profitable industry.

IN reply to a statement published in the *American Stationer* that a Brooklyn printer advertises to print 1,000 billheads or handbills or circulars for $1, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* says: "It may interest Americans to know that handbills are printed in London at 14s. 6d. for 10,000."

THE school for printers' apprentices at St. Petersburg has been opened with appropriate ceremonies. There will be taught on three days every week, not after the working hours, but during daytime, religion, Slavic languages, arithmetic, history and geography, the reading of the Greek and of the Latin languages, technicalities of the graphic trades, drawing, singing, and gymnastics—altogether, it will be a complete school. Twenty-three St. Petersburg master-printers have agreed to pay annual subsidies, amounting to 1,550 roubles (about £160), and every pupil will have to pay one rouble per month.

THE GERMAN TYPE FOUNDRIES.—In thirty two towns there are eighty-six type foundries, which together employ 825 journeymen and 178 apprentices. The first rank takes Frankfort-on-the-Main, with 172 journeymen and 24 apprentices; Berlin has 161 journeymen; Offenbach (near Frankfort) has 86 journeymen and 44 apprentices; Leipsic has 161 journeymen; Hamburg has 72 journeymen and 22 apprentices; Hanover has 23 journeymen; Munich has 20 journeymen and 5 apprentices; Dresden has 12 journeymen, Brunswick 11 journeymen and 1 apprentice. The remaining are in twenty-two smaller towns.

THE authoress of "Underground Russia" says, regarding the secret printing of the Nihilists: "I went over all the rooms in which the work of printing was carried on. The mechanism was extremely simple. A few cases with various kinds of type; a little cylinder, just cast, of a kind of gelatinous substance closely resembling a carpenter's glue, and somewhat pleasant to smell; a large, heavy cylinder, covered with cloth, served as a press; some blackened brushes and sponges in a pan; two jars of printing ink. Everything was arranged in such a manner that it could be hidden in a quarter of an hour in a large clothes-press standing in a corner."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE printers of St. Louis are giving the *Republican* a very severe dose of boycott. That paper will soon be able to decide whether printers have any rights which it is bound to respect.

WATERPROOF paper and pasteboard as strong as parchment are now made by treating the sheets with a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia, so as to partially dissolve a thin film of the paper, which is then dried.

IN one particular the gaol birds of England are costly birds. Government, it seems, disburses annually no less a sum than $4,300 solely for the photographing of the inmates of its prisons, convict and local.

TO MAKE OLD WRITINGS LEGIBLE.—In a pint of boiling water put six bruised gall nuts, and let it stand for three days. Wash the writing with the mixture to restore the color, and if not strong enough, add more galls.

A WATERPROOF GLUE.—A mixture of an aqueous solution of glue and of a similar solution of potash bichromate spread on paper, glass, etc., becomes, on exposure to the light, completely insoluble, even in hot water. Such glue is therefore specially adapted for the use of articles which have to be washed or are otherwise exposed to water.

DR. MUTH'S idea of using ammonium albumine for sizing paper is attracting attention. It will more readily penctrate the pores than albuminoid, owing to its thinner nature, and its resistance to ink is also greater, and the whole appearance of paper that is treated with it is said to be superior. Repeated applications can be used so as to obtain any amount of stiffness, while it may be so used as to avoid any brittleness of the paper.

STATISTICS concerning French printing-offices and lithographic establishments are contained in the last issue of *Klimsch's Anzeiger*. There are in France 1,157 printing-offices, 965 lithographic establishments, 599 offices combining letterpress and lithography; total, 2,711. Paris is represented by 592 offices. Among the French colonies, Algeria has 37 printing-offices; Cochin China, 2; Guadaloupe, 2; Guiana, 1; India, 3; Martinique, 3; New Caledonia, 3; Reunion, 6; Senegal, 1; Tahiti, 1.

IN order to give printing inks a rich bronzelike or changing tone, the *Journal fuer Buchdruckerkunst* recommends the following: Take twelve ounces of shellac and dissolve in half a gallon of spirits of wine of eighty-five degrees. After the solution has been standing for twenty-four hours, add six ounces of aniline red and leave it standing for a few hours. After that time the liquid will be ready for use—that is, it may be added in small quantities, as required, to good black, blue or other dark inks, which thereby acquire the above property.

A PROCESS of coating labels on the back, which, by passing a hot iron over them, makes them stick firmly to satin and other fabrics, is as follows: The white of an egg has to be beaten, and then add about the same proportion of gum arabic to it. Coat the silk, satin, or whatever the fabric is (not the label) with this solution, on the proper place, allowing it to remain for about five minutes, or until about half dry; then pass a hot iron over it, making it dry. This is a very easy process, and works perfectly; the label cannot be torn or rubbed off after being so affixed.

A PROCESS of engraving on marble has been devised in England. Instead of the costly process of engraving with tools a design reproduced from a cartoon, by this new process the artist draws with his own hand directly on the marble with acid, which eats away the surface, leaving the furrows, which are afterward filled with dark composition or color, to bring out the design. The effect in the examples exhibited is said to be good, and the artistic advantages of drawing directly upon the marble, without the interposition of a workman's tool between the hand of the artist and the final result, is in itself an important advantage over and above the saving in time and labor.

HERR KEFERSTEIN gave a lecture before the last meeting of the Berlin Typographical Society, on Paper Manufacture of Former and Later Times. He said: "Machine-made paper is far more even in thickness than hand-made, and this is important for calendering and printing. The small holes seen in it when held against the light are caused by the stream produced as it passes over the cylinders. Its being drawn on longitudinally and dried on the cylinders at the same time causes it to shrink in that direction when wetted and dried afterwards when being printed on. Still the present rage for tub-made paper is sheer folly." He thought that the English papers could claim no superiority, except Whatman's drawing papers.—*Paper World*.

PERMANENTLY MOIST COPYING PAPER.—A perpetually damp copying paper, always ready for use, is prepared by dissolving one pound of chloride of magnesium in a moderate quantity of warm or cold water, about one pound. When dissolved, apply this solution with a brush to ordinary copying-paper, or preferably by means of cloth pads saturated with the liquid, then place these pads between any suitable number of leaves; apply pressure, at first very moderate, until the absorption by the paper is complete; then remove the cloth pads, and apply further pressure; it is then ready for use. Paper prepared by this process will remain permanently moist under ordinary temperature, and if made dry by any extraordinary heat, will regain its moisture upon being subject to the common atmosphere. One advantage of this method is, that the sheets of paper will not adhere to each other.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

CELLULOID STEREOTYPES.—It is stated that from one of the celluloid stereotypes there have been taken 200,000 impressions, and that it is capable of producing double that number. It is claimed that these stereotypes are not liable to injury by a fall, they being slightly elastic. It is also very light, and when it is required to be forwarded by mail, from 60 to 90 per cent can be saved in postage. In many of the colored inks there are ingredients which have an injurious effect on the metal of the electrotype, but these have no power on the celluloid. The latter not being porous, is, therefore, impervious to water, oil and other liquids, and does not absorb the ink as in the case of wood type. It takes and imparts the ink freely; and therefore not so much pressure is required, which effects a saving in the wear and tear of the press. The type, not absorbing the ink, can be easily cleaned, and, after a slight rubbing, the face is as bright as when originally made.

WETTING DOWN PAPER.—In the varieties of paper now given to pressmen nice judgment in dampening is required, as not a little of the quality of the presswork depends on this seemingly trivial operation. That the wetting of all paper should be uniform is generally known, but the precise degree of dampness required to produce good impressions is not so well known by any means, nor can any precise rules be laid down. Careful observation and experience are the best and most reliable guides. Strongly sized paper must be wetted down more thoroughly than slightly sized, because the latter is more absorbent, soaking up the very first application of water as would a sponge; therefore, even in a slightly dampened condition, half-sized paper is exceedingly weak and apt to tear. Wood and straw papers require a thorough wetting; the less brittle and more flexible papers made from rags, with slight admixture of vegetable fibers, need only a moderate dampening before use.

PERMANENT INKS.—Ink-making has now become quite a high chemical art, and there are so many kinds of ink in the market that a choice is rather puzzling. It is very desirable that manufacturers should state the composition of their inks—*i. e.*, of the coloring matter they contain. This might be done without betraying any trade secrets. We could then choose our ink according to its purpose. For documents of a permanent character, and subject to the possibility of intentional obliteration, the ink should contain more than one kind of coloring matter; as, for example, the old tannogallate of iron plus indigo or aniline black, and perhaps a little copper salt. No single chemical agent could bleach all of these, and neither paper nor parchment can stand a series of chemical solvents. The aniline inks, now largely used, are of very questionable durability. It is uncertain whether they can endure the action of time alone. Supplemented with the old-fashioned iron salt, which has proved its durability, they are safe. It should always be understood that the indelibility of any ink largely depends upon the nature of the surface to which it is applied. The more absorbent the paper, the more difficult is its removal, as it penetrates below the surface of such paper. If the paper is highly glazed, by

covering it with any kind of varnishing material the possibility of removing the whole surface, varnish, ink and all, is increased.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

To show the great advance in wood engraving in less than a century, the following facts are quoted: Thomas Bewick, the reviver of wood engraving in England, was born in 1753 and died in 1828. The block on which his largest work was executed measured only 9½ inches by 7½ inches. The subject was the famous "Chillingham Bull," and only a very few copies were taken, owing to the fact that the block only remained in a perfect state a very short time. Dr. Alexander Anderson, the father of American wood engraving, was born in 1775 and died in 1870. His largest work was executed in 1796, and was upon a block which was 36 inches by about 12 inches. Mr. W. J. Linton, in his "History of Wood Engraving in America," speaks of it as "indeed a remarkable work." The subject was a human skeleton. Less than a dozen proofs were taken from this block, the printer destroying it, owing, probably, to its having been imperfectly made. The manufacture of blocks for wood engraving is only second in importance to the engraving itself. The perfection of the engraving depends upon the soundness of the block, as the stability of the finest architectural structure depends entirely upon its foundation.

INK and colors can be removed from printed paper by using a saponaceous composition made by dissolving twelve pounds of potash in boiling water. To this add fourteen pounds of rendered tallow. Boil three hours; then pour it into a suitable vessel, and add, while cooling, twenty-five gallons of soft water, the water to be added gradually and the mass constantly stirred until cooled, in which state it is of a brownish color, and of the consistency of stiff jelly. The paper to be cleansed is placed in an open or closed vessel, with sufficient soft water to cover it. When the mass has boiled thirty minutes, and while it is boiling, add for every hundred gallons of water five gallons of the saponaceous composition above described, stirring and beating the paper as much as possible, so as to reduce it to pulp. The ink-coloring matter will soon begin to rise in a scum at the top of the water, which should be allowed to flow off through a spout or faucet fixed for the purpose. As soon as the ink or coloring matter ceases to rise, the water must be drawn off from near the bottom of the vessel, clean boiling water being at the same time allowed to enter at the top, the passage of the water through the pulp serving to thoroughly rinse it. After boiling and stirring for a few minutes the pulp may be removed, when it will be found in a clean and white state, suitable to be again used in the manufacture of white paper. In all cases the pulp should be finally beaten and washed in clean water.

A NUREMBERG inventor has just made public a new and interesting process of printing photographs in colors, which has been regarded in some quarters as much superior to, and destined to supersede, chromo-lithography. The inventor secured some surprising results in artistic photography in various public experiments recently, and won commendation from capable critics. His process consists in securing six gelatine copies on glass of a photograph negative. These plates are next painted with a combination of five primary tints, including a gray and a brown. The same tints, in a different combination, are next applied to the second plate, and so on until there are six different combinations on each plate, which series, the inventor claims, will enable him to secure any desired coloring in his photographs. After being colored, the plates are treated with bi-chromate of potash, which renders them perfectly insoluble and capable of being operated with an ordinary lithograph press. The great advantage possessed by them over the old chromo-lithography process is that the color photographs can be secured from them in complete condition in five printings, whereas a dozen to twenty separate impressions are required to produce a chromo-lithograph. Fidelity in copying the original tints of color in the object photographed is secured by means of a prepared scale, in which every possible combination of the five colors is clearly shown. By subdividing these five into fifths, the inventor has secured no less than 1,600 tints, which have been analyzed and reproduced on the scale, so that the operator of the coloring apparatus can readily discover their component colors. It is claimed that three months' practice is sufficient to impart proficiency in the process to any student of color photography.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Austin.—State of trade, dull, but good for the season; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 42½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. No difficulty, but keep away for the present at least.

Buffalo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Keep away—as we are boycotting the *Courier* establishment.

Chicago.—State of trade, very, very dull; prospects, hopeful; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There are many idle printers in the city, and Chicago does not furnish an encouraging field for the wanderer at present.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, dull; prospects, none for a betterment; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job work, per week, $18. There is no difficulty. We are engaged in unionizing small book and job offices, in which we are meeting with reasonable success. Stay away from Cincinnati, for the present, at least.

Cleveland.—State of trade: newspaper work, good; job work, fair; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job work, no established scale, get as much as you can. No difficulty existing, but good job printers shun this place on account of the low wages paid.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, no better than reported last month; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; day work, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $16.

Denver.—State of trade, at present very dull, especially jobwork; prospects, rather dubious; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents, bookwork, 45 cents; per week, $21. Printers are advised to avoid this city for some time, owing to the fact that the *Tribune* recently consolidated with the *Republican*, thereby throwing some forty or more printers out of situations, consequently there are a large number of artists who are barely existing. There is no difficulty existing at present time. A short time ago the proprietors of four of the leading dailies petitioned the union to reduce the scale from 45 to 40 cents and from $21 to $19, but were promptly refused.

Detroit.—State of trade, bad; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. No present difficulty, but our advice to all is, keep away from this place.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Journal* is again opened to union printers, but the supply exceeds the demand, and printers had better give the city a wide berth for the present.

Keokuk.—State of trade, good; prospects, reasonably fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Lincoln.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. There is no existing difficulty, though printers, to obtain and retain a situation, must be first-class workmen in every respect.

Louisville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty. The city is pretty well filled up at present, but good men can always find work.

New York.—The state of trade in New York is exceedingly dull, and the supply of printers is very much greater than the demand. All the morning papers pay the scale but the *Tribune*, which is being vigorously boycotted by the united trades of New York. They propose to make it a political issue by voting against the *Tribune's* candidates. Traveling printers had better give this city a wide berth for the present.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. There are more printers here than required, and the difficulty in the *Bee* office is yet unsettled.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, very good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Stay away at present, as there are more men here than can find employment. There is difficulty here, as the union is determined to change the status of the *Press* office, drive Calvin Wells from the electoral ticket or defeat him at the polls.

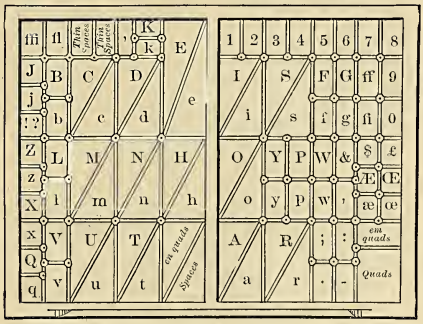
Pittsburgh.—State of trade, dull; prospects not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, $15 per week. All the daily and weekly papers published here are fair, and pay the scale, except the *Leader* and *Evening Post*, which are closed to all union printers—by the union. This being a sort of stepping-off place between the East and West, the "tourists" are very numerous—here to-day and away to-morrow. If one stays out of the office a week the "subs" are all strangers to him except a few old stand-bys. Still, none need leave empty-handed who are willing to work on the papers. Our job printers are not organized as they should be.

Rochester.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 cents; job printers, per week, $14 and upward. The *Democrat* is soon to enlarge to eight pages.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; price of composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $14. There is no difficulty at present, but as there are "subs" enough in town to fill all extra cases, our advice is, stay away from Wilkesbarre.

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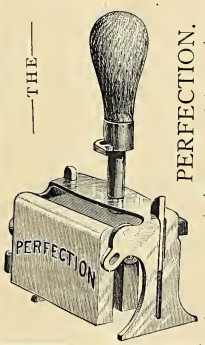
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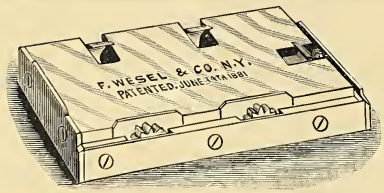
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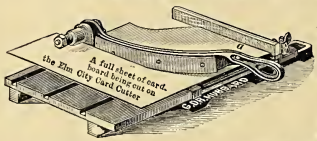


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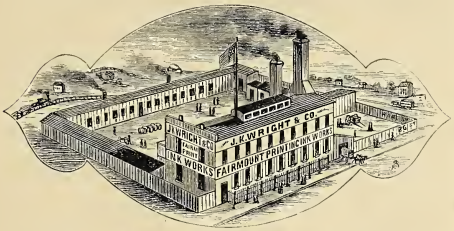
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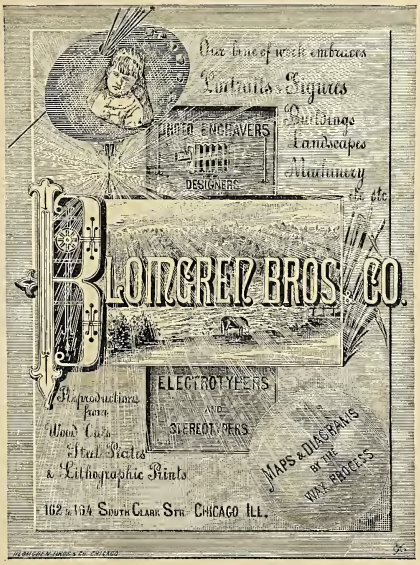
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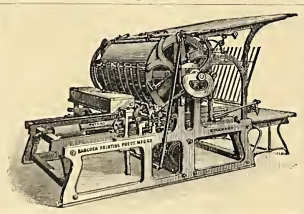
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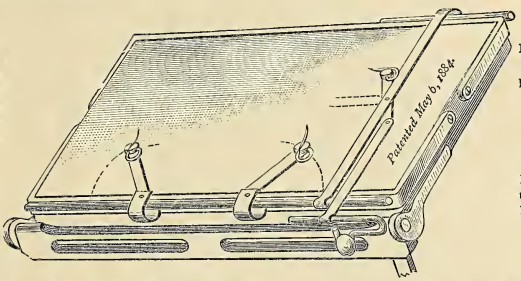
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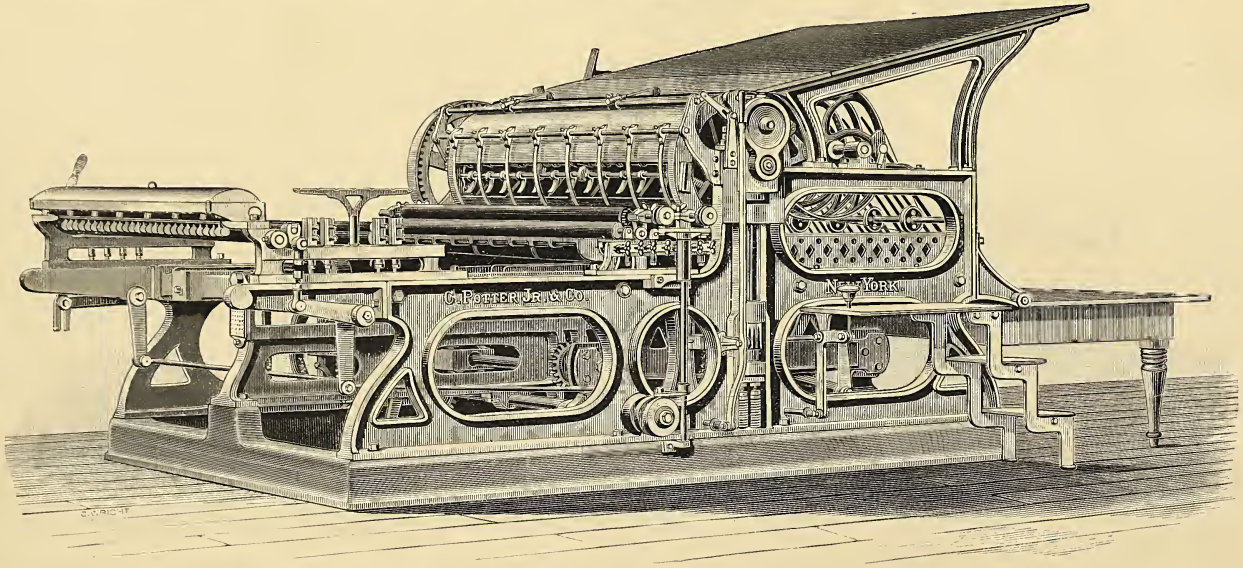
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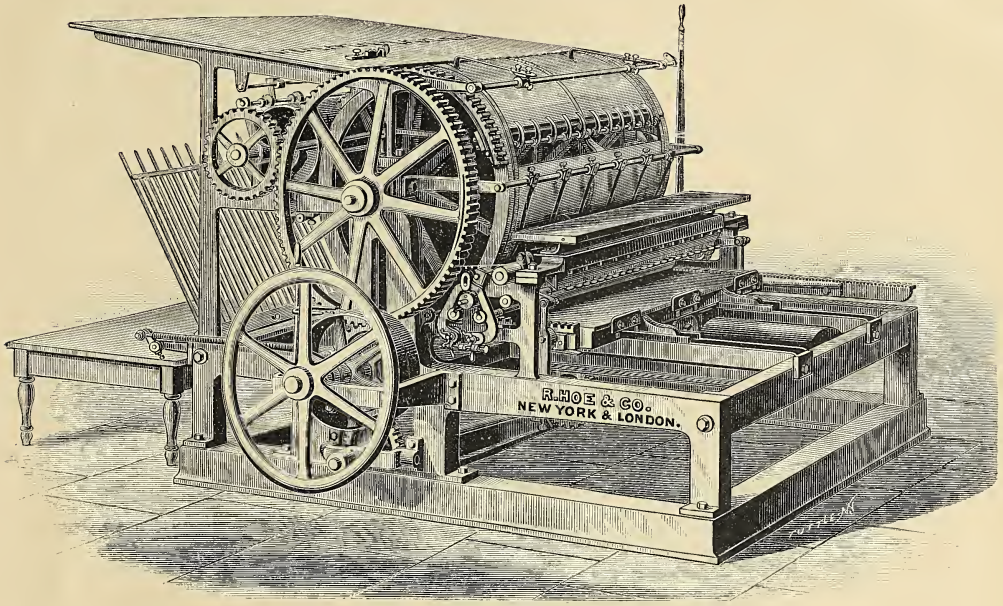
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We have combined in it our latest patents and improvements. The register is as perfect as can be obtained on any press of this description. There is a segment on the cylinder which gears into a rack on the bed during the impression. The delivery cylinder, with fingers, takes the sheet, conveying it to the fly without smutting the impression, and the necessity for tapes around the large cylinder is obviated. There are none.

The air-spring gives an easy and noiseless motion to the bed, and the fly works without noise. The frame has been made with an eye to strength and solidity. In short, this machine combines all that a large experience of many years has suggested, to make it efficient and economical.

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" 4 "	1750	26 × 35 in	21 × 30	1,600
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					Weight boxed, Complete.	Horse Power.
No. 1	size 7 ft. 2 in. long,	5 ft. 4 in. wide,	4 ft. 4½ in. high.		About 1¾ tons.	¾
" 4	" 10 ft. 6 in. "	7 ft. 1 in. "	5 ft. 5 in. "	"	3½ tons.	1¼
" 5	" 11 ft. 1 in. "	6 ft. 7 in. "	5 ft. 8 in. "	"	4 tons.	2
" 6½	" 12 ft. 6 in. "	7 ft. 6 in. "	6 ft. 2 in. "	"	4½ tons.	2½

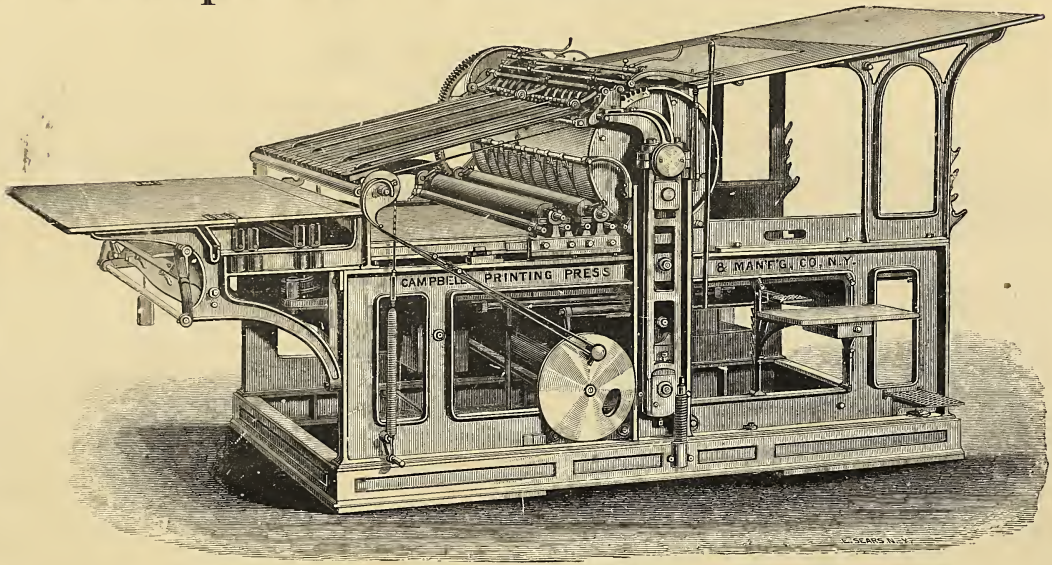
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